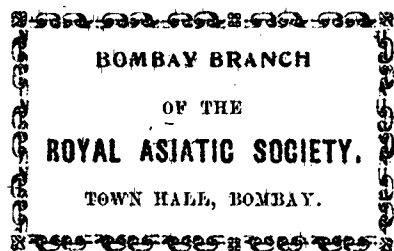


Trade, Seals and
Customs Administration
Bombay Presidency
(S. S. S. S.)
Report
1923-24 to 1931-38



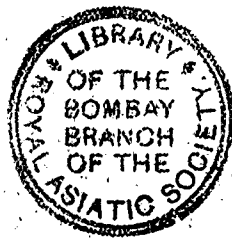
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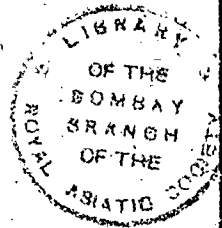
Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

(Including Administration of Land Customs,
the Cotton Duties Act, and the Merchandise
Marks Act)

For the Official Year 1923-24 57937-38

With Appendices

[Price—As. 9]



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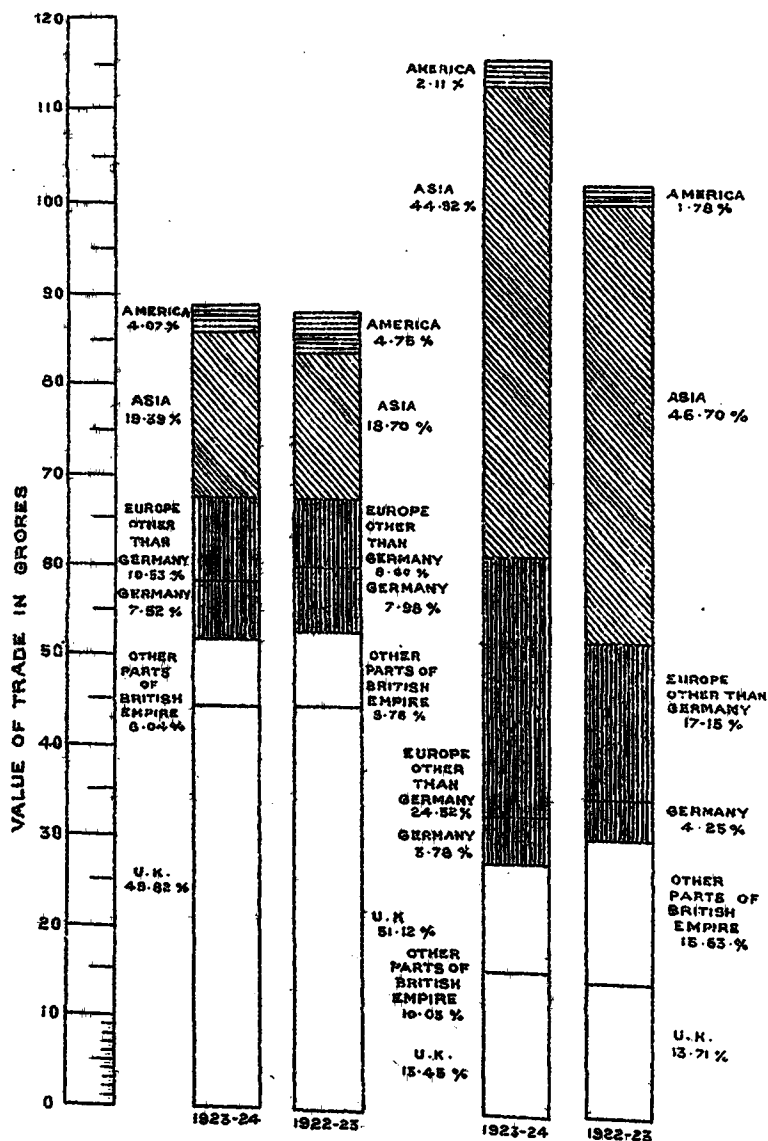
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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

[PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY] [VIDE PARAGRAPH 4]

IMPORTS

EXPORTS



REPORT

ON THE SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
For the Official Year ending 31st March 1924.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1924, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1921-1922:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
(I) Foreign Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise	51,11,22,062	86,29,57,150	88,24,31,072	88,63,47,287	+ 39,16,215
Gold	27,99,30,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,839	27,68,86,801	- 12,35,01,038
Silver	8,63,27,258	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,874	18,98,39,304	+ 85,88,430
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,831	+ 15,13,821
Total, Imports	87,78,70,159	1,01,53,66,841	1,47,41,84,795	1,36,47,02,223	- 10,94,82,572
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported	3,23,80,045	10,27,08,100	10,87,66,945	9,15,10,899	- 1,72,56,046
Indian Produce	58,81,83,971	76,23,60,461	91,33,44,272	1,06,09,72,440	+ 14,76,28,168
Gold	3,65,04,983	9,80,74,811	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Silver	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Currency Notes ... ..	...	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
Total, Exports	68,58,27,433	97,55,81,089	1,04,53,20,612	1,17,91,86,033	+ 13,38,65,421
Total, Foreign Trade .	1,56,16,97,592	1,99,09,47,930	2,51,95,05,407	2,54,38,88,256	+ 2,43,82,849

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	19,79,07,086	38,19,80,687	40,89,17,871	38,61,62,299	- 2,27,55,572
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	1,75,41,548	2,22,35,346	2,19,03,604	- 3,31,742
Gold	4,969	3,71,966	.....	.....	.....
Silver	4,20,161	2,14,736	1,27,210	44,163	- 83,057
Total, Imports ...	20,75,77,542	40,01,08,937	43,12,80,427	40,81,10,056	- 2,31,70,371
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	13,48,76,018	22,58,70,232	31,80,67,926	31,65,03,042	- 15,64,894
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	6,60,45,005	7,71,32,895	7,11,98,387	- 59,33,908
Gold	64,896	19,264	12,850	.....	- 12,850
Silver	6,05,400	3,92,413	4,48,180	36,707	- 4,11,473
Total, Exports ...	18,57,04,304	29,23,26,914	39,56,61,851	38,77,33,736	- 79,23,115
Total, Coasting Trade ...	39,32,81,846	69,24,35,851	82,69,42,278	79,58,48,792	- 3,10,93,486
Grand Total, Private Trade ...	1,95,49,79,438	2,68,33,83,781	3,34,64,47,685	3,33,97,37,048	- 67,10,637
(III) Government Transactions.					
Foreign ...	3,48,81,534	30,43,26,281	4,86,89,505	2,29,61,903	- 2,57,37,702
Coasting ...	1,33,54,933	50,69,530	15,27,039	21,22,681	+ 5,95,643
Total, Government Transactions ...	4,82,36,527	30,94,15,811	5,02,16,544	2,50,84,484	- 2,51,32,069
Total, Trade ...	2,00,32,15,965	2,99,27,99,592	3,39,66,04,229	3,36,43,21,532	- 3,18,42,697

General Remarks.

2. Last year's report indicated a welcome return to normal trading conditions. In the year now under review the trade of the Presidency maintained the even tenor of its way with two main exceptions, the one favourable and the other unfavourable. Raw cotton, for the second year in succession yielded record export figures both in value and volume. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton left the port of Bombay for abroad, and its value was Rs. 75½ crores, which represented nearly 22 per cent. of the total value of the Indian Empire's exports of indigenous produce and manufactures. These figures take no account of the foreign—mostly African—cotton valued at Rs. 131 lakhs which was re-exported from Bombay during the year. The result of these heavy cotton shipments was that the Presidency's favourable balance of trade in merchandise improved from Rs. 14 crores to more than Rs. 26½ crores, despite the fact that the value of the remaining exports was nearly Rs. 4½ crores down. But while raw cotton boomed, the Indian mills which used it as raw material naturally suffered, especially in the export market. The value of the despatches of yarn

declined by more than Rs. 1½ crore, and though piecegoods were exported in larger quantities their total value was Rs. 52 lakhs less than in the preceding year. In fact the only important article of export apart from raw cotton which improved in value was seeds, and even then the quantity shipped contracted. But there is no serious ground for despondency; Bombay is predominantly a cotton port, and so long as the statistical position of the world's production and consumption of cotton remains as strong as it is now, India's cotton will remain in keen demand.

3. Imports showed a small advance of Rs. 39 lakhs; in view of the fact that the trend of prices was still downwards, this cannot be accounted altogether unsatisfactory. Though unaided as in the previous year by falling prices, cotton piecegoods improved by nearly Rs. 4 crores. In fact imports of all textile fabrics expanded; thus woollen piecegoods improved by Rs. 45 lakhs, silk piecegoods by Rs. 16 lakhs, mixed silk and cotton goods by Rs. 9½ lakhs, artificial silk and mixed cotton and artificial silk goods by Rs. 57 lakhs, and the general head apparel by Rs. 19 lakhs. These fabrics were imported to meet a genuine consumptive demand. The harassing uncertainty regarding cotton prices prevented big business, and consequently stocks are still low. The same uncertainty affected the yarn trade, and as Bombay had bought cheaply and largely in the preceding year it is not surprising that her imports during 1923-24 were nearly Rs. 1 crore down. Metals and ores again advanced, in quantity by 50,000 tons and in value by Rs. 48 lakhs. As a result of intensive effort and her increased post-war productive capacity, the United Kingdom regained her position as the chief steel exporting country in the world, and Bombay proved a large customer. Imports of machinery and millwork receded by nearly Rs. 2½ crores; this reflects the hard times through which the textile industry is passing. A very unsteady world market made sugar dealers cautious, and imports decreased markedly.

4. The direction of Bombay's trade was substantially unchanged. The shares of the United Kingdom and of the Empire as a whole declined somewhat, but there was a very welcome increase in the trade with Continental Europe, especially on the export side. In fact Europe, which had only taken 21·4 per cent. of Bombay's exports in the preceding year, took 28·3 per cent. in the year under review as against 35·27 per cent. in 1913-14. Germany lost ground, but practically every other country advanced, in particular Italy. Japan's shipments to India declined slightly, but owing to the high price of cotton her share in the total trade rose once more.

5. India's favourable balance of trade was as usual liquidated in large measure by imports into Bombay of the precious metals. Arrivals of gold and silver on private account did not attain to the record figure of the previous year, but nevertheless amounted to Rs. 47 crores. Supplies of gold fell away by Rs. 12 crores, but silver advanced by nearly Rs. 1 crore.

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,44,27,449 to Rs. 11,79,89,258. These figures

exclude collections of Rs. 8½ lakhs on account of cotton, tea and indigo cesses. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections was 1·5 per cent. If however merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is even lower at 1·3 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade					
(Private)—					
Imports—					
Merchandise ...	51,09,75,150	86,26,45,790	88,21,05,604	88,59,16,154	+ 38,10,550
Gold	27,99,20,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,839	27,68,86,801	-12,35,01,038
Silver	8,68,27,257	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,874	18,98,39,304	+ 85,88,430
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,831	+ 15,13,821
Total, Imports ...	87,77,23,246	1,01,50,55,481	1,47,38,59,327	1,36,42,71,090	-10,96,88,237
Exports—					
Foreign Merchandise ...	3,23,79,978	10,27,03,00	10,87,66,945	9,15,10,899	- 1,72,56,046
Indian Produce ...	58,61,47,939	76,23,34,939	91,33,26,371	1,06,09,70,502	+14,76,44,131
Gold	3,65,04,983	9,80,74,811	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Silver	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Currency Notes ...	.....	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
Total, Exports ...	68,37,91,078	97,55,55,567	1,04,53,02,711	1,17,91,84,095	+13,38,61,334
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	1,56,15,14,324	1,99,06,11,048	2,51,91,62,038	2,54,34,55,185	+ 2,42,93,147
II.—Coasting Trade					
(Private)—					
Imports—					
Indian Produce ...	17,25,19,341	34,56,05,699	37,41,92,579	35,20,59,306	- 2,21,33,273
Foreign Merchandise ...	27,00,268	1,17,43,580	1,36,33,672	1,32,47,400	- 3,86,272
Gold	4,953	3,71,965	.....	...	...
Silver	3,35,768	1,84,394	1,09,410	37,153	- 72,257
Total, Imports ...	17,55,60,380	35,79,05,638	38,79,35,661	36,53,43,859	- 2,25,91,802

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-24.
II—Coasting Trade (Private)— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports—					
Indian Produce ...	9,77,79,892	19,16,20,580	28,23,85,597	28,19,98,915	— 3,86,682
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,99,70,311	6,57,00,544	7,65,22,937	7,06,62,551	— 58,60,386
Gold ...	64,836	19,264	12,850	...	— 12,850
Silver ...	5,25,973	3,85,418	4,45,580	33,877	— 4,11,703
Total, Exports ...	14,83,41,012	25,77,25,806	35,93,66,964	35,26,95,343	— 66,71,621
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	32,39,01,842	61,56,31,444	74,73,02,625	71,80,39,202	— 2,92,63,423
Total, Private Trade...	1,88,54,15,666	2,60,62,42,492	3,26,64,64,663	3,26,14,94,387	— 49,70,276
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions ...	4,79,84,490	30,89,61,303	4,99,59,007	2,47,82,137	— 2,51,76,870
Total, Trade ...	1,93,34,00,156	2,91,52,03,795	3,31,64,23,670	3,28,62,76,524	— 3,01,47,146

8. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is virtually confined to its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay, exclusive of treasure, again increased by Rs. 13 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 204 crores. The total foreign trade of Calcutta advanced by Rs. 7 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 203 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 16 crores or 35 per cent. to Rs. 61 crores. For the first time the trade of Bombay in merchandise has exceeded that of Calcutta. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Karachi rose in value by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, but imports into Calcutta fell by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cotton manufactures, raw cotton, artificial silk, wool manufactures, metals and ores, oils, silk manufactures, tea, and railway plant and rolling stock are chiefly responsible for the increase in Bombay and cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, and mineral oils in Karachi. On the other hand large decreases were recorded in machinery and millwork, coal, cotton twist and yarn, sugar and hardware at Bombay, and in metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, and liquors at Karachi. The decrease at Calcutta is due mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, metals and ores, salt, and cotton twist and yarn; while there were large increases in railway plant and rolling stock, mineral oils, sugar, and motor cars and motor cycles. Nearly the whole of India's imports of treasure are received at Bombay.

9. Exports of Indian produce advanced at Bombay by 16 per cent., at Calcutta by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and at Karachi by 68 per cent. The only article which has contributed to the increase at Bombay is raw cotton, while tea, seeds, jute manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, and raw hides and skins are responsible for the increase at Calcutta, and raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, and seeds at Karachi.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure declined by Rs. 2·88 crores to Rs. 71·8 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles imported, raw cotton and rice, the former showed a rise and the latter a fall. Under exports the principal articles are cotton piece-goods, which record an increase, and cotton twist and yarn, and grain, pulse and flour, both of which record decreases.

FOREIGN TRADE.

11. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6,21·84	12,12·33	10,17·63	9,25·07	— 92·56
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	5,88·01	8,27·86	10,65·70	10,29·64	— 36·06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	37,72·06	62,53·81	65,03·16	66,97·16	+ 1,93·98
IV.—Living animals ...	21·00	21·78	18·13	14·06	— 4·07
V.—Postal Articles not specified ...	1,06·84	3,10·08	2,16·42	1,93·23	— 23·19
TOTAL, IMPORTS ...	51,09·75	86,26·46	88,21·06	88,59·16	+ 38·10
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4,28·40	5,75·85	2,99·37	3,00·94	+ 1·57
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	39,00·75	41,21·39	74,51·02	91,40·90	+16,89·88
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15,03·36	16,13·25	12,82·80	10,53·53	— 2,29·27
IV.—Living animals ...	·78	1·37	·13	·04	— ·09
V.—Postal Articles ...	48·19	71·89	99·94	1,14·29	+ 14·35
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	58,81·48	63,83·75	91,33·26	1,06,09·70	+ 14,76·44
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	44·99	2,76·23	2,62·39	1,16·41	— 145·98
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	30·96	82·37	2,45·82	3,01·92	+ 56·10
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	2,37·64	6,47·02	5,65·79	4,83·51	— 82·28
IV.—Living animals ...	·31	1·55	2·80	2·82	+ ·02
V.—Postal Articles ...	9·90	19·86	10·87	10·45	— ·42
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	3,23·80	10,27·03	10,87·67	9,15·11	— 172·56
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	62,05·28	74,10·78	1,02,20·93	1,15,24·81	+ 13,08·88

12. *Imports*.—The most important class under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—which alone shows an improvement in value; the other classes record decreases. The improvement in Class III is mainly due to larger arrivals of all kinds of textile fabrics, especially cotton manufactures, though there was a considerable falling off in the value of machinery. The decrease in Class I is mainly due to smaller importations of sugar, and smaller supplies of coal are chiefly responsible for the decrease in Class II. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

13. *Exports*.—*Indian produce and manufactures*.—The small increase in Class I is due to larger shipments of spices and tobacco, though shipments of grain, pulse and flour have fallen off considerably. Large shipments of high priced raw cotton are almost entirely responsible for the very large increase in Class II which is the most important class under this head. The decrease in Class III is chiefly due to greatly reduced shipments of cotton yarns and manufactures.

14. *Re-exports*.—Smaller re-shipments of foreign sugar and of cotton yarns and manufactures are responsible for the decreases in Classes I and III. The increase in Class II is mainly due to larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins and raw cotton.

IMPORTS.

15. The following table shows imports arranged in the order of their comparative importance:—

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1923-1924.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1921-1922.	In 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1 Cotton Manufactures	12,83,73,228	16,68,37,960	12,53,16,706	16,55,98,551	+ 4,02,82	18.09	89.2	70.3	70.5	69.87
2 Metals and Ores	5,27,27,504	7,51,85,613	9,36,30,872	9,84,73,379	+ 48,42	11.12	54.0	40.2	46.9	57.1
3 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,35,474	5,33,28,423	11,15,83,342	8,43,79,825	- 2,72,03	9.52	92.3	79.9	91.7	89.52
4 Sugar	3,63,38,198	6,30,15,111	5,16,31,593	4,36,97,419	- 79,24	4.93	1.7	.7	2.7	1.2
5 Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,35,360	2,45,36,677	3,84,30,411	4,08,10,531	+ 23,80	4.61	88.7	96.4	98.7	94.2
6 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,29,74,170	4,00,41,831	4,98,24,671	3,98,25,156	- 94,99	4.50	89.9	41.0	54.9	46.4
7 Oils	1,16,78,199	2,14,85,729	2,42,43,388	2,86,73,918	+ 44,30	3.24	9.6	6.4	6.5	4.7
8 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,46,86,059	2,51,83,966	2,84,12,365	+ 32,28	3.21	5.6	1.9	1.5	2.9
9 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	1,46,81,989	1,69,05,364	2,46,09,385	+ 76,97	2.71	57.0	17.7	24.8	.4
10 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	1,92,84,513	2,26,56,614	2,25,19,582	- 1,37	2.54	4.9	31.1	7.3	9.5
11 Postal Articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	3,10,08,218	2,16,41,995	1,93,23,423	- 23,19	2.18	62.2	76.7	90.8	90.8
12 Hardware	1,09,20,086	1,81,59,673	2,10,43,640	1,63,03,987	- 47,40	1.84	55.3	43.9	45.0	43.9

REVIEW.

REVIEW.

13	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	92,21,498	54,75,928	1,58,44,528	1,60,54,242	- 27-93	1-91	-0-	4-7	13-8	19-8
14	Instrument and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,48,72,714	1,25,38,750	1,43,72,887	+ 18-84	1-60	71-4	48-4	61-0	71-4
15	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,00,71,002	1,35,11,551	1,22,33,062	- 19-89	1-88	1-0	5	4	3
16	Glasses and Glassware	74,95,882	1,11,94,237	1,20,00,031	1,16,55,722	- 13-84	1-82	10-9	17-0	10-0	9-0
17	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	65,01,857	94,81,827	2,23,01,792	1,04,20,198	- 1,18-82	1-18	60-7	20-8	65-5	18-7
18	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,55,32,892	55,20,876	1,04,03,544	+ 48-81	1-17	71-0	83-7	68-0	69-2
19	Liquors	55,45,147	1,31,71,989	1,10,93,276	1,00,35,504	- 9-98	1-13	64-2	61-8	61-4	56-9
20	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,52,06,162	87,30,855	97,46,950	+ 10-09	1-40	78-5	93-1	37-3	37-9
21	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,024	1,16,81,053	1,10,84,892	95,17,075	- 15-03	1-07	50-1	39-3	38-7	38-1
22	Silk, Raw (including waste)	92,81,373	1,14,61,193	1,12,46,439	92,75,250	- 19-71	1-05	1	1	...	1-5
23	Artificial Silk	.....	29,30,090	26,44,161	83,90,754	+ 87-46	0-5	...	78-4	67-2	51-9
24	Drugs and Medicines	41,55,522	84,75,464	79,90,107	81,07,776	+ 1-18	0-2	41-4	37-3	42-9	43-1
25	Rubber	10,47,800	71,36,954	77,37,291	72,67,893	- 4-60	0-82	67-4	49-7	45-0	40-0
26	Spices	40,20,110	62,05,920	87,12,413	70,34,312	+ 16-78	0-79	8	2	0	7
27	Apparel	60,31,575	1,07,75,456	49,64,588	63,44,130	+ 18-79	0-77	44-2	44-3	44-1	38-9
28	Chemicals	22,76,025	88,88,222	67,11,362	65,88,005	- 2-23	0-74	67-6	66-9	51-1	46-3
29	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,44,674	77,65,976	64,39,051	64,16,717	- 22	0-72	70-9	35-6	56-0	53-8
30	Tea	18,32,287	48,35,568	32,57,600	60,92,619	+ 23-35	0-69	8	1	1	1
31	Matches	25,57,660	91,80,909	70,17,326	53,20,976	- 16-06	0-60	1-2	1	...	1
32	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,38,941	71,23,201	55,84,302	53,70,536	- 3-14	0-60	41-6	43-3	32-0	37-6
33	Soap	21,57,246	47,18,515	52,45,657	50,87,003	- 1-59	0-58	88-1	92-9	93-4	93-5
34	Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,438	53,05,711	53,07,701	46,53,504	+ 7-44	0-53	80-2	74-3	61-2	58-1
35	Ships, parts of	.....	.....	37,36,911	45,84,528	+ 17-98	0-52	...	...	99-5	97-1

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1923-1924.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1921-1922.	In 1923-1924.	In 1923-1924.
		Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
36	Wood and Timber	41,62,664	78,96,150	40,99,674	49,68,648	+ 7 69	48	2.6	2.6	7.3	3.9
37	Betting for Machinery	7,64,092	40,01,567	40,42,794	41,18,810	+ 76	47	91.2	89.4	80.8	79.8
38	Stationery	97,30,893	48,28,169	46,38,949	40,68,888	- 4 80	46	65.1	61.7	58.2	55.3
39	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,00,120	1,05,32,377	25,28,176	36,61,231	+ 14 23	45	1.3	4.0	2	2
40	Bobbins	.....	36,76,356	44,06,186	38,06,517	- 6 02	43	...	46.5	85.2	93.0
41	Tobacco	14,91,366	59,05,547	46,37,978	34,26,767	- 11 11	39	72.6	69.9	87.4	88.4
42	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,46,290	32,00,648	41,78,112	32,63,188	- 9 25	37	79.3	68.6	54.9	46.3
43	Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	36,84,532	31,08,416	20,74,172	- 1 39	34	90.3	88.8	87.6	89.4
44	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,089	30,94,226	30,09,978	29,32,811	- 70	33	68.8	46.6	48.2	43.0
45	Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,416	20,96,178	24,64,186	26,97,797	+ 2 43	31	31.3	19.8	14.1	13.8
46	Ivory	25,51,695	32,84,201	31,61,202	24,68,498	- 7 23	28	44.3	42.6	44.1	44.9
47	Toilet Requisites	.....	14,96,297	18,86,957	22,48,169	+ 8 31	25	...	46.9	40.5	36.0
48	Tallow and Stearine	10,80,785	15,01,732	21,55,714	22,00,828	+ 4 6	25	86.8	89.7	85.5	84.3
49	Wool, raw	11,78,850	6,41,409	6,54,601	19,46,264	+ 12 92	23	13.9	5.3	13.0	45.7
50	Starch and Farina	3,44,718	19,05,994	22,87,760	18,46,504	- 4 39	21	20.5	8.3	8.7	5.0
51	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	10,93,006	17,52,634	18,25,768	+ 7 8	21	83.8	80.6	77.6	68.6

52	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	21,98,347	18,97,883	18,14,615	- '88	- '91	95-8	94-1	98-4	88-2	53
53	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	7,51,989	19,12,668	17,20,388	+ 5-07	- '90	83-4	67-2	69-4	75-7	53
54	Gums and Resins	15,69,109	20,94,119	17,44,822	16,90,918	- '54	- '19	1-6	6-9	3-1	3-7	54
55	China Clay	.....	19,27,885	14,69,780	14,67,062	+ '57	- '17	...	98-8	97-6	83-0	55
56	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	8,74,090	8,46,480	14,17,194	+ 5-72	- '16	34-1	47-8	22-6	36-4	56
57	Animals, living	21,00,565	21,77,931	18,18,313	14,06,060	- 4-07	- '16	18-8	48-4	41-5	46-4	57
58	Buttons of all sorts	.....	11,15,764	16,16,215	13,53,157	- 1-35	- '16	...	6-5	7-8	9-6	58
59	Clocks and Watches	10,38,005	15,73,390	8,43,845	9,70,508	+ 1-27	- '11	6-8	4-7	6-9	5-3	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of...	10,08,028	15,86,947	9,16,926	9,37,479	+ '20	- '11	94-7	82-2	97-6	99-0	60
61	Furniture and Cabinetwork.	8,56,342	12,48,255	6,86,622	8,36,631	+ 1-51	- '09	46-7	41-4	53-4	35-7	61
62	Cutlery	7,58,752	10,79,916	9,97,461	7,89,127	- 1-68	- '09	47-7	32-3	18-6	24-9	62
63	Books and Shoes	17,11,683	18,45,366	5,90,591	7,73,931	+ 1-83	- '09	58-3	65-4	87-4	82-4	63
64	Polishes	.....	7,16,427	8,24,457	7,47,310	- '77	- '09	...	92-2	92-8	92-8	64
65	Fireworks	5,16,364	6,94,342	7,26,360	6,93,040	- '33	- '08	3-0	8-4	1-3	1-3	65
66	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	10,92,435	5,21,959	4,52,503	- '70	- '05	89-0	74-8	63-5	65-3	66
67	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	9,40,538	4,09,111	4,05,328	- '63	- '05	84-8	57-7	59-0	51-9	67
68	Cordage and Rope	3,12,049	7,67,980	3,06,966	3,98,296	+ '31	- '05	51-6	45-2	50-4	57-7	68
69	Seeds	5,03,360	26,11,545	1,87,792	3,49,023	+ 1-62	- '04	8-8	4-3	15-7	3-5	69
70	Stone and Marble	1,55,003	3,02,300	3,91,000	3,14,604	- '76	- '04	5-5	16-9	36-5	20-7	70
71	Other Articles	92,48,011	1,41,47,266	1,14,96,211	1,13,80,547	- 1-16	- '23	48-7	49-0	70-2	42-3	71
Total Merchandise		51,09,75,150	86,26,45,789	88,21,06,604	88,59,16,154	+ 38-10	- '00	56-1	46-6	51-1	49-8	

16. Trade conditions were much the same as in the previous year, but as prices were still tending downwards the improvement of Rs. 38.1 lakhs in the total imports of merchandise, though small, is not altogether unsatisfactory. The more important commodities which record increases in value are cotton manufactures, metals and ores, railway plant and rolling stock, silk manufactures, oils, raw cotton, wool manufactures, tea, and artificial silk; but there were decreases in the value of machinery and millwork, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, coal, postal articles not specified, hardware, and precious stones and pearls, unset. The succeeding paragraphs treat these commodities in greater detail, while among the less important items the following deserve notice. A fall of Rs. 12.89 lakhs in fruits and vegetables is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of almonds from Italy and dates from Muscat. Glass and glassware also show a fall of Rs. 13.34 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of bangles from Austria and funnels and globes from Germany. Instruments and apparatus, on the other hand, record an increase of Rs. 18.34 lakhs due chiefly to larger supplies of electrical instruments, the most important item under this head, from the United Kingdom. Paper and pasteboard show a decrease of Rs. 15.68 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden. The fall of Rs. 16.78 lakhs in spices is due to smaller importations of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba. A large variety of articles are included under the head chemicals, which records a decrease of Rs. 1.23 lakh owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, though there were larger arrivals from Germany. Drugs and medicines, largely from the United Kingdom, show an improvement of Rs. 1.18 lakh. This head also includes a large variety of articles, the most important of which are camphor, almost entirely supplied by Japan, and proprietary and patent medicines largely imported from the United Kingdom. Apparel shows an increase of Rs. 18.79 lakhs, but imports of gold and silver thread, which is included under this head, continue to decline, since real gold and silver thread cannot pay the high rate of 30 per cent. duty while imitation gold thread and lametta only pay 15 per cent. The value of imported ships has risen from Rs. 27.87 lakhs to Rs. 45.85 lakhs owing mainly to the importation from the United Kingdom of dredging plant valued at Rs. 23.64 lakhs by the Bombay Port Trust. The increase of Rs. 14.23 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by new shipments of rice valued at Rs. 20.35 lakhs from Java. Tobacco records a decrease of Rs. 11.11 lakhs owing to smaller importations of cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. The high rate of 75 per cent. duty is undoubtedly stimulating the manufacture of cigarettes in this country from imported unmanufactured tobacco. Frozen fish was for the first time imported into Bombay from the United Kingdom in September 1923, and since then regular shipments have been arriving every month. The total imports during the year amounted to 311 cwt. valued at Rs. 21,048.

17. Coal—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	564,150	2,37,71,063	372,815	1,42,88,510	45,085	15,95,791	→	327,730—1,26,92,719
Japan ...	45,651	16,12,055	28,772	10,74,375	275	11,585	—	28,497—10,62,790
Australia ...	62,683	18,90,240	19,659	7,87,560	32,220	12,53,165	+	12,531+4,65,605
Natal ...	311,555	1,13,62,591	186,952	52,85,344	197,890	46,84,522	+	10,938—4,00,822
Portuguese East Africa ...	132,059	44,85,193	12,597	3,56,201	98,235	26,05,039	+	85,638+22,46,838
Other countries ...	100	3,000	100	3,700	1,387	27,753	+	1,287+24,063
Total ...	1,116,198	4,31,24,142	620,925	2,17,95,690	375,092	1,03,77,855	—	245,833—1,14,17,835
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	348,416	1,12,62,579	89,289	30,02,380	136,019	34,80,152	+	36,730+4,77,772

Imports of foreign coal again decreased, by 246,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.14 crore in value. This is probably due to the growing popularity of oil fuel and in some measure to Bengal's attempt to recapture the Bombay coal-market. The first shipment of the calcutta coal combines arrived in the last month of the year and found ready buyers as the coal was of good quality and lower priced than Natal coal. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dwindled to a very low figure, and though Natal sent rather more than the preceding year, the total was a long way below the 1921-1922 figure. On the other hand Portuguese East Africa increased its shipments considerably. The prices of English, Natal and Deshaghar (Bengal) coal were much the same as in the preceding year but there was a further fall in the price of Bengal 2nd class steam coal.

18. Dyeing and tanning substances.—The total value of the imports under this head has declined slightly. Germany has virtually regained the place in the sun which before the war she occupied in this trade, her share in the total imports being 68 per cent. although the value of her shipments declined by Rs. 15.36 lakhs to Rs. 1.53 crore. The two most important articles under this head are aniline and alizarine dyes. Imports of aniline increased further in quantity by 1½ million lb. but fell in value by Rs. 7.56 lakhs owing to larger cheap supplies from Germany. Imports of alizarine improved by 650,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from that country increased by 1½ million lb. to 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in value, while those from Germany decreased by 748,000 lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.67 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs in value. Imports of saffron rose further by 33,000 lb. in quantity and slightly in value, as the average price per lb. declined from Rs. 30 to Rs. 17. Supplies from France and Spain increased, but those from Gibraltar contracted. Syntheticindigo fell off both in quantity and value owing to smaller shipments from Germany.

19. **Hardware.**—A large variety of articles are included under this head such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, safes, stoves, etc. The value of the total imports has fallen from Rs. 2.1 crores to Rs. 1.63 crore owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America and Japan. The chief supplier is the United Kingdom, whose share in the total imports was 44 per cent. though the value of the imports from that country receded by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 71.64 lakhs. Shipments from Germany also fell from Rs. 59 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs.

20. Liquors—

		1922-1923*		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter	{ In bottles ...	407,642	13,06,601	387,051	11,07,088	- 20,591	-1,99,513
Cider and other Fermented Liquors	{ In bulk ...	412,893	9,36,352	431,864	9,58,035	+ 18,791	+ 21,683
		3,861	24,435	4,790	33,071	+ 929	+ 8,636
Spirits—							
Whisky	{ Liquid.	167,779	32,75,046	{ 133,488	23,92,760	{ - 34,291	-8,82,286
	{ Proof.	125,548		{ 101,983		{ - 23,565	
Brandy	{ Liquid.	145,471	19,53,640	{ 163,959	20,22,587	{ + 18,488	+ 68,947
	{ Proof.	123,542		{ 133,291		{ + 9,749	
Gin, Rum and Liqueurs	...Liquid.	55,752	6,45,846	57,046	5,40,043	+ 1,294	-1,05,803
Spirit, Methylated (Denatured)	...	160,153	2,48,587	166,538	2,12,280	+ 6,385	- 36,307
Spirit Rectified	...	11,433	16,999	37	862	- 11,396	- 16,137
Other Spirits	...	46,069	15,09,438	50,264	17,27,711	+ 4,195	+2,18,273
Total of Spirits	...	586,657	76,49,556	571,332	68,96,243	- 15,325	-7,53,313
Wines	...	74,920	11,16,332	76,445	12,41,167	+ 1,525	- 75,165

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The increase in the quantity of bottled beer recorded last year has not been maintained, imports having fallen by 18,000 gallons to 353,000 gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 118,000 to 62,000 gallons, but German supplies rose further from 201,000 to 236,000 gallons. The low cost and good quality of German beer have enabled it practically to oust Japanese beer from the Bombay market. Imports of beer in bulk, almost all from the United Kingdom, show a small increase. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles fell further but those in bulk slightly improved.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits have decreased both in quantity and value, the former owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of whisky and the latter to the lower cost of French and German brandies. Brandy was chiefly supplied by France and Germany, imports from these countries having further risen by 17,000 to 108,000 gallons and by 8,000 to 44,000 gallons. Imports of gin, which was chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom, were about the same as in the previous year, but receipts of whisky fell further by 34,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 8.82 lakhs in value. Imports of perfumed spirit and spirit "other sorts" have fallen, but those of methylates

spirits have risen in quantity. All the rectified spirit imported from Java was denatured on arrival and shown as methylated spirit.

Wines.—Imports of wines have increased by 1,525 gallons to 76,000 gallons owing chiefly to larger arrivals of champagne and still red wines from the United Kingdom.

21. **Machinery and Millwork.**—The value of the imports declined from Rs. 11·16 crores to Rs. 8·44 crores, owing mainly to the restricted demand for textile machinery, the most important item under this head. The mill industry in the Bombay Presidency had a very poor year, and it is not surprising to find a fall of Rs. 2·35 crores under textile machinery. All other items, except oil engines and sewing and knitting machines and a few minor items, also record decreases. The largest supplier of machinery and millwork is the United Kingdom, whose share in the total imports has fallen from 92 to 89·5 per cent. Imports from Germany also declined from 3 to 1·9 per cent. while those from the United States of America improved from 2 to 4·5 per cent.

22. **Matches.**—The total imports of matches have again receded from 4,985,000 to 4,878,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 70·17 to Rs. 53·21 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals of both safety and other sorts of matches from Japan. Imports of safety matches from Sweden and of other sorts from Sweden and Norway have increased both in quantity and value. Japan has at last lost pride of place, the value of her shipments having further fallen from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs and her share in the total imports from 72 to 41 per cent. Sweden has now recaptured the lead by increasing the value of her consignments from Rs. 16·76 lakhs to Rs. 29·39 lakhs and her share in the total trade from 24 to 55 per cent. There is little doubt that the progressive contraction in Bombay's imports, is largely the result of the present high rate of duty, which is being evaded in two ways, one licit and the other illicit. Licit evasion consisted in the importation of splints complete in every way except for the head, boxes, and the necessary chemicals. All these materials on import paid 15 per cent. *ad valorem* only. So called "factories" sprang up in which the splints were "dipped" and the completed matches packed into imported boxes, and the boxes into imported cases. Matches so "manufactured" not only undersold imported matches and realized a large profit, but also killed the indigenous match industry which had been showing some signs of revival since the imposition of a heavy specific duty on imported matches. The recent Finance Act imposed, with effect from 1st March 1924, a heavy specific duty on splints and boxes, but signs are not wanting that this will also be evaded by the importation of timber which will be converted into splints and boxes in India. If such an industry establishes itself, it will at least be a real industry. Illicit evasion of the match duty consisted and consists of smuggling by land and along the coast. Very ingenious methods are employed, but obviously this is not the place to disclose them and our methods of countering them.

23. Metals and Ores.—

	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	27,778	35,27,093	42,120	46,38,482	49,242	49,75,116	+ 7,122	+ 3,36,634
Brass	194,474	1,13,94,305	246,565	1,98,29,775	237,895	1,30,65,048	- 8,670	- 7,64,727
Copper	103,593	80,60,612	150,684	1,06,86,974	149,808	94,31,495	- 6,876	- 12,55,479
German Silver (including nickel silver)	6,212	9,81,193	7,285	10,39,982	6,669	9,03,297	- 616	- 1,36,685
Iron and Steel—								
Beam, pillars, girders and Bridgework Tons.	19,570	68,27,363	26,788	66,30,628	27,249	53,72,333	+ 461	- 12,58,290
Bars and channel (steel)	63,846	1,22,35,488	80,817	1,12,98,683	71,303	94,91,701	- 9,514	- 18,06,982
Hoops and Strips,,	11,157	36,23,270	13,749	32,33,602	16,856	38,17,921	+ 3,107	+ 5,84,319
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised	35,506	1,16,46,899	45,889	1,26,90,077	71,269	2,09,18,594	+ 25,380	+ 82,28,517
Tinned	4,849	32,91,633	7,992	30,46,138	10,150	40,70,670	+ 2,158	+ 10,24,532
Not galvanised or tinned	16,944	42,31,477	28,678	51,77,166	68,906	1,10,87,418	+ 40,228	+ 59,10,252
Tubes, Pipes and fittings, wrought	8,384	71,91,803	11,279	60,74,720	5,903	24,45,720	- 5,376	- 36,29,000
Other sorts of iron and steel,,	56,908	1,43,20,914	47,507	1,26,65,127	41,089	98,33,560	- 6,418	- 28,31,567
Total of Iron and Steel	217,164	6,33,68,897	262,699	6,08,16,141	312,725	6,70,37,922	+ 50,026	+ 62,21,781
Lead ... Cwt.	40,369	3,11,073	14,841	4,02,945	16,047	3,63,486	+ 1,206	- 39,459
Quicksilver ... Lb.	87,139	1,84,182	144,247	3,19,189	127,945	232,225	- 16,302	- 86,964
Tin ... Cwt.	12,740	17,57,578	10,173	12,48,241	10,054	14,73,989	- 118	+ 2,25,748
Zinc or spelter... ..	35,168	7,54,767	19,481	4,54,158	27,525	7,29,156	+ 8,044	+ 2,74,998
Metals and ores unenumerated... ..	6,117	2,73,476	2,390	1,94,985	2,772	2,61,645	+ 382	+ 66,660
Total, Tons ...	237,025	9,06,13,176	287,740	9,36,30,872	337,783	9,84,73,379	+ 50,043	+ 48,42,507

The most important item under this head is of course iron and steel, imports of which increased by 19 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. The total quantity imported, nearly 313,000 tons, is the highest ever recorded, though the value, Rs. 6·7 crores, cannot compare with the Rs. 8·39 crores which Bombay paid for 192,000 tons in 1920-21. An analysis of the figures of the year under review show that it is a mistake to think that iron and steel

have been dumped on India for the purpose of damaging her steel industry. The industry in the United Kingdom suffered from a disastrous slump in 1921. In the following year there was an improvement, and in 1923 the United Kingdom regained her position as the chief exporting country. This she did by cutting prices to the bone in order to face Continental competition. She was assisted by the dislocation of the Ruhr industry resulting from the French occupation, but her recovery was mainly due to her own efforts, hard work and sound policy, and to her greater productive capacity. Consequently her exports in 1923 were only 10 per cent. below the pre-war figure, and during the fiscal year under review her shipments to Bombay expanded by 65,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands between them only increased their despatches by less than 4,000 tons, while supplies from the United States of America declined by 11,000 tons and from Germany by over 9,000 tons. It will be interesting to see how the import trade will adapt itself to the protective duties proposed to be imposed.

The improvement in brass and copper recorded last year has not been maintained, imports of both the metals having fallen, the former by Rs. 7·65 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 12·55 lakhs. The only item under brass which shows improvement is mixed and yellow metal for sheathing, of which larger supplies were received from the United Kingdom. Under copper, imports of braziers and sheets from the United States of America declined by Rs. 23·72 lakhs but those from Germany improved by Rs. 29·5 lakhs. Supplies of aluminium have improved further by Rs. 3·37 lakhs to Rs. 49·75 lakhs owing to larger imports of circles from the United States of America. Arrivals of circles from Germany fell off considerably, though that country is still the largest supplier of this article.

24. **Motor cars and motor cycles.**—The total number of motor cars imported has again risen from 1,471 to 2,331 and the total value advanced from Rs. 59·52 lakhs to Rs. 72·29 lakhs. This supports last year's deduction that the glut is a thing of the past. Imports from the United States of America and Canada, which have dominated the Indian market owing to their low prices, increased by 186 and 406 in number, and by Rs. 1·48 lakh and Rs. 6·87 lakhs in value. But it is worthy of note that the imports from the United Kingdom have also advanced by 210 to 424 in number and by Rs. 5·33 lakhs to Rs. 25·61 lakhs in value. From the fact that the average value of the English cars imported has fallen by a third, it would seem that the production of small models at relatively low prices is popularizing the use of English cars in India. Of the continental suppliers, France sent 82 and Italy 74 cars as against 12 and 47 in the previous year. Imports of motor cycles were about the same in value as the last year, but there was an increase of 68 in number owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America fell away to only 20 machines. Arrivals of commercial vehicles show an increase of 149 in number but a small fall in value.

25. Oils (mineral).—

		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.		
From Foreign Countries.									
Kerosene— United States	{ Bulk	8,160,153	61,20,113	8,673,442	55,72,004	8,472,201	50,67,284	—	201,241 — 5,04,720
	{ Tins	1,353,086	17,20,919	408,678	4,89,741	898,969	9,76,204	+	480,291 + 4,85,463
Dutch Borneo	Bulk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,504,645	9,40,403	+	1,504,645 + 9,40,403
Egypt	Bulk	.....	.....	2,091,206	15,03,054	.....	.....	—	2,091,206 — 15,03,054
Georgia	Bulk	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,012,863	35,75,868	+	6,012,863 + 35,75,868
Straits Settlements (includ- ing Labuan).	Bulk	.....	.....	956,346	4,33,345	.....	.....	—	956,346 — 4,33,345
	Bulk	.....	.....	468,626	2,12,346	.....	.....	—	468,626 — 2,12,346
British Borneo	Bulk	1,664,183	9,36,103	2,821,080	13,03,278	.....	.....	—	2,821,080 — 13,03,278
Celebes and other Islands...	Tins	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,201	4,17,626	+	668,201 + 4,17,626
Other countries	{ Bulk	.....	.....	4	3	37	48	+	38 + 45
	{ Tins	45	55	25	28	24	32	—	1 + 4
Total Kerosene	{ Bulk	9,824,336	70,56,216	15,010,704	90,24,030	15,989,746	96,88,603	+	979,042 + 5,59,57
	{ Tins	1,353,131	17,20,974	408,703	4,89,769	1,567,194	19,92,862	+	1,156,491 + 9,03,093
Total		11,177,467	87,77,190	15,419,407	95,13,799	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	+	2,137,533 + 14,62,666

[illegible]

Several records were established under this head. The gross arrivals of kerosene, foreign and Burma, amounted to 47 million gallons, a figure slightly higher than the previous best in 1919-20. Bombay has never before taken so much kerosene or so much petrol—1,200,000 gallons—from Burma. The figure for foreign fuel oils—52½ million gallons—is also easily a record. Ten years ago the figure was less than 3½ million gallons. The concurrent expansion of fuel oil imports and contraction of coal arrivals is due to the ever growing demands for the former by ships, railways, and industrial concerns.

Imports of foreign kerosene, both in bulk and in tins, advanced, the former by 979,000 gallons and the latter by 1,158,000 gallons. The increase in bulk oil was due to the arrival of more than 6 million gallons of Russian oil for the first time since the war from Georgia, and also to the importation of 1½ million gallons from Dutch Borneo as against none in the previous year. There were no importations from Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra and British Borneo. The increase in oil in tins is accounted for by larger arrivals from the United States of America and also from Celebes and other islands. Prices remained steady at the previous year's figures. Imports of fuel oils rose from 40½ million gallons to 52½ million gallons. Persia is the largest supplier of this oil and sent more than 42 million gallons or 80 per cent. of the total imports. Imports of lubricating oils, which are largely supplied by the United States of America, fell away by 267,000 gallons to nearly 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 46·14 lakhs in value owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Straits Settlements. Imports from Burma, on the other hand, advanced by 150,000 gallons to 704,000 gallons. Bombay's petrol supply, which expanded from 934,000 to 1,200,000 gallons and from Rs. 18·18 to Rs. 20·69 lakhs in value, came wholly from Burma.

26. Postal Articles not specified.—The specified articles are (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films, which are included under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The value of the postal articles imported excluding these five decreased from Rs. 2·16 crores to Rs. 1·93 crore, of which imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 1·75 crore as against Rs. 1·97 crore in the previous year. The total number of parcels received was 361,834 as against 385,902 in the previous year. In addition dutiable articles were found and assessed in 117,357 letter packets as against 52,744 in the preceding year. The duty collected on articles imported by letter packets decreased further by Rs. 3·82 lakhs to Rs. 13·25 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of diamonds. The total duty on parcels also fell slightly from Rs. 31·47 lakhs to Rs. 30·88 lakhs.

27. Precious stones and pearls, unset.—Precious stones are usually imported by post in letter packets and their values have since the beginning of 1922-23 been included under their proper head in the general imports. In the year under review the trade in precious stones was slack and the market dull. There were many failures among Indian diamond traders and prices of diamonds

fell heavily. Consequently the value of Bombay's imports fell from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 70½ lakhs, almost the whole of which sum was contributed by diamonds. The chief supplier of diamonds was Belgium, whence came nearly Rs. 40 lakhs' worth. Imports of unset pearls also decreased by Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 90 lakhs. Towards this figure the Bahrein Islands contributed Rs. 53 lakhs and Muscat Rs. 32½ lakhs.

28. Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Imports under this head have improved by Rs. 23·8 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 crores owing to larger shipments from the United Kingdom. The improvement is shared by all the sub-heads except carriages and wagons which record a decrease of Rs. 41·87 lakhs. Locomotive engines and tenders have improved by Rs. 62·56 lakhs and materials for construction by Rs. 3·11 lakhs. Of the total imports 94 per cent. were supplied by the United Kingdom and the rest by Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the Straits Settlements and Western Australia. Imports from Germany have decreased by Rs. 6·85 lakhs to Rs. 2·37 lakhs, while wooden sleepers valued at Rs. 8·92 lakhs from Western Australia are a new feature.

29. Sugar.—There is now a world market in sugar, and the course of prices is largely affected by the New York market's dealings in Cuban sugar. This has tended to increase the speculative element in the trade, which has been embarrassed throughout the year by a very sensitive market and unforeseen prices changes. Bombay operators have therefore been cautious, and imports have declined from 152,000 to 129,000 tons. Arrivals from Mauritius fell away from over 22 thousand to less than one thousand tons. Most of this sugar now goes to the United Kingdom as a result of the preference accorded to it. Java remained Bombay's chief supplier, and sent only 5,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The spot price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above stood at about Rs. 28 in April 1923, rising to Rs. 29 at the end of May. Thereafter prices slumped till the middle of August, when Rs. 20·8 was reached, the lowest figure of the year. Prices then recovered, at first slowly but in November and December quickly, and by the middle of January had risen to Rs. 28. At the beginning of March the market was even stronger, but by the end of the month there had been a drop of Rs. 2. Arrivals of Continental beet sugar increased from 12,000 to 22,000 tons. This sugar found favour with consumers, and the trade is likely to increase. Imports of leaf sugar again fell heavily from 4,194 to 1,041 tons.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited overleaf:—

Whence imported.	1931-1932.		1932-1933.		1933-1934.		Increase or decrease in 1933-1934.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	31	12,138	4,653	20,31,313	150	150	4,653	20,31,138
Germany	125	33,653	7,425	31,69,749	4,292	16,25,007	3,133	15,44,742
France	216	1,65,411	1,236	5,67,667	456	2,25,297	750	3,42,370
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	1,79,320	503	1,79,320
United Kingdom	483	2,42,762	1,866	3,36,624	92	18,410	1,876	8,68,214
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	3,39,700	939	3,39,700
Netherlands	1,487	7,32,977	2,040	9,40,108	281	95,471	1,759	8,44,637
Belgium	6,121	25,15,005	2,674	11,12,214	820	3,06,742	1,854	8,05,472
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,822	35,22,857	9,822	35,22,857
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,178	18,98,740	5,178	18,98,740
Mauritius	54,820	1,98,45,540	22,463	73,76,072	828	3,86,545	21,635	69,89,227
Hongkong	3,942	22,19,783	3,878	15,66,602	5,005	20,06,871	1,128	4,40,969
Java	91,974	3,98,03,528	104,514	3,25,37,442	99,585	3,21,28,324	4,929	4,29,118
Egypt	193	1,00,632	1,013	4,54,317	690	2,87,700	323	1,67,117
Japan	351	4,12,477	121	49,256	46	14,010	75	35,246
Natal	1,525	10,09,137	.....	165	.....	199	.....	34
Other countries	873	4,62,540	107	44,054	57	24,572	50	19,482
Total	163,441	6,66,55,539	152,022	5,07,55,983	128,535	4,30,63,545	23,497	70,95,738
Re-exports	19,034	1,01,77,634	40,319	1,68,57,050	15,401	64,98,195	24,918	1,04,38,865
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	21,240	1,06,64,928	15,490	67,23,184	13,478	1,19,21,785	2,012	51,98,601

REVIEW.

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		1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
		Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
IMPORTS.									
Ceylon	{ Black	217,034	1,15,828	138,899	76,107	885,169	3,19,890	+ 251,290	+ 2,43,733
	{ Green	1,085,356	5,60,901	138,685	73,669	138,418	98,791	+ 5,623	+ 29,722
Hongkong	{ Black	3,923	2,495	14,215	9,617	35,358	18,163	+ 21,138	+ 8,536
	{ Green	38	30	349	395	6	4	- 344	- 301
China	{ Black	73,065	48,905	795,701	5,69,585	9,699,631	13,37,878	+ 1,863,840	+ 7,65,998
	{ Green	3,976,321	39,39,662	3,042,472	24,43,263	6,109,633	41,93,801	+ 3,067,460	+ 46,36,549
Java	{ Black	998	1,107	76,919	59,553	163,266	1,12,446	+ 86,347	+ 53,893
	{ Green	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,135	6,580	+ 13,135	+ 6,580
Japan	{ Black	196	252	2,493	1,446	56,168	21,379	+ 53,675	+ 20,434
	{ Green	715	833	38,724	21,179	876	581	- 88,148	- 20,598
Other Countries	{ Black	12,488	9,681	4,098	5,485	64,865	67,376	+ 58,597	+ 52,178
	{ Green	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5,368,319	46,69,173	4,244,005	32,67,600	9,696,618	60,92,619	+ 5,392,613	+ 28,36,019
EXPORTS.									
Foreign Merchandise.									
Arabia	{ Black	24,993	96,716	56,686	46,815	26,876	23,520	- 34,020	- 23,255
	{ Green	51,342	41,163	57,995	44,171	133,174	1,88,599	+ 125,179	+ 1,44,433
Mesopotamia	{ Black	37,306	26,973	18,746	13,339	36,876	27,429	+ 18,136	+ 13,900
	{ Green	27,816	17,302	21,807	19,069	34,238	25,625	+ 12,476	+ 10,465
Total		144,456	1,13,453	149,437	1,23,594	281,295	2,69,673	+ 131,771	+ 1,46,179

		1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
		Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>									
United Kingdom	...	48,435	15,198	5,021	4,111	14,365	16,329	+ 9,374	+ 13,118
Zanzibar and Pemba	...	64,937	50,540	61,336	53,064	30,571	40,597	- 31,265	- 13,387
Egypt	...	8,507	5,337	2,610	2,046	1,538	1,831	- 1,072	- 215
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	...	137,805	1,43,940	180,025	1,80,321	303,000	4,45,708	+ 116,576	+ 2,56,277
Bahrain Islands	...	43,020	24,354	85,923	84,039	169,242	159,033	+ 73,319	+ 74,984
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	...	24,735	24,151	45,076	38,484	5,123	3,739	- 39,947	- 34,745
Other Native States in Arabia	...	330,060	2,49,128	281,672	2,81,731	613,498	6,24,879	+ 330,826	+ 3,43,147
Persia	...	767,559	5,07,794	1,255,826	10,35,582	1,286,582	12,69,071	+ 30,766	+ 2,27,489
Mesopotamia	...	676,780	4,04,374	1,706,319	15,88,208	716,028	7,67,920	- 1,080,291	- 8,15,988
Tanganyika Territory	...	13,076	9,527	33,062	30,523	71,759	11,941	- 21,303	- 18,592
Aden and Dependencies	...	31,776	21,903	10,553	8,469	3,955	3,920	- 6,713	- 4,549
Portuguese East Africa	...	60,372	42,434	68,837	57,581	68,267	74,657	- 630	+ 17,076
Other Countries	...	43,101	34,935	73,288	62,518	103,396	1,14,253	+ 30,033	+ 51,735
Total	...	2,259,782	15,30,244	3,909,203	34,31,707	3,318,870	35,27,357	- 590,333	+ 96,060

The decline in the imports of foreign tea noticed last year was more than made good by larger arrivals from all the exporting countries, but there was a substantial decrease in the arrivals from Calcutta, which fell in value from Rs. 64·93 lakhs to Rs. 29·25 lakhs. Re-exports of foreign tea and exports of Indian tea expanded further, the former by Rs. 1·45 lakh to Rs. 2·69 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 96,000 to Rs. 35·28 lakhs in value, but the quantity of Indian tea exported contracted by 590,000 lb. Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the countries on the East Coast of Africa are almost entirely supplied with tea from Bombay.

31. Textiles.

A. Cotton, raw.—Imports of raw cotton from foreign countries improved by 1,489 tons in quantity and Rs. 76·87 lakhs in value. Had it not been for arrivals from Kenya Colony, which increased from 5,412 tons to 9,634 tons in quantity and from Rs. 96·26 lakhs to Rs. 2·07 crores in value, there would have been a fall in the total imports, as there were practically no receipts from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Bombay's increasing importance as an entrepôt for foreign cotton is doubtless due to the growing importance of the East African crop, as most of the African cotton is re-exported, chiefly to Japan and the United Kingdom. The Indian mills have as yet practically no use for this fine cotton.

B. Cotton manufactures.

The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piece-goods from foreign countries:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ...	205,504,424	3,25,08,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1914-1915 ...	169,782,633	2,92,01,453	167,169,958	3,12,54,132	216,414,006	4,48,56,002
1915-1916 ...	102,822,637	1,68,83,889	135,918,447	2,48,66,993	151,668,957	3,67,30,560
1916-1917 ...	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,163,179	3,38,01,753	189,894,349	6,58,92,512
1917-1918 ...	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,30,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
1918-1919 ...	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,703	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ...	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	65,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ...	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,30,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ...	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,96,83,161
1922-1923 ...	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,553	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ...	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,489	7,04,99,938
Increase or decrease in 1923-24 ...	-7,155,636	-30,13,899	+25,538,744	+1,03,31,999	+56,528,931	+2,97,36,321

Cotton piece-goods.—At the beginning of the year there was a distinctly hopeful feeling in the market, and on the whole this was maintained throughout the year, although the disturbing factors of high cotton prices and uncertainty about exchange acted as a constant brake. Good orders were placed after an excellent monsoon, but the rise in prices at once tended to check demand. Despite this nervousness in the market the total imports increased both in quantity and in value. Stocks however remained low, and it only needs a fall in prices for consumption to increase largely. It is interesting to note that though the yardage (excluding fents) imported in the year under review was less than half that of the last pre-war year, yet the total value was in each case approximately Rs. 15 crores.

The total value of the imports of cotton piece-goods (including fents) advanced by Rs. 3·88 crores to Rs. 15·66 crores. Nearly half the total was on account of coloured piece-goods, and white and grey piece-goods contributed Rs. 3·49 crores and Rs. 4·51 crores respectively. Fents, which were mainly supplied by the United Kingdom, rose in value from Rs. 43·31 to Rs. 60·74 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in grey, white and coloured piece-goods was 27 per cent., 89 per cent. and 88 per cent. respectively. Under whites the principal varieties are—(1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks and (4) dhuties, saris and scarves, which were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. Under coloured piece-goods the chief varieties are—(1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) cambrics, (4) shirtings and (5) unspecified descriptions. These were also mainly supplied by the United Kingdom. As regards grey cloth the improvement noticed last year has not been maintained, imports having fallen by Rs. 30·14 lakhs to Rs. 4·51 crores in value. Nevertheless Japan further improved her position as a great supplier of this kind of cloth, for her shipments were larger than in the preceding year and amounted to 67 per cent. of the total imports.

Prices showed little change. The average prices of greys and whites were the same as in the previous year, but the average for coloured piece-goods was approximately 2 per cent. higher.

C. Cotton yarn.

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
United Kingdom	15,551	8,632	271	185
Japan	18,078	14,500	219	205
Other Countries	240	421	3	8

Imports in 1922-23 were abnormally high. The year under review recorded a decline of more than 10½ million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 95 lakhs in value, though the average price of imported yarn was considerably higher than the previous year's low figure

Japan has maintained her hold on 20s. and 30s. and in a material degree on 32s. and 40s, but imports from that country declined by more than 3½ million lb. to nearly 15 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·5 lakhs to Rs. 2·05 crores in value. The earthquake in September 1923 temporarily paralysed her activities and the sudden increase in the prices of cotton and also in the cost of labour materially affected her output of yarn. The high cost of cotton also hampered the British yarn trade, and imports from the United Kingdom fell from 15½ to 8½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 1·85 crore in value. Finer counts and cops, an English speciality, moved very slowly. A noteworthy feature was the larger importations from China, whence arrivals increased by 60,000 lb. to 140,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·7 lakhs to Rs. 3·4 lakhs in value.

In the adjoining table the local production of yarn in the Bombay

(The figures are shown in millions).

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919-1920	50	4·75	6·56	33·27	15·62	440
1920-1921	2·45	14·50	24·94	37·06	19·95	470
1921-1922	3·42	15·48	31·18	39·75	14·87	493
1922-1923	4·52	14·36	33·87	39·72	14·13	497
1923-1924	84	11·77	23·55	41·95	15·93	393

Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Of the output of local yarn the lower counts represent nearly 96 per cent.; the higher counts are still being imported in large quantities.

D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.

Imports of raw silk decreased by 348,000 lb. to 1,149,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19·71 lakhs to Rs. 92·75 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from all the supplying countries *viz.* China, Hongkong, Japan and Siam. But imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 43,000 lb. to 929,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 66·83 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from China, Italy and the United Kingdom. Shipments from Japan and France fell off.

The most important item in this group is silk piece-goods, imports of which have made up the fall recorded last year and show an increase of 748,000 yards in quantity and Rs. 15·97 lakhs in value. Supplies from China advanced by more than 2½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 44·23 lakhs in value. On the other hand imports from Japan and Hongkong declined respectively by 442,000 yards and 1½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3·33 lakhs and Rs. 25·86 lakhs in value. Arrivals of goods of silk mixed with other materials improved further by Rs. 9·59 lakhs to Rs. 24·15 lakhs, owing to increased shipments from Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland.

Imports of both artificial silk yarn and of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk have further improved, the former by Rs. 5·22 lakhs

to Rs. 17·33 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 52·24 lakhs to Rs. 66·57 lakhs. Artificial silk yarn is chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and piece-goods by the United Kingdom and Italy. Artificial silk is certainly growing in popularity.

E. Wool, raw and manufactured.

Imports of raw wool have further advanced by Rs. 12·91 lakhs to Rs. 19·46 lakhs, owing chiefly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Australia. Supplies of yarn and knitting wool have also improved, as British shipments expanded considerably. Imports of piece-goods improved noticeably by Rs. 44·75 lakhs to Rs. 81·6 lakhs owing mainly to lower prices and larger business with the United Kingdom, which is the chief source of supply, and with Germany. Among the other woollen manufactures there were larger arrivals of blankets, hosiery and shawls; but imports of carpets and rugs again contracted owing to smaller shipments from Persia.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years. —

Principal Articles.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-1923.	1923-24.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton Manufactures	71.0	88.5	239.7	293.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4
2	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hides and skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above...	24.6	23.0	63.7	138.1	113.5	166.8	25.9	27.8	100.5	130.7
5	Wool Manufactures	21.1	3.9	4.3	12.9	13.8	23.9	318.3	101.8	67.0	97.0
6	Oils	...	1.0	3.0	...	4.1	4.6	20.9	26.8	168.6	64.3
7	Cotton Twist and Yarn	...	6.2	12.9	6.0	...	...	4.2	5.9	29.4	47.8
8	Metals and Ores	5.4	8.4	14.6	5.9	14.4	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8
9	Gums and Resins	11.4	8.1	16.1	11.7	19.3	23.7	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0
10	Apparel	7.7	8.3	6.3	4.6	23.0	31.1	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2
11	Hardware	11.7	5.1	6.3	4.6	...	...	30.1	55.5	28.3	13.1
12	Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.9	17.9	12.2	16.3
13	Coal, coke and patent fuel	...	36.4	48.9	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1
14	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Matches	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	19.7	13.7
16	Postal articles	...	3.4	3.7	9.3	7.8	9.3	8.0	9.3	11.3	10.4
17	Spices	4.2	3.3	9.7	8.9	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4
18	Glass and Glassware	4.6	10.8	9.4	19.5	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0
19	Coffee	2.1	3.5	6.2	5.4	9.6	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7
20	Drugs and medicines	2.1	2.4	1.4	5.2	9.9	11.1	12.3	7.9	8.1	7.1
21	Ivory, unmanufactured	2.6	4.2	7.4	4.8	19.6	33.6	13.3	9.2	7.5	5.8
22	Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Silk Manufactures	2.6	1.9	6.5	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.3	5.2
24	Leather	5.1	7.3	9.7	9.3	36.3	49.5	17.6	13.3	6.5	4.7
25	Tea	...	4	5.2	3.6	14.4	8.3	9.3	14.0	10.9	4.1
		2.0	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.2	2.7

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)	Rs. (in lakhs.)
Mesopotamia	123.46	82.47	- 40.99
Persia	107.99	88.61	- 19.38
United Kingdom	249.85	229.93	- 19.92
Arabia	113.06	103.29	- 9.77
Aden	99.06	61.49	- 37.57
Tanganyika Territory	15.44	12.79	- 2.65
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	62.55	47.98	- 14.57
Other European Countries	43.32	51.23	+ 7.91
Japan	56.70	80.63	+ 23.93
Hongkong	19.53	18.77	- .76
Ceylon	41.70	23.44	- 18.26
Strait Settlements (including Labuan)	21.70	12.59	- 9.11
United States of America	16.78	13.42	- 3.36
Zanzibar and Pemba	29.59	21.51	- 8.08

33. Bombay is an important emporium for the foreign merchandise required by Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa and the principal articles normally re-exported are cotton manufactures, raw cotton and sugar. The value of cotton piece-goods re-exported decreased by Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 2.33 crores, to which grey piece-goods contributed Rs. 1.54 crore, white piece-goods Rs. 25.16 lakhs and coloured piece-goods Rs. 54.2 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also decreased by 25,000 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.04 crore to Rs. 64.28 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa. On the other hand, re-exports of raw cotton, mostly African or Uganda produce, increased further by 1,400 tons to 6,400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 30.26 lakhs to Rs. 1.31 crore in value owing to larger shipments to Japan and France. The only other article which deserves notice is Persian fur-bearing raw skins, re-exports of which once more improved by 161 tons to 346 tons in quantity and by Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1923-1924.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste)	28,51,13,336	38,51,86,350	59,09,69,296	76,53,31,866	+ 1,743.62	72.13
2	Seeds	11,76,69,123	6,77,16,079	9,73,50,769	9,90,37,404	+ 16.37	9.83
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,653	5,49,92,913	5,09,88,040	4,57,06,748	- 52.31	4.31
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,57,468	9,47,87,749	6,37,75,617	3,59,80,355	- 177.96	3.39
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,749	3,71,63,951	1,68,95,156	1,60,77,230	- 7.49	1.53
6	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,769	2,70,62,879	2,43,00,898	1,58,61,077	- 89.92	1.49
7	Postal Articles	48,16,886	86,64,830	99,93,974	1,14,93,449	+ 14.34	1.06
8	Metals and ores	57,94,004	62,10,433	99,97,700	88,79,649	- 10.46	.84
9	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,466	1,50,71,975	1,00,82,068	86,76,621	- 14.06	.82
10	Leather	71,11,118	1,36,61,100	67,58,445	77,44,453	+ 9.66	.73
11	Tea	9,78,448	62,90,625	94,31,797	35,97,857	+ .96	.33
12	Wool Manufactures	8,64,749	19,31,095	40,38,875	35,03,675	- 5.35	.33
13	Spices	21,39,084	47,53,039	29,81,551	33,79,343	+ 4.98	.32
14	Myrobalams	36,25,367	37,24,678	31,69,268	32,92,029	+ 1.23	.31
15	Oil cakes	10,43,016	13,37,017	23,06,883	39,03,076	+ 8.96	.30
16	Oils	9,69,586	56,51,100	21,00,132	26,15,332	+ 5.16	.25
17	Tobacco	9,60,666	19,46,087	23,26,132	25,31,851	+ 2.06	.24

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1923-1924.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs.)	
18	Hemp, Raw	32,91,299	46,46,005	19,35,014	18,92,151	-	-48
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,644	26,01,559	17,06,603	17,69,331	+	+63
20	Jute Manufactures	6,20,498	12,92,341	21,04,945	15,65,514	-	-539
21	Manures	16,14,755	8,13,203	15,77,093	14,06,660	-	-110
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolanus	7,62,821	26,22,371	7,87,488	12,54,135	+	+487
23	Bristles	.....	4,61,146	8,44,371	12,04,368	+	+860
24	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	13,04,341	12,09,230	10,82,452	-	-127
25	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,05,314	12,80,523	5,53,901	9,73,132	+	+389
26	Fish	7,47,974	5,52,922	8,32,754	8,55,837	+	+23
27	Guns and Rosins	8,50,373	9,63,019	6,07,621	8,32,148	+	+214
28	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	6,84,293	6,91,872	7,85,461	+	+94
29	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,89,034	2,96,059	3,91,625	5,16,180	+	+125
30	Coffee	2,05,260	26,37,741	3,91,850	4,85,469	+	+94
31	Sugar	4,00,868	13,90,107	3,30,612	3,33,990	+	+58
32	Furniture and Cabinetwork	3,14,317	4,08,817	5,08,565	3,50,150	-	-149
33	Apparel	3,95,564	4,97,874	12,74,538	3,03,046	-	-966
34	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	3,65,337	6,35,569	4,42,467	2,93,390	-	-143
35	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,03,867	3,65,100	1,01,019	1,62,632	+	+62
36	Other Articles	3,96,12,843	32,43,731	62,56,543	80,13,862	+	+2757
	Total, Merchandise	58,81,47,683	76,23,34,989	91,33,25,371	1,06,09,70,603	+	+1,47644
							100-00

35. A very considerable improvement in the export trade was recorded in the previous year's report. In the year under review the total value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 15 crores and rose to an unprecedented figure of Rs. 106 crores. This abnormal rise was entirely due to larger shipments and very high prices of raw cotton, the great staple of Bombay's export trade, and all the other principal items except seeds record decreases. These items are noticed separately in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles exports of Indian tea rose slightly in value but declined by 590,000 lb. to 3½ million lb. in quantity, owing chiefly to smaller shipments to Mesopotamia. Exports of oilcake improved by Rs. 8·96 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Germany and of linseed cake to the United Kingdom. Exports of jute manufactures decreased by Rs. 5·4 lakhs to Rs. 15·65 lakhs owing to smaller demands for gunny bags from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony and the cessation of exports of gunny cloth to the United States of America. The total value of articles exported by post increased by Rs. 14·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 crore owing to larger exports to France, Persia and Mesopotamia. Exports to the United Kingdom fell off by Rs. 3·1 lakhs to Rs. 58·55 lakhs.

36. **Grain, pulse and flour.**—The principal articles under this head are rice, wheat and wheat flour. Rice and wheat flour are largely exported to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, East and South Africa and Ceylon. Exports of rice decreased from 23,000 to 14,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·79 lakhs to Rs. 33·34 lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat flour declined from 22,000 to 18,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 69·33 lakhs to Rs. 45·65 lakhs in value. Exports of wheat, on the other hand, increased from less than 1,000 tons to 22,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 33·95 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of other food grains declined, but shipments of pulse, especially gram and lentils, again improved.

37. **Hides and skins (raw and tanned).**—Exports of hides, both raw and tanned, have further increased, the former by 354 tons to 586 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4·24 lakhs to Rs. 8·46 lakhs in value and the latter by 93 tons to 1,190 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5·41 lakhs to Rs. 47·48 lakhs in value. The increase in raw hides is due to abnormal demands from Italy, whose takings were 529 tons valued at Rs. 7·47 lakhs as against 4 tons only of the value of Rs. 5,000 in the previous year. Germany took smaller quantities and shipments to the United Kingdom were insignificant. The advance in tanned hides is due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief market for this article, and to Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony. The advance in the exports of raw skins recorded last year has not been maintained, the total shipments having fallen by 1,552 tons to 5,952 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18·3 lakhs to Rs. 78·3 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller demands from the United States of America, the chief market for raw skins. Exports thither fell by 1,023 tons to 4,886 tons in quantity and by Rs. 12·7

lakhs to Rs. 62.77 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany also declined, but those to the Netherlands advanced, while shipments valued at Rs. 1.76 lakh were made to Belgium which took none in the previous year. The total exports of tanned skins advanced further by Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 24.61 lakhs, owing mainly to greater demands from the United Kingdom.

38. **Metals and ores.**—The most important item under this head is manganese ore, the total exports of which from the whole of British India amounted to 740,000 tons as against 789,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments from Bengal expanded by 16,000 tons, but Bombay's shipments show a contraction of 59,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 56,000 and Belgium 55,000 tons less from Bombay than in the previous year, and the consumption of Italy and the Netherlands also declined. On the other hand, the figure for France was 42,000 tons, for the United States of America 17,000 and for Germany nearly 6,000 up.

39. **Seeds.**—Seeds rank second to cotton, *señ longo intervallo*, among Bombay's exports. In the year under review their value advanced by Rs. 16.37 lakhs, but there was a decline of 42,000 tons in quantity. This was more than accounted for by the United Kingdom's reduced takings of cotton seed, due apparently to prices being too high. Linseed prices were on the whole steady and there was a good demand for shipment. Sesamum was in short supply, and high prices restricted exports. Despatches of rape improved, and so did those of castor, despite a marked rise in prices. Groundnuts shipments contracted considerably. The market for vegetable oils in the United Kingdom was strong during most of the year, and the crushing industry was active.

SEEDS.	1921-22.			1922-23.			1923-24.			Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<i>Linseed—</i>											
United Kingdom	33,242	60,37,247	46,634	1,27,53,779	69,679	1,57,01,032	69,679	1,57,01,032	+	59,47,252	
Italy	11,040	29,95,413	23,619	74,51,187	23,376	63,35,443	23,376	63,35,443	-	11,15,744	
France	30,483	23,56,262	24,434	67,58,397	34,811	92,78,800	34,811	92,78,800	+	25,20,593	
Belgium	2,760	7,33,856	3,140	8,60,151	6,509	17,73,219	6,509	17,73,219	+	9,13,068	
Germany	1,960	5,56,670	1,340	3,91,447	1,290	3,53,199	1,290	3,53,199	-	33,248	
Netherlands	1,650	4,43,900	100	23,750	6,000	16,37,525	6,000	16,37,525	+	16,08,374	
Spain	1,346	3,63,832	3,964	10,31,939	6,440	17,55,055	6,440	17,55,055	+	6,73,196	
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	2,54,749	950	2,54,749	+	2,54,749	
Other countries	243	67,131	338	93,739	151	41,703	151	41,703	-	53,036	
Total	53,653	1,40,84,909	103,569	2,94,19,279	1,40,206	4,01,36,725	1,40,206	4,01,36,725	+	1,07,16,446	
<i>Sesamum (oil or jingili)—</i>											
Germany	928	63,900	3,315	10,40,850	200	64,000	200	64,000	-	9,36,950	
Italy	8,775	26,85,065	5,425	17,71,566	305	2,53,287	305	2,53,287	-	13,18,669	
Austria	3,240	22,10,465	4,660	15,35,278	145	46,487	145	46,487	-	14,59,001	
France	2,135	6,03,236	7,508	21,91,615	4,650	13,06,449	4,650	13,06,449	-	8,85,166	
Netherlands	1,600	4,62,334	900	2,76,500	300	90,007	300	90,007	-	1,86,493	
Belgium	1,125	3,36,477	2,175	6,54,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	-	6,54,441	
Ceylon	911	3,13,240	1,338	4,03,485	1,547	5,40,771	1,547	5,40,771	+	1,07,286	
Aden and Dependencies	238	97,590	103	42,033	43	14,650	43	14,650	-	27,383	
United Kingdom	76	21,378	49	16,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	-	16,626	

SEEDS.		1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Denmark	...	.....	.....	925	2,77,515	500	1,50,000	-	425 - 1,17,515
Other Native State in Arabia	...	529	2,02,632	471	1,66,064	349	1,29,049	-	122 - 37,015
Other countries	...	900	2,78,302	705	2,53,592	332	1,06,111	-	373 - 1,48,481
<i>Rape seed—</i>	Total	24,817	75,04,029	27,580	85,89,955	8,900	26,79,511	-	18,680 - 69,10,444
Germany	...	300	62,002	1,060	2,30,875	925	2,00,697	-	125 - 30,178
France	...	850	1,96,329	3,516	8,31,894	2,750	6,10,475	-	766 - 2,21,419
Belgium	...	874	2,23,909	2,250	5,35,138	10	2,100	-	2,240 - 5,33,038
Italy	...	5,445	13,68,311	13,434	33,56,075	22,624	50,59,085	+	9,190 + 17,03,010
United Kingdom	...	199	47,893	2,661	5,81,615	16,810	36,28,504	+	14,149 + 30,46,889
Austria	...	700	1,94,142	900	2,29,760	2,300	5,17,757	+	1,400 + 2,87,997
Norway	...	.....	.....	300	70,760	650	1,34,250	+	350 + 63,500
Other countries	...	238	85,076	624	1,99,704	949	2,55,091	+	325 + 56,387
<i>Cotton seed—</i>	Total	8,606	21,77,862	24,735	60,36,811	47,018	1,04,08,959	+	22,283 + 43,73,148
United Kingdom	...	86,386	97,05,354	168,847	1,82,42,670	1,11,633	1,90,34,401	-	57,214 - 53,08,269
Other countries	...	457	98,535	616	87,893	775	1,08,328	+	159 + 20,435
Total	...	86,843	97,98,889	169,463	1,83,30,563	1,12,408	1,31,42,729	-	57,055 - 51,87,834

<i>Castor seed—</i>										
United Kingdom	...	9,973	21,14,603	13,249	26,80,555	14,136	38,08,246	+	1,947	+ 11,27,591
United States of America	...	17,338	35,02,633	9,285	20,77,473	10,450	28,39,796	+	1,165	+ 7,62,332
France	...	7,100	14,62,196	13,881	29,55,409	16,554	44,48,638	+	3,673	+ 14,93,274
Belgium	...	3,702	7,27,363	5,449	12,17,130	3,100	7,95,007	-	2,949	- 4,19,113
Italy	...	2,650	5,17,745	7,791	18,07,317	5,665	15,19,601	-	2,126	- 2,88,216
Spain	...	1,400	2,76,363	1,416	3,23,338	1,850	4,55,124	+	994	+ 1,56,796
Other countries	...	197	38,435	450	1,06,870	282	76,190	-	168	- 30,630
Total	...	42,309	86,40,493	49,561	1,11,73,742	52,097	1,39,75,703	+	2,536	+ 23,01,564
<i>Groundnuts—</i>										
France	...	11,070	32,30,960	22,613	63,67,701	20,759	53,98,566	-	1,874	- 4,69,135
Germany	...	6,045	16,24,025	8,046	23,58,153	967	2,73,901	-	7,081	- 19,84,952
Belgium	...	8,918	11,94,605	1,700	4,90,940	1,100	3,16,265	-	600	- 1,74,676
United Kingdom	...	2,150	5,53,369	2,420	6,57,450	5,290	15,19,431	+	2,870	+ 8,61,981
Netherlands	...	1,216	3,17,251	2,500	7,09,002	1,520	4,23,822	-	980	- 2,85,430
Italy	...	1,094	2,88,918	2,362	7,05,375	1,569	4,73,835	-	693	- 2,26,490
Spain	...	.....	.....	1,275	3,40,998	1,200	3,46,236	-	75	- 1,763
Other countries	...	1,380	4,40,135	1,711	5,31,136	215	70,892	-	1,497	- 4,60,944
Total	...	26,873	76,44,264	42,630	1,20,60,755	32,700	93,20,297	-	9,930	- 27,40,458
<i>Other seeds</i>										
	...	10,508	36,16,445	54,947	1,17,80,694	32,708	93,64,477	-	23,298	- 24,16,217
Total Seeds	...	253,614	5,34,66,891	477,485	9,73,90,759	436,097	9,90,27,404	-	42,448	+ 16,36,005

40. Textiles.—

A. *Cotton, raw*.—What cotton has meant to Bombay in the year under review can best be indicated by a few bald figures. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton were sent abroad, a figure 39,000 tons higher than the previous year's record. This cotton was worth Rs. 75·5 crores, or Rs. 17·36 crores more than the previous year's record value. Rs. 75·5 crores represented as much as 71 per cent. of the total value of all exports of Indian produce and manufactures from Bombay, and nearly 22 per cent. of the all India exports. If manufactured and waste cotton be added in, then 80 per cent. of the value of the Bombay exports was derived from this one great staple.

The agricultural conditions for the Indian cotton crop of 1923-24 were not as good as those of 1922-23; for though the acreage sown increased by about 6 per cent., the gross yield in both years is estimated to have been 5,075,000 bales. This is a high figure, but not as high as that of 1914-15. The American crop was again disappointing. The Government-report in July 1923 was not up to expectations, and this, together with an unusually low carry over of the old crop, at once led to a scramble to buy and a rise in prices. The August report was again unfavourable, and though the September report was more re-assuring the following two months again brought bad reports and a wild rise in prices. However the bulls went too far; the textile trade could not afford to buy at such high prices, and the market weakened from December down to the end of March. The same general trend of prices was visible in the Bombay market. For the first few months of the fiscal year prices tended to weaken, especially at the beginning of August when monsoon prospects were good. The earthquake in Japan only affected the market for a brief period at the beginning of September. Thereafter world factors began to prevail and a rise ensued, until at the end of November Broach cotton jumped to Rs. 715 a candy. The excitement was such that the East India Cotton Association had to suspend all dealings for a week or more, and then the fall in American eased the crisis. Subsequently prices fell away, until at the end of March they were not much higher than they had been 12 months before. While speculation is no doubt responsible for sudden and excessive price movements, it is an undoubted fact that the statistical position is very strong. The depredations of the boll weevil and the high price of labour prevent the United States of America producing anything approaching a normal pre-war crop, with the result that the world production in 1922-23 is estimated to have amounted to only 69 per cent. of the 1913-14 production. The carry over in America was, as already mentioned, abnormally low, and the carry over of the Indian crop at the end of the last cotton season—August-September 1923—was also low. It will probably be lower still in 1924, despite the decrease in local consumption due to the Bombay mill strike which lasted two months in the first quarter of 1924. Consequently Bombay can look forward to many years of good demand for her cotton.

Japan of course remained Indian's best customer for cotton, and took 289,000 tons valued at Rs. 39·63 crores. Both figures are records. Shipments to China, on the other hand, receded. The

United Kingdom and Continental Europe, with the exception of Germany and Austria, increased their demands, Italy in particular. Lancashire shows a distinct tendency to import Indian cotton for consumption, and it is interesting to find over 4,000 tons going to the chief producing country in the world, the United States of America, presumably for mixing and the manufacture of cheap goods.

COTTON, RAW.	1922-23.		1923-24.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	17,698	2,25,20,460	24,797	4,01,08,049	+	7,099 + 1,74,87,589
Germany ...	24,592	2,93,25,564	23,720	3,55,86,462	+	872 + 62,60,898
Netherlands ...	561	6,90,000	2,200	32,99,302	+	1,639 + 26,09,302
Belgium ...	31,406	3,77,13,903	29,440	4,46,85,260	-	1,966 + 69,71,357
France ...	20,247	2,42,85,737	25,548	3,77,31,435	+	5,301 + 1,34,45,708
Spain ...	8,626	1,02,06,446	11,415	1,73,02,048	+	2,789 + 70,95,602
Ceylon ...	907	13,53,875	874	13,68,420	-	33 + 14,546
Italy ...	24,181	2,78,71,079	62,582	9,46,89,274	+	38,401 + 6,68,18,195
Austria ...	7,595	91,16,147	7,453	1,15,67,810	-	142 + 24,51,663
Hongkong ...	283	3,60,270	...	...	+	283 + 3,60,270
China ...	70,941	8,42,60,852	41,326	5,79,72,383	+	29,615 + 2,62,88,469
Japan ...	275,154	32,71,42,506	283,884	39,63,10,237	+	12,730 + 6,91,67,731
Indo China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin) ...	3,553	43,89,452	4,753	71,96,935	+	1,200 + 28,07,483
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ...	1,416	13,18,355	4,143	61,56,475	+	3,037 + 48,38,120
Other countries ...	545	6,93,552	650	10,08,326	+	105 + 3,14,774
Total ...	488,405	58,13,48,187	527,535	75,49,63,716	+	39,130 + 17,36,34,529

B. Cotton manufactures.—

The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past three years:—

	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	1,436,880	5,69,554	1,823,080	6,24,535	1,050,855	3,62,977	—	2,61,608
Aden and Dependencies	3,298,058	11,59,471	2,290,433	8,04,439	2,414,946	7,20,207	+	84,232
Bahrain Islands	364,270	1,51,798	884,615	3,44,480	477,358	1,69,502	—	1,81,978
Mauritius and Dependencies	742,804	3,73,905	757,630	3,27,490	552,015	1,83,528	—	1,43,963
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,457,656	6,03,710	2,253,119	8,64,768	1,701,017	6,25,712	—	2,38,056
Mesopotamia	1,692,193	6,37,973	5,765,642	19,04,516	9,617,595	29,32,460	+	10,27,844
Other Native States in Arabia	242,524	1,23,149	273,450	1,00,635	391,805	1,20,609	+	19,924
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	4,142,207	17,98,695	4,312,715	19,43,340	2,916,820	11,30,485	—	8,03,855
Egypt	72,000	36,000	48,743	42,871	294,700	69,226	+	26,355
Portuguese East Africa	3,598,019	13,70,702	5,535,045	18,17,989	6,053,608	18,40,967	+	22,978
Italian East Africa	472,650	1,62,039	241,022	88,090	745,703	2,44,916	+	1,56,826
Tanganyika Territory	1,985,106	8,61,271	2,342,238	8,83,237	2,780,109	10,56,393	+	1,73,145
Siam	1,686,916	7,13,171	591,167	2,20,309	131,958	55,139	—	1,55,170
Persia	1,384,431	4,87,336	2,638,863	8,32,587	2,942,961	7,65,962	+	66,625
Other countries	1,293,927	5,71,636	780,317	3,44,725	1,046,032	3,62,067	+	17,342
Total Grey	23,795,441	96,20,338	30,546,089	1,11,44,211	33,087,531	1,06,42,139	+	5,02,072
White	586,861	3,07,440	614,734	2,61,699	1,176,625	3,88,533	+	1,96,834

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Coloured, Printed or Dyed—

Aden and Dependencies	5,106,203	27,54,865	4,076,212	20,93,906	3,751,409	15,93,192	-	324,809	-	4,00,124
Bahrain Islands	2,327,096	15,86,994	4,382,740	24,34,898	3,982,797	15,97,692	-	899,983	-	8,37,206
Ceylon	5,257,927	32,22,955	3,776,911	20,51,196	2,542,640	14,25,335	-	1,234,271	-	6,25,861
Natal	2,961,511	16,76,966	861,548	4,30,850	1,400,005	5,21,323	+	638,457	+	90,469
Egypt	340,979	1,76,215	1,131,732	4,46,318	2,143,910	6,99,626	+	1,012,173	+	2,53,308
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	2,045,424	9,27,134	3,528,260	16,59,953	3,293,722	13,46,561	-	294,538	-	3,13,392
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,216,488	9,23,625	1,446,000	6,69,976	1,587,225	6,76,587	+	141,225	+	6,561
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	1,573,738	9,08,889	983,166	5,24,634	1,732,894	8,92,216	+	759,668	+	3,07,232
Mesopotamia	34,047,660	1,08,46,184	27,004,661	82,78,537	30,892,895	80,62,837	+	9,858,234	-	2,15,700
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,182,568	9,50,106	3,320,627	14,52,782	2,798,735	10,58,955	-	581,892	-	3,93,297
Other Native States in Arabia	6,339,794	28,15,928	5,226,436	21,36,465	3,501,478	12,65,669	-	1,724,958	-	8,70,806
Persia	28,392,921	1,09,01,177	24,619,432	93,29,840	24,046,550	76,81,439	-	572,932	-	16,48,401
Siam	1,064,210	8,14,287	1,195,805	12,13,212	1,706,605	13,78,225	+	510,800	+	1,65,013
Portuguese East Africa	3,194,560	12,40,877	2,725,833	10,82,617	2,299,926	8,81,989	-	425,307	-	2,00,638
Tanganyika Territory	2,081,087	7,88,903	1,240,966	4,90,556	1,434,482	5,49,042	+	193,526	+	58,486
Other countries	3,272,968	16,46,100	4,318,970	21,70,343	5,080,276	20,02,797	+	761,406	-	1,67,546
Total Coloured	102,460,034	4,21,43,135	89,819,245	3,64,65,798	92,035,449	3,16,73,421	+	2,216,201	-	47,92,372
Total, Piece-goods	126,842,336	5,20,70,973	120,980,068	4,78,71,703	126,299,605	4,27,04,093	+	5,319,537	-	51,67,610

The depression which was noticeable at the end of the previous year continued for a long time in the year under review and necessitated a steady reduction of prices. Nevertheless stocks accumulated owing to the absence of demand, which continued till the end of October. Thereafter a general and continuous demand set in which helped the mills to clear old stocks and effect forward sales at increasing rates. But this activity was short-lived, for by the middle of December there was again a falling off in demand owing mainly to the excessively high prices to which Indian cotton had risen in sympathy with American and also to the great stringency in the money market. Consequently the strike or lock-out which began in January and lasted two months was not altogether a hardship to the mill-owners, as it gave them another chance to clear accumulated stocks. There was, however, no improvement in prices which still remain low. Since 1917 China has been practically a closed market for Indian piece-goods owing mainly to the expansion of the indigenous textile industry and to the rigour of Japanese competition. The chief markets are now Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt and countries in East and South Africa. In the year under review the total exports rose by 5½ million yards to 126¼ million yards in quantity but fell by Rs. 51.68 lakhs to Rs. 4.27 crores in value despite the rise in the raw material. Coloured piece-goods represented 74 per cent. and greys 25 per cent. of the total value. The largest shipments of coloured piece-goods were made to Mesopotamia and Persia, though the latter country took smaller quantities than in the previous year. Mesopotamia and Portuguese East Africa were again the largest buyers of grey cloth and both increased their takings.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade:—

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1916-17	1,551	266	769	443
1917-18	743	325	830	311
1918-19	512	400	636	392
1919-20	725	359	869	238
1920-21	473	320	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	1,263	107

It will be seen that the exports of Indian coloured cloth have improved considerably and those of grey cloth to a small extent, while re-exports of foreign cloth, both grey and coloured, have fallen.

C. Cotton yarn.—

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	1921-1922.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom	63,155	41,874	144,000	1,13,046	848,250	7,69,957	+ 704,200	+ 6,46,911
Egypt	4,674,394	42,36,894	3,662,153	32,88,131	4,552,560	41,06,372	+ 890,377	+ 8,18,241
Aden and Dependencies	2,591,382	29,16,473	2,721,724	29,85,200	2,244,950	23,76,123	- 476,774	- 6,09,077
China	16,088,000	1,43,74,145	2,213,260	22,43,660	660,000	6,02,500	- 1,553,260	- 16,41,160
Hongkong	43,494,950	3,90,34,444	38,146,770	3,55,19,306	19,653,640	1,31,98,011	- 18,493,130	- 1,73,86,195
Japan	253,800	4,61,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey European	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,400	3,85,867	+ 444,400	+ 3,82,867
Siam	1,756,740	18,38,637	1,185,960	10,84,227	1,227,900	11,77,980	+ 41,940	+ 93,703
Persia	3,248,510	42,94,218	2,176,569	26,36,103	2,313,860	25,49,460	+ 137,301	- 86,643
Straits Settlements	2,553,138	36,67,888	1,601,868	18,50,953	1,387,700	14,69,187	- 214,168	- 3,81,766
Mesopotamia	1,022,700	9,63,143	985,600	9,91,379	832,400	7,55,044	- 153,200	- 1,76,385
Syria	1,150,400	10,20,747	1,680,350	15,79,597	2,132,800	20,30,522	+ 452,450	+ 4,51,045
Other countries	1,469,240	16,82,537	1,474,074	15,44,205	1,637,907	16,37,412	+ 163,833	+ 93,207
Total	78,366,403	7,45,24,340	55,992,343	5,37,75,617	37,936,447	3,69,50,386	- 18,055,901	- 1,77,95,232

Cotton yarn also proved extremely disappointing to the mills for the greater part of the year. Owing to the competition of cheap Japanese yarns the demand for Indian yarns was poor and stocks accumulated. About the middle of September the Japanese disaster led to brisker enquiry and some rise in prices, and the accumulated stocks were quickly reduced. But the abnormal rise in the price of raw cotton soon made trade very difficult. Exports fell further by 18 million lb. to nearly 38 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·78 crore to Rs. 3·6 crores in value. Shipments to Hongkong fell from 38 to 20 million lb. and from Rs. 3·55 crores to Rs. 1·81 crore and those to China, not long ago Bombay's best market, fell from over 2 million lb. to less than two-thirds of a million lb. and from Rs. 22·43 lakhs to Rs. 6·02 lakhs in value. The influx into China of Japanese yarns of coarser counts is killing Bombay's export market in that country. Despatches to the United Kingdom, Egypt and Syria increased, and Turkey in Europe took Rs. 3·83 lakhs' worth of yarns after two years' total abstinence.

D. *Wool, raw*.—The increase in the exports of raw wool reported last year has not been maintained, the total exports having fallen by nearly 10 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 89·39 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Nevertheless 94 per cent. of the total exports were taken by that country. Exports to the United States of America increased further by Rs. 5 lakhs and there were small shipments to Germany and France. The fall in exports is probably due to a poor "clip" and to increased consumption by Indian woollen mills. Another noteworthy fact is that there were direct exports of Khandahar wool by the land route to Russia instead of by sea *via* Bombay and Karachi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).		Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Rs. Lakhs.		Percentage to total imports.		Rs. Lakhs.		Percentage to total exports.		Percentage to total exports.		Percentage to total exports.	
	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1913-1914.	1922-1923.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—												
United Kingdom	36,23-25	45,03-32	44,13-71	57-95	51-12	49-32	8,55-64	1,401-69	12-32	13-71	33-93	31-04
Hongkong	55-07	86-08	52-24	88	1-00	59	6,31-39	3,33-94	9-09	3-75	5-20	2-47
Mauritius and Dependencies	190-55	74-16	8-37	3-05	81	05	9-37	32-07	13	81	1-51	55
Adon and Dependencies	25-37	13-26	12-41	40	15	14	96-33	2,21-30	1-39	2-16	92	1-23
Mesopotamia	30-57	31-46	50-34	48	92	91	32-74	2,02-66	1-17	2-56	81	1-96
Ceylon	10-38	15-45	17-48	17	18	20	39-14	1,23-38	56	1-25	37	75
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	67-27	83-73	79-43	108	95	90	58-00	61-40	84	60	95	81
Bahrain Islands	71-30	51-50	53-59	144	53	61	32-49	75-79	46	74	79	67
Zanzibar and Pemba	30-08	63-06	40-13	48	77	45	20-52	68-56	30	67	39	71
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East Africa Protectorate)	8-32	103-53	2,14-32	05	1-23	2-42	43-30	1,35-16	62	1-32	35	1-23
Tanganyika Territory	14	10-51	9-77	...	12	03	33-61	36-77	46	36	25	24
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	Imports (Merchandise).					Exports (Merchandise).		Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	1913-1914.		1923-1924.		Percentage to total imports.	1913-1914.		1923-1924.		Percentage to total exports.	1913-1914.		1922-1923.	1923-1924.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
Natal	17.63	57.16	50.70	.93	.65	.57	4.87	35.00	21.59	.07	.34	.19	.48	.35
Canada	.06	23.57	31.23	...	.33	.35	.06	2.31	9.30	...	.02	.08	.15	.20
Australia	39.73	38.14	46.92	.64	.43	.55	2.31	5.48	5.06	.03	.05	.04	.23	.26
Other British Possessions	1.92	26.81	23.91	.03	.31	.27	6.23	61.82	49.68	.10	.64	.43	.47	.36
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions	41.66.54	52.52.29	51.25.11	66.63	59.55	57.86	19.15.55	29.42.33	27.06.41	27.54	23.78	23.48	43.04	33.42
Foreign Countries—														
Europe —														
Hungary	...	.07	35.23	...	.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17
Belgium	1.00.91	2.52.39	2.21.67	1.61	2.86	2.50	4.71.48	4.91.83	6.53.39	6.79	4.81	4.79	3.91	3.80
France	1.38.97	1.05.04	1.24.90	2.32	1.19	1.41	6.87.54	5.23.09	7.17.96	9.90	5.18	6.23	3.33	4.13
Germany	6.02.42	7.04.21	6.65.11	9.64	7.98	7.52	5.02.15	4.34.74	4.36.77	7.23	4.25	3.78	5.83	5.40
Italy	1.35.62	1.30.01	1.65.05	2.17	1.47	1.86	4.16.13	4.44.90	11.23.23	5.99	4.35	9.75	3.02	6.32
Austria*	1.67.80	19.93	27.90	2.63	.23	.32	2.69.25	1.13.08	1.23.18	3.88	1.11	1.08	.70	.74
Spain	5.63	4.30	4.76	.09	.05	.05	61.03	1.24.91	2.01.90	.88	1.22	1.75	.68	1.01
Netherlands	29.63	59.88	74.90	.47	.63	.85	20.63	32.40	75.32	.80	.92	.65	.46	.74
Sweden	17.46	41.03	63.34	.23	.46	.60	2.85	4.20	4.24	.03	.04	.04	.24	.23
Czecho Slovakia	...	97.93	63.70	...	.43	.66	...	...	.03	...	...	...	.20	.29

Norway	10-00	29-66	19-06	16-34	22-96	1-20	2-56	01	01	02	08	16	11
Switzerland	40-10	60-79	88-80	64	1-00	1-55	94	...	03	01	30	33	44
Georgia	...	...	35-76	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other Countries	3-56	17-66	22-81	04	26	17-65	23-31	26	09	90	18	14	23
Total, Europe	12-51-82	14-62-78	15-98-99	20-02	18-05	24-50-07	32-60-88	35-27	21-40	23-30	28-05	19-17	23-81
Asia—													
Japan	2-02-52	8-63-78	8-46-09	3-24	9-79	16-42-48	33-32-43	23-64	32-61	35-11	13-98	22-04	24-00
China (exclusive of Hong-kong and Macao)	1-36-66	2-05-60	2-72-41	2-19	2-33	4-10-72	8-71-21	5-91	8-53	5-14	4-15	5-66	4-24
Persia	59-07	1-34-68	1-24-43	94	1-54	1-10-14	2-70-84	1-59	2-65	2-06	1-23	2-13	1-78
Java	1-53-80	3-36-48	3-48-08	2-54	3-81	1-32	5-12	03	05	03	1-22	1-79	1-72
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	43-81	63-24	64-10	70	72	48-30	70-22	69	69	55	70	70	63
Other Native States in Arabia	9-37	8-94	7-05	16	10	78-02	1-16-17	96	1-14	77	69	65	47
Siam	25-27	29-48	20-48	40	33	17-08	35-54	26	35	32	32	34	28
Borneo Dutch	...	3-55	26-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Other countries	31-11	4-10	8-84	51	08	29-22	70-93	68	69	94	46	41	58
Total, Asia	6-86-91	16-49-75	17-18-23	10-68	18-70	23-36-68	47-72-45	33-66	46-70	44-92	22-80	33-72	38-88
Africa	29-17	37-17	56-07	47	42	1-31-14	1-36-62	1-89	1-34	1-19	1-21	91	95
America	1-37-50	4-19-07	3-60-76	2-20	4-75	1-13-89	1-82-12	1-64	1-78	2-11	1-91	3-16	2-96
Grand Total	82-51-94	88-21-06	88-59-16	1-00-00	1-00-00	69-47-33	1-02-30-93	1-00-00	1-00-00	1-00-00	1-00-00	1-00-00	1-00-00

42. The foregoing table and the graphs on the frontispiece exhibit the trend of the trade of Bombay with other parts of the British Empire and with different foreign countries. From the beginning of the year under review Egypt has been treated as a country outside the British Empire. The total value of the trade with the British Empire dropped further by 5 per cent., owing to declines from Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 51 crores in imports and from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 27 crores in exports. The largest trade is with the United Kingdom, but there was a further fall of 2 per cent. in the share of that country due to smaller imports. The total share of countries outside the British Empire increased from 57 per cent. to 62 per cent. as a result of larger trade with France, Italy and Spain in Europe, and Japan in Asia. Italy's advance is specially noticeable. The share of the United States of America again dropped slightly, while there was little change in the trade with Africa.

Under imports the United Kingdom figure has dropped by nearly Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 44 crores, owing mainly to smaller importations of cotton spinning and weaving machinery, cotton yarns and coal, while there were substantial increases in the arrivals of cotton and woollen piece-goods and iron and steel. Imports from other British Possessions also declined by Rs. 61 lakhs to Rs. 7 crores; there were smaller supplies of silk piece-goods from Hongkong, of sugar from Mauritius and of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba, but larger imports of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 1·36 crore to nearly Rs. 16 crores owing mainly to new arrivals of beet sugar from Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia, and of kerosene oil from Georgia for the first time since the war, and to larger importations of matches from Sweden and of cotton manufactures from Switzerland. Owing to unsettled economic conditions imports from Germany have fallen by Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 6·66 crores, smaller supplies coming forward of machinery and millwork, iron and steel, aluminium circles, aniline dyes and hardware.

Among the foreign countries in Asia Japan continues to occupy the first place, but her despatches have declined by Rs. 17·69 lakhs to Rs. 8·46 crores. Owing to the terrible earthquake in September 1923 there was a lull in her trade for a short time and consequently shipments of all articles from that country except grey piece-goods declined. Imports from China increased by Rs. 66·81 lakhs to Rs. 2·72 crores owing to larger consignments of tea and silk piece-goods. Imports from Java also improved owing to new shipments of rice, but there was a falling off in the supplies of sugar. Smaller supplies of dried fruits and pearls were responsible for the fall of Rs. 10·25 lakhs in the total imports from Persia. Imports from Africa are not very large but show an increase of Rs. 18·9 lakhs to Rs. 56 lakhs due to larger supplies of coal from Portuguese East Africa. The inclusion of Egypt as a foreign country in Africa for the first time this year has not materially affected the imports from that Continent, the increase in the imports of raw cotton from Egypt being counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in those of kerosene oil. Imports from America have declined further by Rs. 58·31 lakhs to

Rs. 3.61 crores owing mainly to smaller supplies of iron and steel, grey piece-goods and instruments, while shipments of machinery and millwork showed an improvement.

On the export side Japan necessarily occupies the first place, and her share in the total exports has again risen from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. owing to record shipments and higher values of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage share of 13.45 as against 13.71 in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom have increased by Rs. 1.49 crore to Rs. 15.5 crores owing chiefly to larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while shipments of raw wool have decreased. Among other countries the shares of Italy and France have increased, while those of Germany and China have decreased. America's share has risen from 1.78 per cent. to 2.11 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton and raw wool.

43. **Government Transactions. (Stores).**—The total value of stores imported on Government account again decreased by Rs. 1.96 crore to Rs. 1.61 crore owing to smaller importations of all articles except printing and lithographing materials, the value of which rose from Rs. 1.13 lakh to Rs. 4.44 lakhs. The largest decrease was recorded in machinery and millwork which fell in value by Rs. 1.03 crore to Rs. 25.52 lakhs. Exports on Government account also declined by Rs. 40.26 lakhs to Rs. 17.24 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of arms and ammunitions, but there was a small increase in the exports of grain, pulse and flour.

44. **Treasure—**

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1921-1922.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease in 1923-1924.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private ...	27,99,20,839	9,26,80,497	40,03,87,339	27,68,86,301	- 12,35,01,038
Government ...	27,000	8,93,52,203	1,02,772	...	- 1,02,772
Silver—					
Private ...	8,68,27,258	5,97,29,194	18,12,50,674	18,98,39,304	+ 85,88,430
Government ...	2,15,72,687	10,67,58,546	22,68,928	32,18,240	+ 9,29,312
Currency notes—					
Private ...	.....	.....	1,01,15,010	1,16,28,831	+ 15,13,821
Government ...	.....	.....	29,64,379	7,94,923	- 21,69,456
Total, Imports ...	38,83,47,784	34,85,20,449	59,71,09,802	48,23,68,099	- 11,47,41,703
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private ...	3,65,04,983	9,80,74,810	10,58,291	4,93,661	- 5,64,630
Government... ..	70,07,178	1,84,95,849	.....	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private ...	2,67,58,434	1,24,42,717	2,10,51,104	2,53,39,033	+ 42,87,929
Government ...	18,887	60,22,033	8,567	4,500	- 4,067
Currency notes—					
Private ...	.....	.....	11,00,000	8,70,000	- 2,30,000
Government ...	.....	.....	18,50,000	11,00,000	- 7,50,000
Total, Exports ...	7,02,89,452	13,50,35,409	2,50,67,962	2,78,07,194	+ 27,39,232

In the year under review the balance of trade in merchandise was again heavily in India's favour, and was in large measure liquidated by the importation of gold and silver. The private importations of treasure, however, fell short of the record figure of the previous year by Rs. 11 crores and amounted to Rs. 48 crores, but the sale of £ 2 million gold by the Government of India presumably accounts for nearly Rs. 3 crores of the drop. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 12·35 crores to Rs. 27·69 crores but arrivals of silver advanced by Rs. 85·88 lakhs. The value of gold bullion decreased by Rs. 8·54 crores to Rs. 20·7 crores owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and France, while there were new importations of Rs. 3·31 crores and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively from Natal and Western Australia. Imports of sovereigns also fell by Rs. 3·79 crores to Rs. 6·12 crores owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and Western Australia. Larger arrivals of bar silver from the United States of America account for the increase in the value of silver. Imports of the Government of India rupees show a small increase of Rs. 11 lakhs, but other silver coins dropped by Rs. 2·46 crores owing to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia, Tanganyika Territory and other places.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant and fell further by Rs. 5·64 lakhs to Rs. 4·94 lakhs. On the other hand shipments of silver expanded further by Rs. 42·88 lakhs to Rs. 2·53 crores owing to larger shipments of bullion to China and of Government of India rupees to Mauritius.

There were no imports of gold on Government account, but silver increased by Rs. 9·29 lakhs to Rs. 32·18 lakhs solely on account of larger arrivals of the Government of India rupees from Aden and Mesopotamia.

Imports of currency notes on private account increased by Rs. 15·14 lakhs to Rs. 1·16 crore owing to larger arrivals from Mauritius and Other Native States in Arabia. Imports on Government account fell by Rs. 21·69 lakhs to Rs. 7·95 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony. Exports of currency notes both on private and Government account declined, the former by Rs. 2·3 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 7·5 lakhs.

45. **Shipping.**—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo	662	1,992,169	598	2,148,809	576	2,195,809
	{ In ballast	101	271,281	45	135,260	67	251,568
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	142	14,882	140	18,549	147	18,271
	{ In ballast	...	...	1	217	3	811
Total		905	2,278,332	784	2,302,935	793	2,466,459

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1922-1923.		1923-1924.	
Cleared—		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Steamers	{ With cargo	619	1,818,005	485	1,746,456	416	1,653,432
	{ In ballast	38	121,231	111	355,716	88	307,975
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo	113	12,055	143	17,080	127	14,416
	{ In ballast	...	...	...	...	2	433
Total		770	1,951,291	739	2,119,252	623	1,976,256
Grand Total		1,675	4,229,623	1,523	4,422,187	1,421	4,442,715

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade again decreased from 1,523 to 1,421, but the total net tonnage increased by 20,528 tons to 4,442,715. There were 1,142 steamers of the burthen of 4,408,784 as against 1,239 of 4,386,241 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage of steamers entering the port with cargo increased from 3,593 to 3,812. This is a striking advance from the year 1913-14 when the average was only 3,009 tons. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities.

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.				1913-1914.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	...	...	...	2,739,773	3,300,254	3,161,825
Japanese	...	...	...	261,757	469,730	481,327
Italian	...	...	...	135,049	234,565	322,731
American	...	...	...	.....	158,165	188,126
Norwegian	...	...	...	41,599	52,314	34,128
Chinese	...	...	...	.....	2,100	.....
Greek	...	...	...	12,157	11,449	3,263
Danish	...	...	...	.....	12,876	10,388
French	...	...	...	176,195	9,606	17,130
German	...	...	...	479,116	101,429	114,353
Others	...	...	...	357,040	33,753	75,513
Total				4,202,686	4,386,241	4,408,784

47. **Freights.**—There was a downward tendency in freight rates to the United Kingdom during the first five months of the year. From September however they began to improve steadily and at the end of the year stood at a level a little lower than that reached in April 1923. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1923.	August 1923.	March 1924.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	25	18	23
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	25	18	23
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (13 cwt.) ...	22	15	20
Manganese ore ...	22	21	20

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1923.	August 1923.	March 1924.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds ...	21	16	21
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	23/6	17/6	22/6
Measurement ...	24/6	19	24
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds ...	20	15/6	20/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	17	22
Measurement ...	23	18/6	23/6
Havre—			
Light Seeds ...	22/6	...	21/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	25	...	23
Measurement ...	26/3	...	24/6
Hamburg—			
Light Seeds ...	20/6	17	21
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	18/6	22/6
Measurement ...	23/6	20	24
Genoa—			
Light Seeds ...	20	16	19/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	17/6	21
Measurement ...	23	19	22/6
Marseilles—			
Light seeds ...	20	...	...
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	22	...	...
Measurement ...	23	...	...
Trieste and Venice—			
Light Seeds ...	23/6	18/6	24/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ...	23/6	18/6	24/6
* Measurement ...	25	20	26
New York—			
Light seeds ...	...	18	...
Measurement ...	...	23	...

48. **Exchange.**—At the beginning of the year under review the rate of exchange for demand drafts was quoted at $1s. 4\frac{3}{4}d.$ This rate was maintained during the first four months of the year without material variations. About the end of August it touched its lowest point $1s. 3\frac{1}{8}d.$, but immediately after this fall the rate began to rise, and reached its highest figure of $1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.$ on several days in December and January, largely owing to the huge volume of currency required to finance a high priced cotton crop and a record export. In this connection it is interesting to note that the announcement of the Government of India in November that it would sell £2 million gold from the Paper Currency reserve had no appreciable effect either on the exchange or the bullion market. But the sale in the second week of February of Council Bills for Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh by the Secretary of State at the rate of $1s. 5\frac{1}{32}d.$, which was $\frac{5}{32}d.$ lower than the rate at which tenders had been rejected in the previous week, caused a sudden collapse in sterling exchange, which had remained steadily above the $1s. 5d.$ level since the beginning of December. A rate of $1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d.$ was then established, and at the end of the year the quotation was $1s. 4\frac{1}{16}d.$ Government's judicious purchase of sterling in India undoubtedly prevented sudden jumps in the exchange market, and the relative stability which resulted made foreign trade easier.

49. **Prices.**—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

			Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1919- 1920.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
Metals and Ores—									
Brass	...	... Per Cwt.	100	103·47	117·91	165·49	129·59	124·07	121·48
Copper	...	... " "	100	108·52	128·15	173·94	149·29	130·87	120·78
Iron and Steel	...	... " Ton.	100	94·71	220·70	297·38	198·23	157·27	145·63
Oils—Kerosene	...	... " Gal.	100	88·88	173·33	173·33	173·33	137·78	137·78
Sugar, refined	...	... " Ton.	100	93·56	273·41	374·82	188·75	153·57	154·11
Textiles—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn...	"	Lib.	100	175·44	464·91	485·96	322·81	256·14	296·49
"	Piece-goods, Grey	" Yd.	100	136·36	400·00	418·18	318·18	327·27	327·27
"	" White	" "	100	133·33	425·00	441·66	366·66	333·33	333·33
"	" Coloured, printed or dyed	" "	100	125·00	387·50	450·00	356·25	318·75	325·00
Silk—Raw	...	Lib.	100	107·26	208·38	208·66	198·32	224·96	232·40
"	—Piece-goods	Yd.	100	96·43	227·38	226·19	214·29	200·00	203·57
Wool—Piece-goods	...	" "	100	108·33	464·29	496·43	519·05	377·38	285·71

				Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1919- 1920.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
EXPORTS.										
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (Indian)	...	Per Ton.		100	114.26	234.00	240.65	228.05	218.51	227.72
Seeds—										
Linseed	...	...	...	100	175.16	306.61	247.57	196.39	198.95	197.50
Rape	...	...	...	100	116.51	298.57	216.84	200.84	193.82	175.70
Til or Jinjili	...	...	...	100	125.41	305.84	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28
Cotton	...	...	...	100	163.14	295.76	207.58	239.05	229.17	247.71
Castor	...	...	...	100	119.60	203.40	172.58	157.58	174.00	206.99
Textiles—										
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	100	181.72	293.68	243.31	233.72	256.00	307.75
„ Twist and Yarn...	...	...	Lb.	100	156.66	393.33	403.33	316.66	320.00	316.66
Piece-goods—										
Grey	...	...	Yd.	100	125.00	325.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66
White	...	...	...	100	105.26	236.49	310.53	273.68	201.05	173.68
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	...	...	100	95.45	190.90	218.18	186.36	186.36	154.54
Wool, Raw	...	...	Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.66

50. Despite one or two noticeable exceptions, price changes have been much less pronounced than in the preceding year. On the import side cotton twist and yarn have risen considerably and woollen piece-goods have fallen heavily. Metals have declined but not markedly. Prices of all the other chief commodities, such as piece-goods and sugar, have ruled steady. Among the exports, raw cotton has of course soared, but manufactures of cotton have actually fallen. This is evidence of the Bombay mills' hard times. Castor and cotton seeds were expensive, but rape was cheaper.

51. An indication of the effect of these variations in prices can be obtained from the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of import and export has been re-calculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have for the most part been stationary or downward, and the recorded value of the total imports of merchandise is slightly up, it follows that the volume of the import trade has expanded more than a little. Under exports raw cotton is the only important article which shows considerable advance both in volume and value.

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Articles.	1932-33.		1933-34.		Value if recalculated at prices derived from column 2. (4)	Increase or decrease in 1933-34 as compared with column 2. (5)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2. (6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
IMPORTS.								
Coal	... Ton.	620,925	Rs. 2,17,95,690	Rs. 1,03,77,855	375,092	Rs. 1,31,65,338	Rs. - 86,30,853	
Dyeing and Tanning substances—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes obtained from coal tar	... Lb.	11,394,110	2,05,13,051	2,03,58,053	13,550,479	2,44,35,307	+ 30,22,256	
Metals and ores—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	... Cwt.	192,374	78,53,197	95,78,919	172,958	1,02,61,274	+ 24,08,137	
Copper	... "	156,684	1,06,86,974	94,31,495	149,808	1,02,18,154	- 4,68,820	
Iron and steel	... Ton.	263,699	6,08,16,141	6,70,37,922	812,725	7,23,97,466	+ 1,15,81,925	
Oils—Kerosene	... Gal.	35,419,407	95,13,799	1,09,76,465	17,556,940	1,08,81,651	+ 13,67,552	
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	... Ton.	152,023	5,07,55,983	4,30,80,245	128,525	4,26,58,251	- 86,97,732	
Textiles—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, Twist and yarn	... Lb.	38,899,817	4,93,24,671	3,98,35,156	23,562,610	3,43,47,556	- 1,49,77,115	
" Piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grey	... Yds.	138,695,789	4,81,50,073	4,51,36,174	126,540,153	4,54,75,367	- 26,74,706	
White	... "	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	2,48,38,283	37,403,463	3,45,99,131	+ 1,00,47,942	
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—raw	... Lb.	79,791,552	4,07,63,617	7,04,99,983	136,320,483	6,95,80,246	+ 2,88,16,629	
" Piece-goods	... Yds.	1,366,797	1,10,02,212	90,04,848	1,032,178	87,08,151	- 22,94,061	
Wool—Piece-goods	...	10,397,666	1,74,02,989	1,90,00,410	11,115,309	1,86,41,299	+ 12,38,310	
	...	1,160,664	36,84,757	81,63,393	3,393,659	1,07,81,997	+ 70,97,190	

Articles.	1922-23.		1923-24.		Value if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.		Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.	
(1)	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	(4)	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	(6)
EXPORTS.										
Grain, Pulse and flour—										
Rice not in the husk ...	22,551	53,13,216	13,579	33,34,087	Rs.	31,99,340	—	8,973	Rs.	—
Wheat flour ...	22,161	60,33,010	18,193	45,65,178		56,91,661	—	3,963		—
Skins, raw ...	7,504	96,60,594	5,952	78,30,449		76,61,557	—	1,552		—
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ...	1,087	42,06,502	1,130	47,47,952		45,63,117	+	93		+
" skins " ...	389	19,83,905	445	24,61,112		22,75,225	+	56		+
Metals and ores—										
Manganese ore ...	406,832	87,40,055	347,723	74,70,386		74,70,611	—	59,109		—
Seeds—										
Castor ...	49,561	1,11,73,742	52,007	1,39,75,706		1,17,45,431	+	2,586		+
Cotton ...	169,463	1,86,30,553	112,408	1,31,42,739		1,21,68,799	—	57,055		—
Groundnuts ...	42,630	1,20,60,755	32,700	93,20,237		92,51,375	—	9,930		—
Linseed ...	103,569	2,94,19,279	149,206	4,01,55,725		4,04,30,940	+	40,637		+
Rape ...	24,735	66,35,811	47,018	1,04,08,959		1,14,73,372	+	32,233		+
Sesamum (til or injili) ...	27,530	85,89,955	8,900	26,79,511		27,71,979	—	13,680		—
Textiles—										
Cotton, raw ...	483,405	58,13,43,137	527,535	75,49,52,716		69,79,55,594	+	39,180		+
" Twist and yarn ...	55,992,343	5,37,75,617	37,936,447	3,69,30,335		3,63,55,749	—	18,055,901		—
" Piece-goods ...	120,080,063	4,76,71,703	136,299,605	4,27,04,093		4,99,93,551	+	5,319,537		+
Wool, raw ...	26,840,813	2,46,00,328	16,922,495	1,33,61,977		1,56,00,495	—	9,918,317		—

52. A similar contrast is made in the next table between the year under report and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with few exceptions the volume of the import trade is still far below its pre-war level, though it must be noted that 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. As cotton dominates the export trade, and as exports both of the raw material and of piece-goods have increased, the actual volume of the exports must compare not unfavourably with the volume before the war.

Articles.	1913-14.		1923-24.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2.)	Increase or decrease in 1923-24 as compared with column (2.)	Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2.)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	(4)	(5)	(6)
IMPORTS.							
Coal	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dyeing and Tanning substances—	443,085	82,41,479	375,092	1,03,77,855	69,76,320	67,993	+ 21,96,376
Dyes obtained from coal tar	...	76,28,764	13,559,479	2,03,58,053	86,86,541	+ 1,673,964	+ 1,27,23,259
Metals and ores—	11,885,515						+ 10,57,777
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Copper	242,147	1,19,20,370	172,953	95,78,919	85,14,578	69,169	— 23,41,451
Iron and Steel	...	1,27,72,975	149,808	94,31,495	91,01,616	60,443	— 33,41,450
Oils—Kerosene	210,251	3,97,57,357	312,725	6,70,37,932	4,44,13,465	32,784	+ 2,72,80,565
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	279,941	85,94,265	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	80,46,925	1,191,380	+ 23,32,200
	18,748,220	3,75,39,319	128,525	4,30,60,256	2,36,35,796	—	+ 55,30,946
	913,145					—	— 1,49,03,514

COASTING TRADE.

53. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,37,25,763	1,30,17,389	- 7,08,374	2,59,10,166	2,69,08,076	+ 9,97,910
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch ...	76,56,174	1,15,01,447	+ 38,45,273	45,02,829	41,57,588	- 3,45,241
Kathiawar ...	8,19,68,465	7,36,74,768	- 82,93,697	4,21,24,681	3,43,71,948	- 77,52,733
Goa ...	1,43,15,878	2,60,63,548	+ 1,17,47,670	1,17,71,107	79,56,976	- 38,14,131
Other Ports ...	7,61,181	6,58,923	- 1,02,258	14,33,383	15,13,124	+ 79,741
Total ...	10,47,01,698	11,18,98,686	+ 71,96,988	5,98,32,000	4,79,99,636	- 1,18,32,364
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal ...	3,04,88,182	2,84,75,752	- 20,12,430	8,63,56,970	9,38,85,326	+ 75,28,356
Madras ...	4,40,70,623	4,15,08,266	- 25,62,357	5,48,86,930	5,42,50,899	- 6,36,031
Burma ...	11,91,15,827	9,43,76,151	- 2,47,39,676	3,34,49,887	2,92,07,360	- 42,42,527
Sind ...	6,92,80,484	6,78,66,300	- 14,14,184	9,30,88,929	9,53,64,381	+ 22,75,452
Total ...	26,29,55,116	23,22,26,469	- 3,07,28,647	26,77,82,716	27,27,07,966	+ 49,25,250
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	2,29,221	2,05,597	- 23,624	2,72,298	3,62,149	+ 89,851
State of Travancore ...	62,07,549	79,38,060	+ 17,30,511	27,44,005	32,47,954	+ 5,03,949
Other Ports ...	6,904	20,505	+ 13,601	23,67,349	14,35,685	- 9,31,664
Total ...	64,43,674	81,64,162	+ 17,20,488	53,83,652	50,45,788	- 3,37,864
Grand Total ...	38,78,26,251	36,53,06,706	- 2,25,19,545	35,89,08,534	35,26,61,466	- 62,47,068

54. Imports from coast ports into Bombay almost entirely consist of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Grain, pulse and flour ...	1,031	723
Cotton, raw ...	1,476	1,618
Seeds ...	134	129
Kerosene ...	150	149
Teak wood ...	91	84
Jute manufactures ...	149	152
Coal ...	30	36
Spices ...	87	96
Ghi ...	65	53
Tea, black ...	68	34
Wool, raw ...	39	45

The principal articles received at Bombay from coast ports are raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, imports of which amounted to 64 per cent. of the total imports. Arrivals of raw cotton advanced further by Rs. 1.42 crore to Rs. 16.18 crores owing to larger shipments from Sind, Cutch and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, but imports of grain, pulse and flour again fell heavily from Rs. 10.31 crores to Rs. 7.23 crores as a result of smaller shipments of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were larger imports of jute manufactures from Bengal, spices from Madras, British ports within the Presidency and Travancore, raw wool from Sind, and coal from Bengal; but smaller supplies of kerosene oil from Burma, seeds from Madras, Burma and Kathiawar, tea from Bengal and teakwood from Burma.

55. Of the total exports from Bombay to coast ports Indian produce formed nearly 80 per cent. and foreign produce 20 per cent. The principal article of Indian produce shipped is cotton piece-goods, exports of which advanced further by Rs. 67.93 lakhs to Rs. 16.43 crores owing to larger shipments to Bengal and Sind. On the other hand exports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 10.3 lakhs to Rs. 91.99 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Goa and Pondicherry, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 43.85 lakhs to Rs. 4.23 crores as there were smaller demands from all the provinces except Bengal, and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 2.86 crores as a result of smaller supplies of rice to Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise also fell by Rs. 58.6 lakhs to Rs. 7.07 crores owing to smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods to Bengal, Madras and Kathiawar, cotton twist and yarn to Madras and sugar to Madras, Kathiawar and Goa.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

				Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
				1922-23.	1923-24.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	15,96	16,57
Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	...	4,67	4,23
Grain, pulse and flour	...	...	...	2,91	2,86
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	3,01	2,62
Sugar	...	...	...	67	1,19

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOREIGN TRADE.

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports were valued at Rs. 4.31 lakhs, -

showing an increase of Rs. 1·06 lakh due to larger arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia, the only important article of the import trade. On the other hand exports, which consisted of fodder and firewood only, fell from Rs. 17,961 to Rs. 1,938 only owing to the cessation of exports of grain and cocoanut oil.

COASTING TRADE.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined further by Rs. 18·19 lakhs to Rs. 7·78 crores, both imports and exports being responsible for the decline. Imports fell by Rs. 5·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·28 crores and exports by Rs. 12·52 lakhs to Rs. 3·5 crores. Nearly half of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the five ranges, under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import	31,81,059	29,81,505	1,79,93,185	1,81,92,113	63,39,696	60,14,660	42,54,907	40,67,602	36,98,376	30,02,045	3,54,57,023	3,42,57,925	- 11,59,688
Export	41,04,982	41,61,660	48,42,463	59,54,171	71,01,099	67,07,947	53,02,408	51,43,504	28,71,091	16,16,910	2,43,22,023	2,29,13,183	- 13,08,841
Total	72,86,021	71,43,165	2,28,35,647	2,34,76,284	1,34,30,795	1,27,23,607	95,57,316	92,11,106	65,69,467	46,17,955	5,96,79,046	5,71,71,107	- 25,08,639
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—													
Import	5,40,953	6,18,236	8,60,376	8,24,303	90,844	82,769	9,65,023	9,30,882	18,16,548	20,02,913	35,74,043	37,68,122	+ 1,94,080
Export	7,41,927	3,30,794	4,63,914	4,51,630	4,79,864	4,35,009	23,39,595	26,53,699	26,32,441	25,04,253	66,47,331	63,68,205	- 2,79,086
Total	12,82,479	9,39,030	13,24,290	12,75,932	5,70,698	5,15,798	26,04,617	26,98,481	44,39,989	45,07,176	1,02,21,373	1,01,36,417	- 84,956
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import	6,63,345	5,95,533	27,61,681	29,24,130	74,082	1,40,185	46,575	53,727	6,68,231	10,38,400	43,17,064	46,81,015	+ 4,63,951
Export	3,47,138	3,42,955	5,30,175	4,43,316	25,43,264	24,06,138	12,61,369	20,84,994	4,33,188	2,78,069	51,05,164	54,54,562	+ 3,49,338
Total	10,13,483	7,08,508	32,91,856	33,67,436	26,17,346	25,45,323	12,97,974	21,37,721	11,01,469	13,16,469	93,22,228	1,01,35,517	+ 8,13,269
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import	...	...	210	...	3,17,769	8,509	8,132	...	69,885	43,635	78,237	52,135	- 26,102
Export	...	...	...	...	3,17,769	3,17,326	...	...	...	1,258	3,17,769	3,04,564	- 13,185
Total	...	...	210	...	3,17,769	3,11,826	8,132	...	69,885	44,893	3,96,006	3,56,719	- 39,287
G and Total—													
Import	43,08,356	41,95,394	2,16,15,462	2,19,40,635	64,94,622	62,46,134	45,74,536	43,60,211	62,54,000	60,86,993	4,33,26,966	4,27,59,197	- 5,67,769
Export	51,93,627	47,25,429	61,79,117	61,79,117	1,04,41,968	98,49,420	88,93,403	98,87,097	50,25,720	43,99,600	3,62,92,337	3,50,40,633	- 12,51,724
Treasure	...	...	20,400	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,400	9,880	- 10,520
Total	95,51,983	88,60,753	2,74,72,408	2,81,29,482	1,69,36,608	1,60,95,554	1,34,67,939	1,42,47,308	1,21,80,720	1,04,86,493	7,96,39,653	7,76,09,690	- 18,30,063

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara ; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, fish and salt from Thana ; and raw cotton, teak and firewood from Surat.

SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION. PORT OF BOMBAY.

58. **Changes in the rate of duty.**—The general rate of import duty during the year under review remained unaltered at 15 per cent. The Indian Finance Bill, 1924, as originally introduced, contained certain proposals regarding the tariff which would, had they become law, have benefited both the public and the Customs administration. This bill, however, was thrown out by the Assembly, and the second bill, which became law by certification, jettisoned as unessential all the changes proposed except the new duty on undipped splints for match making and match boxes and parts of match boxes. This new duty, as explained in paragraph 22 above, was necessary in order to prevent a sudden and heavy loss of revenue. The salt duty was also reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund and the duty on salted fish was correspondingly modified.

59. **Gross Customs Receipts.**—The gross receipts credited to Customs at the Bombay Custom House, excluding the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the tea, indigo and cotton cesses, amounted to Rs. 11,79,89,258 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 12,44,27,449 in the preceding year.

60. **Duty Collections.**—Variations in the collections of duties and cesses are exhibited in the following statement :—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference be- tween 1922-23 and 1923-24.	
					In- crease.	Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORT DUTY.						
Cotton Manufactures ...	44.48	122.23	149.43	181.97	32.54	.....
Liquors ...	35.34	52.67	87.77	83.53	.....	4.24
Petroleum ...	19.93	21.29	33.24	38.31	5.07	.....
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ...	3.92	15.19	26.32	24.33	.....	1.99
Sugar ...	18.51	55.08	131.91	94.87	.....	37.04
Metals ...	15.31	41.03	123.65	118.63	.....	5.02
Fruits and Vegetables ...	4.22	11.55	22.56	18.74	.....	3.82
Silk, and articles made of ...	14.83	41.99	75.29	93.37	18.08	.....
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments ...	9.01	31.98	59.11	51.12	.....	7.99
Dyes and Colours ...	5.38	25.43	49.80	36.46	.....	13.34
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ...	4.37	20.25	28.62	22.54	.....	6.08
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ...	3.72	12.73	23.35	22.63	.....	.72

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Difference between 1922-23 and 1923-24.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORT DUTY—continued.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Glass and Earthenware ...	.....	13-90	34-10	37-76	3-66	.....
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc. ...	2-20	14-84	22-69	26-46	3-77	.....
Machinery ...	.....	15-39	35-32	30-61	.....	4-71
Matches ...	.....	15-55	63-58	60-02	.....	13-56
Railway plant and Rolling stock ...	.....	6-24	38-71	25-06	.....	13-65
Articles imported by Post ...	6-21	34-44	29-88	29-94	0-06	.....
All other articles not otherwise specified ...	124-35	101-31	125-89	120-60	.....	5-29
Total Import Duty ...	311-78	653-15	1231-23	1176-95	.....	54-27
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5-59	36-38	50-15	38-90	.....	11-25
Net Import Duty ...	306-19	616-77	1181-07	1138-05	.....	43-02
EXPORT DUTY.						
Rice ...	2-33	4-60	1-94	1-12	.....	82
Jute ...	.....	61	91	68	.....	23
Tea ...	.....	1-28	68	53	.....	15
Hides and Skins ...	.....	4-61	5-96	3-17	.....	2-79
Total Export Duty ...	2-33	11-10	9-49	5-60	.....	3-89
Refunds ...	0-3	45	11	15	0-4	.....
Net Export Duty ...	2-30	10-65	9-38	5-35	.....	4-03
Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty ...	314-11	664-25	1240-71	1182-45	.....	58-26
Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty ...	308-49	627-42	1190-45	1143-40	.....	47-05
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures.	41-36	144-68	162-65	130-36	.....	32-29
Tea cess ...	0-3	11	11	12	0-1	.....
Indigo cess ...	.....	0-3	0-1	0-1	.....	.....
Cotton cess ...	.....	.....	0-8	8-36	8-28	.....

Net receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1914-15 ...	3,20,10,609
1915-16 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-17 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-18 ...	4,28,37,100
1918-19 ...	4,49,89,868
1919-20 ...	5,55,67,781
1920-21 ...	8,40,35,694
1921-22 ...	9,07,55,027
1922-23 ...	11,95,95,702
1923-24 ...	11,41,85,627

61. Net Collections.—The net receipts, after making the same exclusions and deducting refunds and drawbacks, are shown in the margin for the year under review and the previous nine years. The detailed figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are exhibited in Appendix I.

62. **Expenditure.**—Details of expenditure for the last two years at the chief port of Bombay are also shown in Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 17,19,959 as against Rs. 16,56,311 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·5 per cent. as compared with 1·3 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of the establishment, which includes the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner's office as well as the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 1·2 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 13,36,449 to Rs. 13,64,969.

63. **Customs documents.**—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and the previous year :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Import manifests for dutiable cargo ...	2,778	2,308
Export manifests to foreign ports ...	2,073	2,067
Export manifests to coast ports ...	19,118	17,260
* Bills of entry ...	2,45,906	2,68,841
Shipping bills ...	2,08,701	2,04,164
* Drawback bills ...	7,397	7,113

64. **Bonded Warehouses.**—The prevailing high rates of duties have naturally led to an increase of bonding during the past few years. Matches, for example, were bonded for the first time in the year under report, and the duty leviable on the stocks in bond at the close of the year amounted to approximately Rs. 18 lakhs. Considerable stocks of piece-goods, saccharine and aniline dyes were also in bond, in addition to the commodities, such as wines, spirits and tobacco normally bonded on import.

65. **Customs offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,307 as against 2,370 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 539 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act which are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,768 no penalty was imposed in 446 cases. The Collector passed orders in 97 cases and the remainder were adjudicated by the Assistant Collectors. The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 1,15,694 as against Rs. 1,97,652 in the preceding year.

The two chief classes of offences are (1) misdeclarations and (2) attempts to smuggle inwards or outwards dutiable and prohibited goods. The most common offences in the second class consist in the importation through the post—usually innocently—of goods which may not be so imported, such as arms and parts of arms and drugs. There were in all 81 such cases. There were no less than 143 cases detected of the import of obscenities, also for the most part through the post. This was the result of a special campaign in which the co-operation of the Presidency postal authorities was most valuable; considerable penalties were imposed and collected,

and one of the chief continental suppliers admitted that he would in future have to avoid Bombay as a port of entry. Many persons seem to think that the private importation of obscenities is no offence. Some at least now know better. Heavy blows have also been dealt at the illicit export trade in wild birds' plumage. A number of organizations, some with connections all over India, have been successfully unmasked, and heavy penalties imposed. During the investigations into one case, which lasted the best part of a year, suspicions were aroused that the organization concerned was preparing to import as well as to export contraband. A particularly ingenious piece of detective work eventually resulted in the seizure of five pounds of cocaine concealed in cases of padlocks in such a way as to defy any ordinary examination. In another case a Chinaman was caught with over 2 lbs. of cocaine on his person; he is now spending 15 months in prison. Three months' rigorous imprisonment was also awarded to an Italian seaman who attempted to smuggle nearly 10 ounces of the drug. The total seizures of cocaine amounted to nearly 8 lbs. The Preventive Department also placed before the Magistracy five cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition and obtained convictions in all of them. Other interesting cases were one in which a bonded warehouse-keeper was proved to have abstracted goods from the warehouse in his charge, and another in which the master of a country craft professed to have shipped cargo from bond at Bombay, called at Verawal, discharged his cargo at Dubai in the Persian Gulf, and returned to Bombay *via* Cutch Mandvi all in 12 days. As it was absolutely impossible for his craft to have called at three ports and to have covered over 2,500 miles in so short a period, it was clear that he had never landed his cargo at Dubai, and that the Indian Customs revenue had been defrauded. He was suitably penalized.

66. **Tendered goods.**—In the year under report goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in two cases, as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the values appraised by the Custom House. The goods thus taken over were duly sold by public auction, with the result that values in excess of those declared by the importers were realised in both cases.

67. **Appeals.**—There were 33 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and 8 to the Commissioner against decisions of the Collector. Three applications for revision were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 24 cases, modified them in 3 and quashed them in 4 cases. He also rejected 2 appeals which were time-barred. The Commissioner upheld the decisions of the Collector in 7 cases and in the remaining case ruled that no appeal lay to him, the party having already appealed to the Collector from the decision of the Assistant Collector. Government declined to interfere in 2 cases, and in the third modified the orders passed by the Commissioner in appeal.

68. **The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—Cases under this Act numbered 539 during the year under report as compared with

572 in the previous year. A comparative classified statement is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922-23	436	30	106	572	10	209	353	4	568
1923-24	361	98	80	539	1	178	360	8	531

69. During the year 18 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported in imitation of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 10 cases no importations took place. In two cases the goods were released after removal of the objectionable labels, the dispute being amicably settled between the parties. In four the goods were provisionally detained and were subsequently released in the condition in which they were imported as the parties concerned came to an understanding. In one they were released, as the party whose trade mark was infringed failed to take legal proceedings within the time allowed under the rules, and in the remaining one the goods were released as it was subsequently held that there was no infringement of trade mark.

Besides the above cases goods in three cases are under detention as an injunction has been granted by the Court restraining the importers from taking delivery of the goods pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, and in one case the goods have been detained pending decision of the Court in the suit instituted.

70. There were 376 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 16 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore description suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 360 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin.

71. Out of the 80 detentions under clause (f) regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods 49 related to cotton goods, 10 to woollen goods, 4 to cotton and woollen goods and 17 to cotton and silk goods. In 7 cases the figures denoting length were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds.". In

25 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or tickets attached to such pieces. In one case the length was stamped on the innerfold and in the remaining 47 cases the length was not stamped at all.

72. The statement prescribed by paragraph 69 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II and gives details as regards the disposal of the cases.

Out of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 539, 5 were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 534 by the Assistant Collectors. There were two appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector. The Collector upheld the decision of the Assistant Collector in both the cases, but in one case he reduced the penalty imposed. There was no appeal to the Commissioner.

73. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 2,412 and Rs. 315 respectively.

74. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy packages of general merchandise, 451 cases of aniline dye dry, 600 bags of farina, 278 bales of creamlaid paper, 600 kegs of red lead and 117 post parcels were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

*75. The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below :—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1922-23	546†	6	537	Rs. 9,851	Rs. 4,677
1923-24	481‡	4	473	9,632	2,881

† 3 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

‡ 4 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 99·2 compared with 98·9 in the previous year.

76. The most common offences were deviation from the proper route of voyage, sailing without port clearance, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring and failure to call at boarding stations.

LAND CUSTOMS.

*77. The number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year.

* Paragraphs 75 to 85 are supplied by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The receipts at the Customs Houses were Rs. 6,62,550 during the year under report against Rs. 9,81,822 during the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,19,272. The decrease in revenue occurred entirely at the Castle-Rock Customs House. It is attributable to—

(a) the reduction from 10 to 2½ per cent. in the rate of duty on Railway Engines, tenders and materials;

(b) a decrease in the imports of the above as compared with the previous year.

The revenue on the Daman Frontier on the other hand increased by Rs. 5,429.

78. Advantage was taken of the exemption from import duty on rice, other grains and fruit and vegetables imported at Nakas on the Goa Frontier (Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916) during the year under report. The value of such exempted articles was Rs. 5,607 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 308 against Rs. 9,346 and Rs. 430 respectively during the preceding year.

79. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above figures of receipt and credited to its proper head "III—Salt".

80. No separate expenditure is debited to Land Customs, one-tenth of the five-ninths share of the whole expenditure of the Combined Salt, Excise and Continental Customs Departments being debited to "I—Customs". The Salt and Excise Departments having been separated from the 1st March 1924 the future allocation of expenditure between Salt and Customs will be 9:1, the rate in force before the amalgamation.

81. The quantity of Kerosine Oil imported *via* Castle-Rock during the year under report was 1,96,63,559 gallons against 62,26,401 gallons in the preceding year, a very large increase of 1,34,37,158 gallons. The increase occurred in all kinds of oil whether imported in tins, in cases or in bulk.

The concession granted by Government in their Order No. 210, R.D., dated 21st January 1921 of importing dutiable oil at Castle-Rock *via* Mormugao was availed of by all Oil Companies at Vasco-da-Gama during the year under report. Kerosine oil was supplied to a number of Up-Ghat places from the installations at Vasco-da-Gama instead of from more distant depôts thereby saving the companies considerable transport charges. The increase is also due to the expansion in the Mofussil motor traffic where many cars run on a Kerosine and petrol mixture.

82. The dutiable import traffic on the Goa Frontier showed a considerable decrease during the year under review, the decrease being due, as noted above, to reduction in the rate of duty on Railway Materials and to decrease in their import. On the Daman Frontier dutiable import traffic showed an increase of Rs. 5,601 partly on account of larger imports of salted and unsalted fish, cocoanuts, fresh fruits and vegetables and partly on account of increased rates of Customs duty, especially on salted fish which was 15 annas per Bengal maund.

The dutiable export traffic showed slight decrease on both Frontiers due to lesser removals of rice to the Portuguese Territories.

83. In regard to the non-dutiable through traffic at Castle-Rock there was a slight increase in goods to Mormugao; traffic from that port showed a considerable falling off owing to general depression in trade.

84. The special feature of this year's Land Customs Administration was the sustained and fairly successful attempts made by smugglers to import matches without going through our Customs. Our seizures can only be a small fraction of the total smuggled; everything points to the necessity of increasing our force, the strength of which was only intended to deal with smuggling under a $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 per cent., tariff. The difficulties experienced by the establishment can be imagined from the following extract from the Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier and Kanara :—

“Smuggling gangs watched the movements of sentries, Amaldars and Inspectors, and any unusual movement on the line was at once carried to the gangs. We took to putting patrol parties in ambush behind the line. This resulted in some seizures and later resulted in the parties being stoned by villagers who said they were looking for stray cattle. In one case a large consignment of 11 sacks had been marked down but every sepoy in that section was watched, and as soon as a patrol party had crept out from their chowkies under cover of darkness and got into ambush, it was stoned out. The Havildar then arranged that his men should meet him in broad day light when the smugglers did not shadow the men, and got them into trees unobserved. The usual stoning of bushes and nullas followed after dark, and as no patrol party was flushed, the shadowers evidently gave line clear to the smugglers, for the whole consignment was captured that night.

It is known that they have neutralized sentries by dumping a sack or two near one. Whistles were blown and reinforcements doubled up, leaving a mile or two of unguarded line on each side of the two sacks, when doubtless six times their number were run across in safety.”

The match smugglers pack a case of matches into 3 sacks. The men who run the matches across the line get Rs. 5 a trip. Even with this expense a smuggler can afford to lose one sack in three and still make a profit.

Large consignments of matches openly pass the Northern Frontier Salt preventive line, the Land Customs having been abolished on the Kathiawar Frontier, there is nothing to prevent the importation of uncustomed matches from Cutch across the Runn.

85. *Offences.*—The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 213—5 on the Daman Frontier and 208 on the Goa Frontier against 1 and 176 respectively in the previous year. The increase on the Goa Frontier was due to the detection of some match cases and some minor cases owing to the rise in the prices of cocoanuts.

SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the Year 1923-24.

*86. The production of woven goods for the year 1923-24 as compared with that for the year 1922-23 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1922-23 ...	196,144,971	89,618,253	33,017,845	318,781,069
1923-24 ...	194,206,292	79,478,052	34,231,031	307,915,375
Increase ...	.....	.....	1,213,186	.....
Decrease ...	1,938,679	10,140,201	.....	10,865,694

Production fell from 318,781,069 pounds in 1922-23 to 307,915,375 pounds in 1923-24 almost entirely due to the general strike of the mill-hands at Ahmedabad which extended from 1st April to 4th June 1923 and at Bombay which subsequently developed in a lock-out from about 25th January 1924, which came to an end on 25th March 1924. *

The percentage of Bleached, Coloured and Calendered goods to the total production was 2·31, 28·51 and 66·80 against 2·78, 25·52 and 68·20 of the previous year.

87. The quantity of hosiery produced was 180,116 as against 189,238 pounds in 1922-23. This production is decreasing every year as the industry is unable to compete with Japan due to various causes.

88. The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1922-23 ...	348,099,104	90,082,875	59,169,825	497,351,804
1923-24 ...	269,586,583	75,602,255	53,363,185	398,552,023
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	78,512,521	14,480,620	5,806,640	98,799,781

* Paragraphs 86 to 92 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 36.79 against 34.90 for the previous year. The decrease in the production of yarn is chiefly due to the abnormal increase in the price of cotton, the 65 days' Ahmedabad Mill-hands' strike and the Bombay lock-out mentioned in paragraph 86 above.

89. The total amount of duty collected and drawback granted was as shown below :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscella- neous.		Duty.	Miscella- neous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 ...	1,62,63,883	792	4,52,220	1,58,11,663	792
1923-24 ...	1,30,36,069	617	2,69,310	1,27,66,759	617
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	32,27,814	175	1,82,910	30,44,904	175

The decrease in the collection of revenue during the year under review was due to the fall in the production, to certain arrears and to some collections being credited by the Broach Treasury to Cotton Cess Fund instead of to Cotton Excise Duty.

90. The following table shows the number of pounds of piece-goods treated for exemption and for drawback during the year as compared with the last two years :—

		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption ...		5,168,643	5,705,074	4,876,832
Drawback ...		6,501,317	8,280,393	5,549,953
Total ...		11,669,960	13,985,467	10,426,785

91. The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

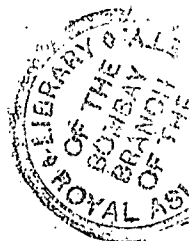
Kind of Mill.	1922-23.				1923-24.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ...	14	11	5	30	10	7	3	20
Spinning and Weaving ...	62	40	14	116	66	42	15	123
Weaving ...	5	16	7	28	5	17	10	32
Hosiery ...	2	2	...	4	3	2	...	5
Total ...	83	69	26	178	84	68	28	180

92. The new features of the year under report were: (1) a prosecution against the owner of a mill for intentional obstruction to the Inspector in the discharge of his duties. The accused in the case was convicted and was given one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000. The appeal against this conviction was dismissed in the Sessions Court, and (2) the exports, the first of their kind recorded in this office, of cotton goods to Kashmir and Jammu by railway. During the year certificates were granted in respect of 100 E forms covering 418 bales exported to the places mentioned.

Bombay, 26th May 1924.

A. M. GREEN,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX I.



APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the

Items.	Receipts.					
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.	
	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports, Sea Customs...	1,68,83,605	12,20,06,710	2,34,603	2,02,802	6,99,636	9,58,674
Exports do. ...	5,37,708	9,34,624	12,002	14,388	20,770	19,988
Do. Indigo ...	586	803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recovery of the cost of establishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms ...	51,165	54,519	384	2,102	.....	.....
Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission at $\frac{7}{2}$ per cent. on Besses Light Dues ...	1,392	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime work fees ...	1,50,416	1,53,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday Fees ...	1,02,700	1,30,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse and wharf rents...	2,361	5,508	2,741	3,563	.....	.....
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents ...	99,454	97,910	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confiscations and Penalties...	1,07,460	1,09,854	3,304	5,639	6,446	1,499
Miscellaneous other items ...	48,091	27,083	6,531	7,006	374	3,897
Profit on tendered goods ...	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on collection of cotton cess ...	4,120	41	..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	11,79,89,258	12,44,27,449	2,60,065	2,35,500	7,27,226	9,84,058
Deduct—						
Refunds, Imports ...	14,00,032	21,93,719	109	1,895	47,685	82,522
Do. Exports ...	14,027	10,785	85	288	1,079	.....
Do. Miscellaneous ...	56,280	73,550	705	3,422	578	1,272
Drawbacks ...	23,32,692	25,53,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	38,02,631	48,31,747	899	5,605	49,342	83,794
Total Customs Net Revenue .	11,41,85,627	11,95,95,702	2,59,166	2,29,895	6,77,884	9,00,264

* Revised

I.

Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and year 1923-1924 as contrasted with those for 1922-1923.

Total.		Expenditure.		
		Items.	Bombay.	
1923-24.	1922-23.		1923-24.	1922-23.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
11,78,18,044	12,40,68,186	<i>Controlling.</i>		
5,70,480	9,69,000	Commissioner of Customs ...	39,411	38,081
586	803	Menial Establishment ...	2,175	2,024
		Temporary and Provisional allow- ances	1,663	1,553
		Total Rs. ...	43,249	41,658
51,549	56,621	<i>Executive.</i>		
.....	3	Collector of Customs	30,417	34,084
		Assistant Collectors	74,059	66,029
1,392	1,643	Customs Subordinate Establish- ment	6,66,304	6,47,085
1,50,416	1,58,161	Preventive Establishment	5,25,136	5,04,327
1,02,700	1,30,200	Temporary and Provisional allow- ances	25,804	43,266
5,102	9,071	Total Rs. ...	13,21,720	12,94,791
		Total, Pay Rs. ...	13,64,969	13,36,449
99,454	*97,910	<i>Allowances.</i>		
1,17,710	1,16,992	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	51,706	50,344
54,996	*37,936	Overtime work	1,89,113	1,90,681
.....	390	Total, Allowances ...	2,40,819	2,41,025
4,120	41			
11,89,76,549	12,56,47,007	<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Service Postage and Telegrams ...	3,585	3,300
		Rewards	16,388	12,604
14,47,826	22,78,136	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores	13,400	28,074
15,791	11,073	Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	4,706	3,202
57,563	78,244	Other Charges	76,092	31,657
		Total, Contingencies ...	1,14,171	78,897
23,32,692	25,53,693	Grand Total	17,19,959	16,56,311
38,53,572	49,21,146	Add—1/10 of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and Con- tinental Customs Departments ...	2,40,898	2,52,255
11,51,22,677	12,07,25,861	Total Rs. ...	19,60,857	19,08,566

figures.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 69 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated sub- ject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced...	6	2	...	...	8	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	213	39	61	47	360	
(2) As between two foreign countries...	6	2	3	5	16	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	3	22	2	...	27	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	9	7	6	26	48	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	23	27	12	18	80	
Total ...	260	99	84	96	539	



Report

on the

Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

(Including Administration of Land Customs,
the Cotton Duties Act, and the Merchandise
Marks Act)

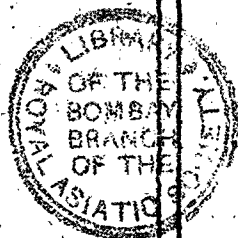
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REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND CUSTOMS

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

For the Official Year ending 31st March 1925.

SECTION I.—REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1925, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-1914 and 1922-1923:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
(1) Foreign Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ...	51,11,22,062	92,57,56,544	88,63,47,287	87,42,11,025	- 1,21,36,263
Gold ...	27,99,20,839	14,41,29,915	27,68,86,801	72,34,77,740	+ 44,65,90,939
Silver ...	8,68,27,258	9,27,48,484	18,98,39,304	22,09,19,133	+ 3,10,79,839
Currency Notes ...	...	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	- 55,14,945
Total, Imports ...	87,78,70,159	1,16,26,34,943	1,36,47,02,223	1,82,47,21,784	+ 46,00,19,561
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	3,23,80,045	11,12,81,345	9,15,10,899	9,90,94,022	+ 75,83,123
Indian Produce ...	58,81,63,971	79,27,27,354	1,06,09,72,440	98,60,67,572	- 7,49,04,868
Gold ...	3,65,04,983	9,08,18,081	4,93,661	32,76,868	+ 27,82,497
Silver ...	2,67,58,434	1,41,57,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Currency Notes ...	...	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
Total, Exports ...	68,38,27,433	1,00,89,84,945	1,17,91,86,033	1,12,82,37,430	- 5,09,48,603
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,17,16,19,888	2,54,38,88,256	2,95,29,59,214	+ 40,90,70,958

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
(II) Coasting Trade (Private).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	19,79,07,086	41,15,91,650	38,61,62,299	39,26,07,662	- 6,35,54,637
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	1,90,61,405	2,19,03,604	2,24,45,141	+ 5,41,537
Gold	4,969	3,71,965	.....	.....	.....
Silver	4,20,161	2,18,427	44,153	1,04,501	+ 60,348
Total, Imports ...	20,75,77,542	43,12,41,447	40,81,10,056	34,51,57,304	- 6,39,52,752
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ...	13,48,76,018	26,33,20,278	31,65,03,042	28,78,77,568	- 2,86,25,474
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	7,09,72,324	7,11,98,987	6,10,99,138	- 1,00,99,849
Gold	64,896	21,833	.....	.....	.....
Silver	6,05,400	3,13,141	36,707	5,356	- 31,351
Total, Exports ...	18,57,04,304	33,46,27,576	38,77,38,736	34,89,82,062	- 3,87,56,674
Total, Coasting Trade ...	39,32,81,846	76,58,69,023	79,58,48,792	69,41,39,366	- 10,17,09,426
Grand Total, Private Trade ...	1,95,49,79,438	2,93,74,88,911	3,33,97,37,048	3,64,70,98,580	+ 30,73,61,532
(III) Government Transactions.					
Foreign ...	3,48,81,534	26,31,31,464	2,29,61,903	1,98,55,323	- 31,06,480
Coasting ...	1,33,54,993	33,18,057	21,22,681	22,66,362	+ 1,43,681
Total, Government Transactions ...	4,82,36,527	26,64,49,521	2,50,84,484	2,21,21,685	- 29,62,799
Total, Trade ...	2,00,32,15,965	3,20,39,38,432	3,36,48,21,532	3,66,92,20,265	+ 30,43,98,733

General Remarks.

2. The outstanding feature of the year was the unprecedented flow of the precious metals into Bombay. Gold in particular poured in as inevitably as it poured into Danae's tower. With a balance of trade in merchandise more than Rs. 155 crores in her favour, India was certain to absorb large quantities of bullion, despite Government's very considerable remittances amounting to about Rs. 57 crores in the shape of Council bills, purchases of sterling and the like. Over and above this, the Indian bullion market and consumer could not fail to be attracted by the price of gold falling below its pre-war level, as a result of the appreciation of sterling almost to its gold parity and the appreciation of the rupee in terms of sterling. The total value of Bombay's imports of gold and silver on private account left all previous records far behind, and actually amounted to Rs. 94½ crores, a figure over Rs. 36 crores higher than the record established in 1922-23. The actual quantity of gold imported was over 11,727,000 fine ounces, valued at Rs. 72½ crores, and imports of silver exceeded Rs. 22 crores in value. Little of the gold was re-exported, but Rs. 3½ crores worth of silver was shipped from

Bombay. Thus the value of the retained imports was little short of Rs. 90½ crores.

3. This glut of treasure was bound to react in some measure on Bombay's trade in merchandise. Bombay is India's bullion market, and imports bullion for the whole of India. Hence Bombay was so preoccupied in buying its favourite commodity, gold, at attractive prices that its attention was partly diverted from ordinary merchandise. Consequently the port's trade in merchandise declined in value, despite the fact that the trade of all the other provinces, especially Bengal and Sind, expanded. But if Bombay's trade be analysed, it will be found to be much more satisfactory than appears at first sight. The decline of Rs. 1·21 crore under imports is accounted for more than four times over by poor receipts of machinery and millwork and of railway plant and rolling stock. Naturally little new machinery could be expected to arrive when the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Bombay, as in other parts of the world, was suffering from severe depression, and the decline in railway stores was largely due to a change in policy whereby smaller stocks are maintained. Iron and steel receipts fell slightly in volume but by Rs. 54 lakhs in value. British shipments contracted by 37,000 tons, but low-priced Continental products were in no way checked by the measure of protection granted by the legislature to the Indian industry. On the other hand there was a clear consumptive demand for many imported commodities. Thus imports of sugar expanded by 55,000 tons and attained a value of Rs. 5·39 crores; manufactures of cotton advanced by Rs. 9½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 66 lakhs, woollen manufactures by Rs. 55 lakhs, and artificial silk by Rs. 51½ lakhs. Imports of real silk piecegoods increased in volume, but their value declined owing to a fall in the price level. Record arrivals of raw cotton, mostly from Africa, are also worthy of remark; their value advanced from Rs. 2·46 to Rs. 4·24 crores. But it is not enough to consider values only; prices must also be taken into account before the volume of trade can be estimated. A reference to paragraphs 49 to 51 of this Report will show that the prices of imported commodities have generally fallen, and that a decrease in value has actually been accompanied by an increase in volume.

4. The export trade in merchandise has also done much better than a decline of Rs. 6½ crores in value would indicate. This decline was solely due to the fact that shipments of raw Indian cotton fell from the previous year's record figure of 545,000 tons to 422,000 tons. The value declined from Rs. 76½ to Rs. 63½ crores. The reason is not far to seek; at long last 1924 witnessed a large American crop, and both Europe and Japan needed and took less Indian cotton. Further the Indian 1924 crop, though large, was late. Consequently the export season started late and was less advanced than usual when the fiscal year ended. Apart from cotton there was a distinct and well-distributed improvement. In particular, seeds expanded in value by Rs. 2½ crores, raw wool by Rs. 98½ lakhs, and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 90 lakhs. There was a welcome expansion of 16½ million yards in the exports of Indian cotton piecegoods, and the value rose from Rs. 4·27

to Rs. 4.62 crores. Exports of Indian cotton yarn declined in quantity but rose in value. The explanation is that though Bombay has lost her China market, she is pushing sales nearer home in Persia, Arabia and Syria, countries which seem to prefer less coarse counts than China and to be willing to pay for them.

5. There were no very striking changes in the direction of Bombay's trade. The share of the United Kingdom again declined, but that of the Empire as a whole hardly changed. Shipments to Continental Europe were lower, but imports thence improved. Japan's share remained constant, and is second only to the United Kingdom's.

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House expanded from Rs. 11,79,89,258 to Rs. 13,14,64,345. These figures exclude collections of Rs. 8.09 lakhs on account of cesses and other non-Customs revenue. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections declined from 1.5 to 1.3 per cent. If however merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is even lower at 1.1 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Foreign Trade						
(Private)—						
Imports—						
Merchandise	...	51,09,75,150	92,54,39,701	88,59,16,154	87,37,89,045	— 1,21,27,109
Gold	...	27,99,20,839	14,41,29,915	27,68,86,501	72,34,77,740	+ 44,65,90,939
Silver	...	8,68,27,257	9,27,48,484	18,98,39,304	22,09,19,133	+ 3,10,79,829
Currency Notes	...	.....	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	— 55,14,945
Total, Imports	...	87,77,23,246	1,16,23,18,100	1,36,42,71,090	1,82,42,99,804	+ 46,00,28,714
Exports—						
Foreign Merchandise	...	3,23,79,978	11,12,81,345	9,15,10,899	9,90,94,022	+ 75,83,123
Indian Produce	...	58,81,47,683	79,27,12,868	1,06,09,70,502	98,60,52,738	— 7,49,17,764
Gold	...	3,65,04,983	9,08,18,082	4,93,661	32,76,068	+ 27,82,407
Silver	...	2,67,58,434	1,41,57,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Currency Notes	...	.....	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
Total, Exports	...	66,37,91,078	1,00,89,69,980	1,17,91,84,095	1,12,82,22,596	— 5,09,61,499
Aggregate Foreign Trade	...	1,56,15,14,324	2,17,12,88,080	2,54,34,55,185	2,95,25,22,400	+ 40,90,67,215

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Coasting Trade (Private)—					
Imports—					
Indian Produce ...	17,25,19,341	37,41,06,102	35,20,59,306	28,76,15,342	- 6,44,43,964
Foreign Merchandise ...	27,00,268	1,24,41,326	1,32,47,400	1,19,74,123	- 12,73,277
Gold ...	4,953	3,71,965	...	.....	...
Silver ...	3,35,768	1,84,931	57,153	1,04,501	+ 67,348
Total, Imports ...	17,55,60,330	38,71,04,324	36,53,43,859	29,96,93,966	- 6,56,49,893
Exports—					
Indian Produce ...	9,77,79,892	22,92,62,542	28,19,98,915	25,28,95,655	- 2,91,03,260
Foreign Merchandise ...	4,99,70,311	7,05,78,415	7,06,62,551	6,07,62,175	- 99,00,376
Gold ...	64,836	21,833	...	...	...
Silver ...	5,25,973	3,10,226	33,877	4,855	- 29,022
Total, Exports ...	14,83,41,012	30,01,73,016	35,26,95,343	31,36,62,685	- 3,90,32,658
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	32,39,01,342	68,72,77,340	71,80,39,202	61,33,56,651	-10,46,82,551
Total, Private Trade...	1,88,54,15,666	2,85,85,65,420	3,26,14,94,387	3,56,58,79,051	+30,43,84,664
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions ...	4,79,84,490	26,59,87,296	2,47,82,137	2,18,50,053	- 29,32,084
Total, Trade ...	1,93,34,00,156	3,12,45,52,718	3,28,62,76,524	3,68,77,29,104	+30,14,52,580

8. Practically the whole of the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through its chief port—Bombay. The port's private trade reached the record figure of over Rs. 295 crores, and was higher than Calcutta's figure by about Rs. 64½ crores. This was of course due to the huge arrivals of treasure. If treasure be excluded, Bombay's foreign trade declined by nearly Rs. 8 crores or 4 per cent. to Rs. 196 crores, while the foreign trade of Calcutta advanced further by nearly Rs. 26 crores or 13 per cent. to Rs. 229 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 24 crores or 38 per cent. to Rs. 85 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell in value by 1 per cent. but those into Calcutta and Karachi rose by 10 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. Machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, postal articles not specified, and precious stones and pearls, unset, are chiefly responsible for the decrease in Bombay, while cotton manufactures, metals and ores and sugar largely account for the increase in Calcutta and cotton manufactures and sugar in Karachi. On the other hand cotton manufactures, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, raw cotton and wool manufactures advanced at Bombay, and there were smaller arrivals of machinery and millwork and railway plant and rolling stock in Calcutta.

9. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 7 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 99 crores at Bombay, but advanced by Rs. 18 crores or 15 per cent. to Rs. 141 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 15 crores or 41 per cent. to Rs. 52 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton was entirely responsible for the decrease at Bombay, while raw jute and its manufactures have contributed to the increase at Calcutta, and raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure declined again by Rs. 10.47 crores to Rs. 61.32 crores, as both imports and exports were down. The principal articles imported are raw cotton and rice, both of which recorded decreases. All the chief exports, cotton piecegoods, twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour, also declined.

FOREIGN TRADE.

11. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	6,21.84	12,42.83	9,25.07	10,23.37	+ 98.50
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	5,88.01	9,25.61	10,29.64	11,69.56	+ 1,39.92
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	37,72.06	67,56.01	66,97.16	63,81.63	— 3,15.53
IV.—Living animals ...	21.00	17.94	14.06	22.60	+ 8.54
V.—Postal Articles not specified ...	1,06.84	3,12.00	1,33.23	1,40.53	— 52.70
TOTAL, IMPORTS ...	51,09.75	92,54.39	88,59.16	87,37.80	— 1,21.27
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4,28.40	4,32.18	3,00.94	3,97.71	+ 96.77
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	39,00.75	45,94.40	91,40.90	81,99.42	— 9,50.48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	15,03.36	15,82.53	10,53.53	11,51.57	+ 98.04
IV.—Living animals ...	.78	1.40	.04	.46	+ .42
V.—Postal Articles ...	48.19	76.97	1,14.29	1,20.37	+ 6.08
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	58,81.48	66,87.53	1,06,09.70	98,60.53	— 7,49.17
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	44.99	2,62.74	1,16.41	1,11.40	— 5.01
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured ...	30.96	1,26.61	3,01.92	4,38.24	+ 1,36.32
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ...	2,37.64	6,81.62	4,83.51	4,22.96	— 60.55
IV.—Living animals ...	.31	1.69	2.82	6.61	+ 3.79
V.—Postal Articles ...	9.90	20.25	10.45	11.73	+ 1.28
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	3,23.80	11,12.81	9,15.11	9,90.94	+ 75.83
TOTAL, EXPORTS ...	62,05.28	78,00.34	1,15,24.81	1,08,51.47	— 6,73.34

12. *Imports.*—The most important class under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a decrease of Rs. 3.16 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of machinery and millwork and of railway plant and rolling stock, though there was a considerable advance in the value of cotton yarns and manufactures. The improvement of Rs. 98.5 lakhs in class I is mainly due to larger importations of sugar, while larger arrivals of raw cotton account for an increase of Rs. 1.4 crore in class II. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

13. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—All the classes except class II, the most important class under this head, record increases. The decrease of Rs. 9.5 crores in class II is entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, though despatches of seeds have considerably improved. The increase of Rs. 96.77 in class I is chiefly due to larger shipments of grain, pulse and flour, while larger despatches of tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen yarn and manufactures are responsible for the increase of Rs. 98 lakhs in class III.

14. *Re-exports.*—The improvement of Rs. 1.36 crore in class II is due to larger re-shipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins. The small decrease in class I is due to contracted re-shipments of all the articles except spices, which show considerable increases. Cotton and woollen yarn and manufactures, furniture and cabinet-ware and miscellaneous articles are mainly responsible for the decline of Rs. 60.55 lakhs in class III.

REVIEW.

13	Postal Articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	3,12,00,240	1,93,23,423	1,40,53,163	-	52-70	1-01	62-2	82-0	90-3	83-9
14	Artificial Silk	.....	32,20,983	38,90,754	1,35,45,717	+ 51-58		1-55	...	75-8	51-9	39-0
15	Glass and Glassware	74,95,982	1,19,13,323	1,16,56,722	1,32,45,682	+ 12-89		1-48	10-9	15-7	9-0	51
16	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,03,354	1,65,11,801	97,43,950	1,54,21,175	+ 25-72		1-32	72-5	34-6	37-9	34-8
17	Fruits and Vegetables	77,23,175	1,14,19,550	1,22,23,032	1,13,27,935	- 8-95		1-30	1-0	-6	-3	-3
18	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	92,21,498	79,47,749	1,60,51,242	1,09,56,809	- 50-94		1-25	-0	2-8	12-8	12-9
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	79,26,760	64,16,717	1,09,29,151	+ 45-12		1-25	70-9	42-0	52-8	32-5
20	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,56,56,991	1,43,72,857	1,04,19,436	- 89-53		1-19	71-4	53-4	71-4	56-0
21	Liquors	56,45,147	1,35,51,927	1,00,36,504	1,03,64,999	+ 3-29		1-19	64-2	61-0	56-9	53-6
22	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	1,37,18,535	95,17,075	1,03,31,564	+ 8-14		1-18	50-1	33-1	39-1	34-0
23	Silk, Raw (including waste)	92,81,373	1,25,98,211	92,75,250	84,64,610	- 8-11		-97	-1	.0	1-5	-1
24	Drugs and Medicines	41,55,523	85,93,371	81,07,776	81,63,549	+ -55		-93	41-4	39-9	43-1	44-3
25	Spices	40,20,110	67,53,832	70,34,311	81,35,677	+ 11-01		-93	-3	-2	-7	1-1
26	Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.	65,91,857	1,38,81,342	1,04,20,132	78,15,070	- 23-05		-89	50-7	30-3	15-7	27-2
27	Apparel	60,31,575	1,02,46,458	86,44,130	73,06,447	+ 4-62		-84	44-2	45-1	38-9	40-0
28	Rubber	10,47,900	76,12,145	72,67,633	69,34,809	- 8-32		-79	67-4	25-3	49-0	50-7
29	Chemicals	23,76,025	72,68,377	65,83,005	62,63,605	- 3-24		-72	67-6	62-5	46-3	38-6
30	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,911	73,16,863	52,70,536	55,12,247	+ 2-72		-63	41-6	40-2	27-6	22-4
31	Soap	21,57,246	48,67,145	50,87,009	52,89,346	+ 2-02		-50	88-1	92-5	98-5	94-4
32	Paints and Painter's Materials.	25,45,433	55,93,018	46,53,594	44,09,946	- 2-53		-50	80-2	75-0	83-1	77-6
33	Tea	16,32,267	44,92,354	60,92,512	41,89,574	- 19-12		-48	-8	-1	-1	-1
34	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	12,83,206	16,25,768	37,93,613	+ 19-68		-43	83-8	78-0	58-6	89-6
35	Belt for Machinery	7,84,022	39,42,849	41,13,810	37,77,788	- 3-41		-43	91-2	86-5	79-8	76-3

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924, 1925.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1924-1925.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-1914.	In the five years ending 1922-1923.	In 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs.)					
36 Wool, raw	11,78,550	5,61,731	19,46,284	36,13,706	+ 16.85	.41	13.9	7.9	45.7	46.5
37 Stationery	27,30,323	51,68,913	40,53,332	33,63,668	- 6.03	.39	65.1	61.5	55.3	58.0
38 Tobacco	14,91,356	57,55,711	34,26,761	39,73,244	- 3.93	.36	72.6	63.1	83.4	89.8
39 Ivory	26,51,695	24,06,792	24,56,435	39,65,127	+ 5.50	.35	44.3	49.5	44.9	50.4
40 Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,050	33,53,613	29,32,811	29,30,456	- 1.12	.34	68.6	46.1	48.9	36.9
41 Wood and Timber	41,62,664	63,14,007	42,65,646	29,20,272	+ 13.43	.33	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.4
42 Leather and Manufactures of.	28,47,132	30,32,811	29,74,172	28,24,236	- 1.50	.32	90.3	84.6	83.4	88.4
43 Starch and Farina	3,44,718	18,50,662	18,45,504	26,65,948	+ 8.17	.31	20.5	6.6	5.0	3.6
44 Toys and Requisites for Games.	16,16,446	23,13,973	28,37,737	26,24,500	- .73	.30	31.3	17.5	12.8	14.1
45 Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,930	36,04,603	32,53,138	25,58,896	- 6.94	.29	78.9	62.7	48.3	40.9
46 Robbins	.....	45,57,594	38,05,517	25,31,538	- 12.74	.29	...	63.6	22.0	28.8
47 Matches	25,67,980	51,41,983	53,20,976	24,12,763	- 29.08	.28	1.2	.1	.1	.1
48 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,793	9,32,375	17,20,383	23,55,909	+ 6.36	.27	83.4	70.3	75.7	80.4
49 Tallow and Stearine	10,50,765	17,59,601	22,00,328	23,54,183	+ 1.53	.27	86.8	30.9	34.3	31.9
50 Animals, living	21,00,565	17,94,001	14,05,080	22,65,792	+ 8.54	.26	18.8	48.4	46.4	55.4
51 Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,838	21,48,322	18,14,615	19,20,768	+ 1.06	.22	95.8	53.8	36.2	24.4

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52	Toilet Requisites		16,44,888	22,18,159	16,41,115	- 577	13	...	45-8	96-0	49-8	52
53	China Clay		18,57,161	14,67,062	16,01,124	+ 134	18	...	98-4	83-0	82-7	53
54	Gums and Resins	15,69,109	21,40,306	16,90,915	15,40,688	- 150	18	1-6	6-7	8-7	8-0	54
55	Buttons of all sorts	.....	12,19,304	13,83,157	12,40,702	- 143	15	...	7-2	9-6	6-2	55
56	Cutlery	7,58,752	11,45,092	7,89,127	12,25,320	+ 436	14	47-7	30-0	24-9	19-6	56
57	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	9,08,791	14,17,194	12,12,237	- 205	14	84-1	41-5	86-4	33-2	57
58	Clocks and Watches	10,38,005	16,04,668	9,50,508	11,75,797	+ 205	13	6-8	5-6	5-3	3-3	58
59	Books and Shoes	17,11,683	17,40,405	7,73,901	8,65,954	+ 92	10	86-3	66-0	82-4	80-1	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of...	10,03,028	18,29,576	9,37,470	8,34,443	- 108	10	94-7	85-4	99-0	98-3	60
61	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	1,40,06,797	89,51,321	7,73,795	- 8177	09	1-3	1-5	2	1-0	61
62	Fireworks	5,16,964	7,21,025	9,93,040	7,55,524	+ 63	09	3-0	3-4	1-3	1-9	62
63	Seeds	5,03,350	20,71,961	8,49,623	7,49,605	+ 400	09	8-8	7-1	3-5	3-9	63
64	Furniture and Cabinetwork.	8,56,842	12,61,087	8,36,351	7,23,950	- 173	08	46-7	44-4	35-7	40-5	64
65	Polishes	....	7,74,925	7,47,310	6,64,355	- 53	08	...	91-7	92-8	92-8	65
66	Jute, Manufactures of (in- cluding Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	6,38,086	4,05,828	6,32,466	+ 227	07	84-8	59-9	51-9	31-1	66
67	Cordage and Rope	3,12,049	6,83,864	3,98,336	4,51,144	+ 53	05	51-6	48-5	57-7	55-9	67
68	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	11,56,219	4,52,003	4,31,955	- 21	05	89-0	69-8	65-3	85-8	68
69	Stone and Marble	1,55,003	8,46,822	3,14,604	2,61,376	- 53	08	5-5	22-2	20-7	32-0	69
70	Ships, parts of	....	10,09,199	46,84,623	86,830	- 4498	01	...	...	97-1	71-5	70
71	Other Articles	92,48,011	1,09,36,499	1,13,80,547	1,14,24,772	+ 44	131	49-7	54-3	42-3	35-9	71
Total, Merchandise		51,08,75,150	92,54,30,701	88,99,16,154	87,37,89,046	- 12127	100-00	56-1	47-8	49-8	43-3	

16. Although the total value of the imports of merchandise declined slightly by Rs. 1.21 crore to Rs. 87.38 crores, the fall is more apparent than real. As prices were still tending downwards and the rupee upwards, the volume of the total imports was distinctly larger than that of the preceding year. And undoubtedly imports of merchandise were to some extent kept down by reason of India's huge imports of gold, which fell, as both sterling and rupee appreciated, to a most attractive price. The more important of the articles which record decreases in value are metals and ores, machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling stock, dyeing and tanning substances, postal articles not specified, precious stones and pearls, unset, instruments and apparatus, fruits and vegetables, coal, raw silk, tea, matches, grain, pulse and flour, and bobbins. On the other hand there were increases in the value of cotton manufactures, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, oils, silk manufactures, raw cotton, hardware, glass and glassware, wool manufactures, motor cars, artificial silk, and provisions. The most important of these are noticed separately in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining articles the following deserve comment. Instruments and apparatus record a decrease of Rs. 39.53 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of electrical instruments, the most important item under this head, from the United Kingdom. The fall of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs under parts of ships is due to restricted imports by the Bombay Port Trust. Imports of grain, pulse and flour have also decreased by Rs. 31.77 lakhs owing to the cessation of imports of rice from Java which sent Rs. 20.35 lakhs' worth in the previous year, and also to smaller arrivals of wheat from Mesopotamia. Bobbins record a decrease of Rs. 12.74 lakhs and wood and timber one of Rs. 13.49 lakhs. Imports of fruits and vegetables have further fallen by Rs. 8.95 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia and Muscat, though almonds from Italy have increased. The head chemicals, which includes a large variety of articles, also records a further decrease of Rs. 3.24 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller supplies of soda compounds from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America have also fallen, but those from Germany have advanced owing mainly to larger supplies of magnesium and potassium compounds. Drugs and medicines, which are largely supplied by the United Kingdom, show a further small improvement, though supplies from Japan have largely contracted owing to smaller arrivals of camphor from that country. Tobacco records a further fall of Rs. 3.53 lakhs, due to smaller importations of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes. The high rate of duty has undoubtedly affected foreign imports, but is stimulating the manufacture and popularizing the use of Indian cigarettes. Provisions record a large increase of Rs. 45.12 lakhs. This is chiefly due to a new trade in vegetable ghi, manufactured in Holland but largely shipped from Belgium. The trade caused some alarm to orthodox Hindus, but this was largely allayed when the Chemical Analyser to Government analysed the ghi very carefully, and declared it to be entirely of vegetable origin, and of an extraordinary purity. Imports of glass and glassware have also increased by Rs. 12.89 lakhs to Rs. 1.29 crore, owing to larger arrivals of bangles from Czecho-Slovakia, which is now supplanting Japan and China in this

trade. The increase of Rs. 11·01 lakhs in spices is due to larger arrivals of cloves from Zanzibar, though supplies of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements have fallen considerably. Paper and paste-board also record an increase of Rs. 8·14 lakhs owing chiefly to larger shipments from Norway and Germany, but supplies from the United Kingdom have contracted. Apparel shows a further rise of Rs. 4·62 lakhs which is due to larger arrivals of gold and silver thread from France and Germany, and of hats, caps and bonnets from the United Kingdom and Italy.

17. Coal—

	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	372,815	1,42,88,510	45,085	15,95,791	59,736	20,76,995	+ 14,651	+ 4,81,204
Japan ...	23,772	10,74,375	275	11,585	2,607	91,495	+ 2,332	+ 79,910
Australia ...	19,689	7,87,560	32,220	12,53,165	6,287	2,15,045	- 25,933	- 10,38,120
Natal ...	186,952	52,85,344	197,890	48,84,522	141,727	34,07,273	- 56,163	- 14,77,249
Portuguese East Africa ...	12,597	3,56,201	98,235	26,05,039	77,054	19,27,993	- 21,181	- 6,77,046
Other countries ...	100	3,700	1,367	27,753	1,398	33,050	+ 11	+ 5,297
Total ...	620,925	2,17,95,690	375,092	1,03,77,855	288,809	77,51,851	- 86,283	- 26,26,004
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ...	89,289	30,02,330	126,019	34,80,152	176,623	42,50,750	+ 50,604	+ 8,00,598

Imports of foreign coal have further fallen by 86,000 tons to 289,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 26·26 lakhs to Rs. 77·52 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from Natal, Portuguese East Africa and Australia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan have increased. The decrease in foreign coal is no doubt partly due to the growing use of fuel oils by steamers, railways and industrial concerns, and to some extent to Bengal's efforts to re-capture the Bombay coal market. Shipments of Bengal coal have further advanced by 51,000 tons to 177,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 42·81 lakhs in value. The prices of English, Natal and Bengal coal were lower than those obtaining in the preceding year.

18. **Dyeing and tanning substances.**—The total imports under this head have further declined by Rs. 6·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·18 crores owing mainly to smaller supplies of alizarine from the United Kingdom, aniline from Germany and saffron from France. Germany has consolidated her regained pre-eminence, her share in the total imports having risen from 68 to 74 per cent. Alizarine and aniline dyes are the two most important articles under this head. Imports of alizarine increased further by over a million pounds in quantity and by Rs. 2·09 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from Germany and Belgium. Arrivals from the United Kingdom show a large falling off. Imports of aniline, on the other hand, declined by 452,000 lb. to 9 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·65 crore in value owing to smaller supplies from all the principal countries except Belgium and Italy. Imports of saffron fell by 31,000 lb. to 42,700 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·22

lakh to Rs. 11.56 lakhs in value owing to a big drop in arrivals from France. This was partly counterbalanced by larger imports from Spain. The average price of saffron rose from Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 per lb.

19. **Hardware.**—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled iron-ware, lamps, safes, stoves, etc. The value of the imports advanced slightly by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 1.69 crore, owing chiefly to larger supplies from Germany, whence came goods worth Rs. 57.1 lakhs, or an advance of Rs. 14.99 lakhs. Despatches from the United Kingdom receded by Rs. 16.79 lakhs to Rs. 54.85 lakhs. Germany thus wrested first place from the United Kingdom with a share in the total imports which rose from 26 to 34 per cent. The United Kingdom's share fell from 44 to 32 per cent.

20. Liquors—

	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter { In bottles ...	387,051	11,07,088	450,656	11,37,906	+ 63,605	+ 30,818
{ In bulk ...	431,864	9,58,035	389,307	8,48,618	- 32,557	-1,09,417
Cider and other fermented liquors ...	4,790	33,071	6,003	33,671	+ 1,213	+ 600
Spirits—						
Whisky ... { Liquid.	133,488	23,92,760	136,611	24,07,253	{ + 3,123	+ 14,493
{ Proof.	101,993		102,815		{ + 832	
Brandy ... { Liquid.	163,959	20,22,587	168,292	18,59,942	{ + 4,333	-1,62,645
{ Proof.	133,291		141,019		{ + 7,728	
Gin, rum and liqueurs ... Liquid.	57,046	5,40,043	57,095	5,18,095	+ 49	- 21,948
Spirit, methylated (denatured) ...	166,538	2,12,280	166,325	2,16,452	- 213	+ 4,172
Other spirits ...	50,301	17,28,573	68,250	19,63,873	+ 17,949	+2,35,300
Total of Spirits ...	571,332	68,96,243	596,573	69,65,615	+ 25,241	+ 69,372
Wines ...	76,446	10,41,167	109,622	13,79,189	+ 33,077	+3,38,022

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer have recovered from the setback of the preceding year, the quantity having increased by 69,000 gallons to 421,000 gallons, owing to larger supplies from Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan. Light German beers are very popular, and that country supplied 62 per cent. of the total imports of bottled beers. Imports of beer in bulk—practically all from the United Kingdom—dropped by 33,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.09 lakh in value. Imports of stout and porter in bottles have further declined, but bulk imports improved slightly.

Spirits.—Arrivals of brandy show an increase of 4,000 gallons in quantity but a decrease of Rs. 1.63 lakh in value. Imports of France, the true home of brandy, decreased by 5,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.15 lakh in value, but there were much larger receipts of brandy, or so-called brandy, from Java, Germany and the Netherlands. It is somewhat remarkable that the imports of brandy, in terms of proof gallons, exceeded those of whisky by nearly 40 per cent. Brandy is the less favourite drink with

Europeans, and it therefore appears that cheap brandy is becoming more popular with Indians, probably at the expense of country liquor. Arrivals of gin, chiefly from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value, but those of whisky, also chiefly from the United Kingdom, and spirit other sorts advanced. Spirit present in drugs and medicines increased both in quantity and value owing to larger arrivals of drugs and medicines from the United States of America. Receipts of perfumed spirit from the United Kingdom and France also increased, but those from the United States of America and Germany decreased both in quantity and value. All the methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit from Java denatured here on arrival.

Wines.—The increase both in quantity and value of wines is due chiefly to larger arrivals of champagne from Belgium, port from the United Kingdom and other sorts of wines from France.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—There was a further drop in the total value of the imports under this head from Rs. 8.44 crores to Rs. 5.45 crores. This was mainly due to the very restricted demand for textile machinery, imports of which alone declined by Rs. 2.41 crores to Rs. 2.18 crores. For two years the mill industry of the Bombay Presidency has been passing through a period of acute depression, and naturally there has been little demand for new machinery. Most of the other items under this head also record decreases. The largest imports are from the United Kingdom, but her share in the total imports has further fallen from 89.5 per cent. to 86.6 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America have risen to 4.1 per cent. and 6.1 per cent. respectively.

22. *Matches.*—Imports of matches have declined for the third year in succession. The fall in the year under review was striking, being from 4,878,000 to 2,411,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 53.21 to Rs. 24.13 lakhs in value. The two chief sources of supply, Sweden and Japan, shipped smaller quantities both of safety and other sorts. Sweden is still the largest supplier of both qualities, her share in the total imports having risen from 55 to 59 per cent., while that of Japan has fallen from 41 to 29 per cent. The high rate of duty has undoubtedly affected imports materially. It has proved impossible entirely to stop the illicit evasion of the duty mentioned in last year's report, and as anticipated the heavy specific duty imposed on splints and veneers in March 1924 has not prevented the manufacture of matches in India from imported materials. The value of the imports of splints during the year under review was Rs. 70,000 and that of veneers and empty boxes Rs. 5.69 lakhs. Further, some 295,000 cubic feet of timber, valued at Rs. 5 lakhs, were imported from Japan and Sweden for use in the manufacture of splints and boxes. Various factories near Bombay have also been experimenting with indigenous timber, but with poor success hitherto. The products of these factories, and a factory started under the auspices of the Swedish combine, have won a considerable market. They are nastier but cheaper than the imported article.

23. Metals and Ores.—

	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ... Cwt.	42,120	46,38,482	49,242	49,75,116	47,326	50,46,199	- 1,916	+ 71,083
Brass ... "	246,565	1,38,29,775	237,895	1,30,65,048	306,417	1,63,05,024	+ 68,522	+ 32,39,976
Copper ... "	156,684	1,06,86,974	149,803	91,31,495	178,188	1,01,69,137	+ 28,380	+ 7,37,642
German Silver (including nickel silver) ... "	7,285	10,39,882	6,669	9,03,297	7,800	9,55,737	+ 1,131	+ 52,440
Iron and Steel—								
Beam, channels pillars, girders and Bridge- work ...Tons.	26,788	66,30,628	27,249	53,72,339	17,713	24,71,556	- 9,536	- 29,00,782
Bars and channel (steel) ... "	80,817	1,12,98,683	71,303	94,91,701	76,205	88,68,928	+ 4,902	- 6,22,773
Hoops and Strips,,	15,749	32,33,602	16,856	38,17,921	17,249	30,81,497	+ 393	- 7,36,424
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)—								
Galvanised... "	45,889	1,26,90,077	71,269	2,09,18,594	75,374	2,09,46,239	+ 4,105	+ 27,645
Tinned ... "	7,992	30,46,138	10,150	40,70,670	9,588	37,25,632	- 562	- 3,45,038
Not galvanised or tinned... "	28,678	51,77,166	68,906	1,10,87,418	54,426	84,21,856	- 14,480	- 26,65,562
Tubes, Pipes and fitting, wrought ... "	11,279	60,74,720	5,903	24,45,720	10,569	33,26,249	+ 4,666	+ 8,80,529
Other sorts of iron and steel,,	47,507	1,26,65,127	41,089	98,33,560	45,261	1,07,63,670	+ 4,172	+ 9,30,110
Total of Iron and Steel ... "	262,699	6,08,16,141	312,725	6,70,37,922	306,385	6,16,05,627	- 6,340	- 54,32,295
Lead ... Cwt.	14,841	4,02,945	16,047	3,63,438	7,813	2,08,453	- 8,234	- 1,55,033
Quicksilver ... Lb.	144,247	3,19,189	127,945	2,32,225	93,904	2,11,967	- 34,041	- 20,268
Tin ... Cwt.	10,172	12,48,241	10,054	14,73,989	11,778	19,77,970	+ 1,724	+ 5,03,981
Zinc or spelter... "	19,481	4,54,158	27,525	7,29,156	24,441	5,64,083	- 3,084	- 1,65,073
Metals and ores unenumerated. "	2,390	1,94,985	2,772	2,61,645	3,836	2,49,706	+ 1,064	- 11,939
Total, Tons ...	287,740	9,36,30,872	337,783	9,84,73,379	335,807	9,72,93,903	- 1,976	- 11,79,476

During the year under review British industry has been hard hit by keen Continental competition. Belgium in particular was able to undersell British manufacturers, although the latter were often selling at cost price, and at times, even below. Continental products competed for the British domestic market, and also for markets overseas. The result has been striking. British imports of iron and steel into Bombay have fallen by nearly 37,000 tons to

148,000 tons, while Belgian imports have risen by 22,000 tons to 99,000 tons. Germany has also increased her despatches by 6,000, Luxemburg by 2,000 and Sweden by 1,000 tons. Nevertheless there has been a drop of 6,000 tons in the total imports. Indian steel producers were hit as hardly as the British. They were granted protection by the Steel Industry Protection Act which came into force from the 13th June 1924. The protective duties brought in a substantial revenue, but it was soon apparent that the benefits intended to be accorded by the Act to the Indian industry were being nullified by the low prices of imported Continental steel. As a result of a further investigation of the position by the Indian Tariff Board, additional aid was granted to the Indian industry in the shape of bounties.

There was a substantial improvement in brass and copper, imports of the former having risen by Rs. 32.4 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 crore and of the latter by Rs. 7.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore. The improvement under brass is due to larger shipments of yellow metal for sheathing and other sorts from Germany. Under copper imports of braziers and sheets from Germany improved further by Rs. 29.79 lakhs but those from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 19.21 lakhs. There was practically no change in the total imports of aluminium. Circles are largely supplied by the United States of America and Germany and arrivals from both countries improved.

24. **Motor cars and motor cycles.**—Imports of motor cars have again improved, in number by 1,256 to 3,587 and in value by Rs. 16.99 lakhs to Rs. 89.28 lakhs. Arrivals from the United States of America showed little change at 579, but Canadian cars advanced in number from 1,127 to 1,907. The United Kingdom, however, continued to do well, sending to Bombay 746 cars as against 424 in the year before and 214 in the year before that. Moreover, the 746 cars she sent actually exceeded in value the 1,907 cars from Canada. The average value of the English cars imported again fell by 30 per cent. It looks as if the removal of the McKenna duties in the United Kingdom forced the British manufacturer to cut his prices and improve his efficiency in order to withstand competition at home, and the result was an expansion of his export market. It is to be hoped that the re-imposition of the McKenna duties will not cause any slackening of effort or increase in prices. Imports from Italy rose by 90 to 164 in number and by Rs. 3.63 lakhs to Rs. 7.05 lakhs in value. France sent 108 cars as against 82 in the previous year, but there was a drop in their value. Imports of motor cycles increased by 69 to 313 in number owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and America, but the great bulk of the trade remained British. There was no appreciable increase in value. Arrivals of commercial vehicles also rose by 420 to 697 in number and by Rs. 4.49 lakhs to Rs. 12.94 lakhs in value.

25. Oils (mineral).—

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		1923-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
		Gals.	Bs.	Gals.	Bs.	Gals.	Bs.		
From Foreign Countries.									
Kerosene—	United States	8,673,442	55,72,004	8,472,303	50,67,224	11,510,695	86,57,793	+ 3,038,494	+ 30,90,464
	... { Bulk ... { Tins	408,678	4,59,741	388,069	9,75,304	929,908	3,61,028	- 568,081	- 6,14,176
Dutch Borneo	... Bulk	.....	.....	1,904,645	9,40,403	.....	.....	- 1,504,645	- 9,40,403
	... Bulk	2,021,206	15,03,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	... Bulk	.....	.....	6,012,863	35,75,863	5,328,023	33,53,174	- 684,840	- 1,93,694
	Straits Settlements (includ- ing Labuan).	986,346	4,35,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra	... Bulk	488,626	2,12,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British Borneo	2,831,080	13,03,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celebes and other Islands...	Tins	.....	.....	663,301	4,17,626	.....	.....	- 663,301	- 4,17,626
	Other countries	4	3	37	48	.....	.....	- 37	- 48
Total Kerosene	... { Bulk ... { Tins	15,010,704	90,24,030	15,392,746	90,53,603	16,838,718	1,14,35,912	+ 846,972	+ 18,56,309
	...	408,703	4,59,769	1,557,194	13,92,862	329,908	3,61,028	- 1,237,336	- 10,31,334
Total		15,419,407	95,13,799	17,556,940	1,09,76,465	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	- 388,314	+ 8,24,475

[illegible]

The total imports of mineral oils from foreign countries, which amounted to nearly 81½ million gallons, have exceeded the preceding year's record figure by more than 8½ million gallons, owing chiefly to larger arrivals of fuel oils from Persia. This increase, however, was offset by a fall of nearly 8½ million gallons in the arrivals from Burma.

Imports of kerosene from foreign countries declined by 388,000 gallons as a result of smaller receipts in tins from the United States of America and the cessation of imports from the Celebes and other Islands. Arrivals in bulk increased by 849,000 gallons owing to larger importations from the United States of America. There were no imports in bulk from Dutch Borneo and the receipts from Georgia were smaller than in the previous year. Imports from Burma fell away by nearly 7 million gallons. Prices were higher than in the previous year. Imports of fuel oils rose by 7½ million gallons to a new record of 60 million gallons, owing to larger arrivals from Persia, which sent 94 per cent. of the total imports. Ships, railways and industrial concerns generally are more and more burning fuel oil, and correspondingly cutting down their coal consumption. Imports of lubricating oils from foreign countries increased by 913,000 gallons to nearly 3½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 10·61 lakhs to Rs. 56·75 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Imports from Burma have also advanced further by 61,000 gallons to 765,000 gallons. Railways and mills are the chief consumers. There were no imports of foreign petrol, and Bombay's supplies came wholly from Burma.

26. **Postal Articles not specified.**—This head includes all articles imported by parcel post except the five specified articles, *viz.*, (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes, and (e) cinematograph films which are included under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The total value of postal articles not specified decreased further by Rs. 52·7 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore, of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 1·18 crore as against Rs. 1·75 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from other countries were not large but showed increases in all cases. The decrease in the total value is mainly attributable to postal decentralisation. Formerly parcels for all parts of India except the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Madras were assessed at Bombay, but since April 1924 only parcels intended for the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Central India have been tendered for assessment at this port. Consequently the total number of parcels assessed at Bombay fell from 361,834 to 231,480, and the letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 117,357 to 45,584. The duty collected on parcels fell further from Rs. 30·88 lakhs to Rs. 21·18 lakhs and that on articles imported by letter packets from Rs. 13·25 lakhs to Rs. 9·08 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of diamonds.

27. **Precious stones and pearls, unset.**—The trade in precious stones was even slacker than in the preceding year. Possibly the cheapness of gold was partly responsible. The value of the imports, which consisted almost entirely of diamonds, fell further by Rs. 20·13 lakhs to Rs. 50·38 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the

United Kingdom, Belgium and France. The value of the imports from Belgium, the chief supplier of diamonds, was Rs. 34·51 lakhs as against Rs. 39·39 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of pearls also fell by Rs. 30·81 lakhs to Rs. 59·19 lakhs owing to restricted shipments from Bahrein Islands and Muscat, the chief suppliers of this article.

28. **Railway plant and rolling-stock.**—The improvement recorded last year under this head has not been maintained, imports having fallen by Rs. 2·25 crores to Rs. 1·83 crore. This was largely due to a change in the policy of the railway administrations. Instead of keeping twelve months' stock in hand they now keep only six months' stock, and as the previously accumulated stocks had to be worked off fresh orders for renewals were very restricted. The decrease in value is shared by all the sub-heads except sleepers and keys of steel and iron, imports of which advanced by Rs. 8·95 lakhs to Rs. 42·22 lakhs. Locomotive engines and tenders and carriages and wagons record decreases of Rs. 1·35 crore and Rs. 52·15 lakhs respectively. Of the total imports 90 per cent. were supplied by the United Kingdom, though imports from that country declined by Rs. 2·19 crores to Rs. 1·65 crore. Imports from Germany were insignificant, and Western Australia, which had supplied wooden sleepers of the value of Rs. 8·92 lakhs in the previous year, sent none during the year under review.

29. **Sugar.**—After a long period of violent price fluctuations the sugar markets of the world seem at last to have attained comparative stability. Increased production and the rehabilitation of European beet sugar have cheapened prices and have largely abolished the dominating influence of American dealings in Cuban sugar. The speculators' loss was the genuine merchants' gain, and Bombay operators bought largely. The previous year's contraction in arrivals was more than made good, supplies having increased by 55,000 tons to 183,000 tons in quantity, and by Rs. 1·09 crore to Rs. 5·39 crores in value. It is interesting to note that Bombay's chief source of supply was once more Mauritius, whence some 95,000 tons arrived as against less than a thousand tons in the previous year. In past years Mauritius sugar had been attracted to the United Kingdom, where it obtains an Imperial preference amounting to 1/6th of the import duty. The Labour Government left the rate of preference unchanged, but by substantially reducing the duty rendered the preference accorded to Empire sugars of less value, and paved the way for the return of Continental beet sugar. Bombay has accordingly been able to obtain Mauritius sugar more easily. Imports from Java fell from 100,000 tons to 68,000 tons, and there was also a contraction of 6,000 tons in arrivals of Continental beet sugar. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above, which stood at Rs. 26·4 at the beginning of April, went down gradually in response to easier advices from abroad until the end of December, when the lowest quotations, *viz.*, Rs. 17 for Java white and Rs. 16 for Mauritius crystals, were reached. Thereafter prices rose gradually and at the end of March stood at Rs. 18·4 and Rs. 18.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited overleaf:—

Whence imported.	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast	4,653	20,31,313	.....	180	.....	12	.....	- 163
Germany	7,425	31,69,749	4,292	16,25,007	4,344	12,09,133	+	- 4,15,874
France	1,236	5,67,567	456	2,25,297	633	3,45,096	+	1,19,799
Italy	.....	.....	503	1,79,320	252	93,108	-	- 86,212
United Kingdom	1,896	8,96,624	23	18,410	62	38,945	+	20,535
Austria	.....	.....	939	3,39,700	995	2,83,600	+	- 56,100
Netherlands	2,040	9,40,108	981	95,471	142	43,379	-	- 52,092
Belgium	2,674	11,12,214	820	3,06,742	1,758	6,57,311	+	3,50,569
Hungary	.....	.....	9,822	35,22,857	4,117	12,45,512	-	- 22,77,945
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	5,178	18,98,740	5,060	15,86,844	-	- 3,11,896
Mauritius	22,463	72,76,072	828	3,86,845	95,228	2,56,67,945	+	2,52,81,100
Hongkong	3,878	15,66,602	5,006	20,06,871	1,899	7,52,794	-	- 12,54,077
Java	104,514	3,25,57,442	99,585	3,21,28,324	68,232	2,18,52,893	-	-1,02,75,431
Egypt	1,013	4,54,817	690	2,87,700	188	88,416	-	- 1,99,284
Japan	121	49,256	46	14,010	.....	30	-	- 13,980
Natal	.....	165	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	- 199
Other countries	107	44,054	57	24,572	207	68,105	+	43,533
Total	152,022	5,07,55,983	128,525	4,30,60,245	183,167	5,39,33,123	+	1,08,72,878
Re-exports	40,319	1,68,57,050	15,401	64,28,195	14,957	62,81,598	-	- 1,46,657
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	15,490	67,23,184	13,476	63,78,688	13,444	57,62,816	-	- 6,16,873

REVIEW.

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		1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.	
		Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
IMPORTS.									
Ceylon	... { Black	138,890	76,107	985,159	3,19,890	286,784	2,76,420	98,426	- 45,470
	... { Green	...	78,060	138,718	98,761	190,010	1,66,123	51,293	+ 67,342
Hongkong	... { Black	14,215	9,617	35,353	16,153	49,723	26,880	14,870	+ 8,677
	... { Green	349	325	6	4	80	80	76	+ 76
China	... { Black	795,701	5,62,585	2,659,631	13,37,878	274,790	2,34,365	2,384,841	- 11,08,513
	... { Green	3,042,472	24,43,262	6,100,982	41,28,801	4,615,564	32,82,238	1,494,368	- 8,46,668
Java	... { Black	76,919	59,553	163,266	1,12,446	98,365	76,035	65,001	- 36,411
	... { Green	.....	.....	13,155	6,580	50	25	13,105	- 6,505
Japan	... { Black	2,438	1,445	56,168	21,879	10,753	3,482	46,433	- 13,397
	... { Green	38,724	21,179	876	581	86,701	86,850	86,126	+ 86,269
Other Countries	...	6,033	5,438	64,455	57,676	50,709	38,071	13,946	- 19,605
Total		4,244,005	32,57,540	9,626,618	60,92,619	5,663,365	41,30,514	- 3,963,253	- 19,13,105
Calcutta	...	9,761,259	64,92,968	3,338,646	20,25,136	2,038,879	18,50,020	- 1,339,767	- 10,75,116
EXPORTS.									
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>									
Arabia	...	50,895	46,815	26,875	23,520	16,280	13,787	10,595	- 9,738
Persia	...	57,996	44,171	133,174	1,88,599	222,948	2,05,359	39,774	+ 16,790
Mesopotamia	...	13,740	13,830	36,876	37,423	25,798	20,769	11,076	- 6,790
Other Countries	...	21,807	19,069	34,283	22,525	34,921	24,011	688	- 5,514
Total		149,437	1,23,884	231,208	2,69,073	229,947	2,63,896	+ 18,739	+ 5,177

The increase in the imports of foreign tea noticed last year was not maintained, as there was a fall of nearly 4 million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 19·12 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller shipments of both black and green tea from China. Arrivals from Calcutta also declined further by more than 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10·75 lakhs in value. Re-exports of foreign tea show a further rise of 19,000 lb. in quantity but a fall in value. Exports of Indian tea contracted by 744,000 lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·49 lakhs to Rs. 23·78 lakhs in value. Persia and the countries on the littoral of the Arabian Sea depend almost entirely upon Bombay for their supply of tea.

31. Textiles.

A. Cotton, raw.—Imports of raw cotton from foreign countries advanced further by 8,436 tons to 20,093 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·78 crore to Rs. 4·24 crores in value, owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Kenya Colony, whose despatches increased by 6,607 to 16,241 tons. The United Kingdom sent 1,325 tons and Persia 1,421, while 427 tons came direct from the United States of America. Out of the 16,500 tons of African cotton imported, 11,000 tons were re-exported—7,800 tons to Japan and 2,700 to the United Kingdom—and the remaining 5,500 tons were apparently consumed in Indian mills, which are now using fine foreign cotton to a small extent.

B. Cotton manufactures.

The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ...	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	233,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1915-1916 ...	102,832,637	1,68,83,869	135,918,447	2,48,66,993	151,668,957	3,67,30,560
1916-1917 ...	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	189,894,349	6,58,92,512
1917-1918 ...	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,20,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
1918-1919 ...	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,702	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ...	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ...	143,249,973	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,342,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ...	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ...	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ...	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,468	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ...	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
Increase or decrease in 1924-25 ...	+4,762,905	+8,69,165	+23,059,297	+79,94,922	+7,529,272	—3,67,679

Cotton piecegoods.—The hopeful feeling in the market which was in evidence in the previous year was continued throughout most of the year under report, many of the disturbing factors of the previous year having disappeared. The lower price of raw cotton naturally reduced the cost of production. Stocks at the beginning of the year were low, and the rise in the exchange value of the rupee

also helped dealers to place large orders. Further a fourth successive good monsoon increased the rayat's purchasing power. Consequently the trade with Lancashire was distinctly brisk, especially in fine goods and fancies. The result of all these favourable conditions was that the value of the total imports under this head was greater than that of any previous year except the boom year 1920-21. Nevertheless consumption was by no means as good as had been hoped. Greater world production and therefore greater consumption of cotton prevented the price of the raw material falling steeply, despite the great increase in the American crop. Hence prices of cotton goods were still relatively high and the Indian consumer found gold a much more attractive purchase. Consequently there has been a distinct accumulation of stocks, and the immediate outlook is not encouraging.

The total value of the imports of cotton piecegoods (including fents) advanced further by Rs. 87.47 lakhs to Rs. 16.53 crores, to which coloured piecegoods contributed Rs. 7 crores, grey Rs. 4.6 crores and white Rs. 4.29 crores. Fents, which were valued at Rs. 63.26 lakhs, showed a small improvement and came mainly from the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports was 74 per cent. and that of Japan 17 per cent. Imports of grey piecegoods have recovered slightly from the fall noticed last year by Rs. 8.69 lakhs to Rs. 4.6 crores, but the share of Japan, though larger than that of the United Kingdom, has fallen from 57 per cent. to 54 per cent. owing to smaller supplies of sheetings and drills and jeans. Under this head there are only two principal varieties, *viz.*, (1) longcloth and shirtings and (2) sheetings, both of which are chiefly supplied by Japan. The former have advanced by Rs. 68.24 lakhs to Rs. 2.03 crores, but the latter receded by Rs. 90.94 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. Imports of whites have improved by Rs. 79.95 lakhs to Rs. 4.29 crores, of which the United Kingdom contributed 90 per cent. The chief varieties are (1) longcloth and shirtings, (2) mulls, (3) dhutis and saris and (4) nainsooks. These were almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of coloured piecegoods also show an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million yards, but fell by Rs. 3.68 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom in this class was 85 per cent. The principal varieties are (1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) shirtings, (4) cambrics and (5) unspecified descriptions.

C. Cotton yarn.

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
United Kingdom ...	8,632	8,481	185	188
Japan ...	14,500	18,105	205	264
Other Countries ...	421	729	8	12

The decline in the imports of cotton yarn noticed in last year's report was not wholly made up, but the total

imports have increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ million to $27\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 66.15 lakhs to Rs. 4.64 crores in value, owing to larger shipments from Japan, Switzerland and China. The position of Japan is very interesting. Until recently she has competed chiefly in the lower counts, especially 21^s to 30^s . In the year under review her sendings of 16^s to 20^s have fallen from nearly 4 million lb. to not much over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb., and of 21^s to 30^s from 588,000 to 370,000 lb. But 31^s to 40^s have expanded sensationally from less than 7 million to $10\frac{1}{2}$ million lb., and even the high counts from 51^s to 60^s have been attacked, one-third of a million lb. having arrived as against none in the preceding year. The mills of the Bombay Presidency still specialize in counts lower than 26^s . In fact nearly 96 per cent. of their production is of these lower counts,

(The figures are shown in millions).

	YARN IMPORTED.			YARN LOCALLY PRODUCED.		
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1920-1921	2.45	14.50	24.94	37.96	13.95	470
1921-1922	3.42	15.48	31.18	39.75	14.87	493
1922-1923	4.52	14.36	33.87	39.72	14.13	497
1923-1924	.84	11.77	23.55	41.95	15.93	398
1924-1925	.63	15.55	27.31	50.48	19.85	474

although as the adjoining table shows, the spinning of higher counts is going ahead distinctly. The Bombay mills are at present competing successfully with the lower grade Japanese yarns, and Japanese competition is now bearing heavily against Lancashire instead of against Bombay. From the remarkably low prices at which her higher counts have been marketed, it appears that Japan is making a definite and deliberate attack on English yarns. The total imports from Japan advanced by over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to 18 million lb., and their value advanced by Rs. 58.78 lakhs to Rs. 2.64 crores. On the other hand British supplies, which as usual were mainly of high counts, once more contracted by 152,000 lb. although there was a rise in value of Rs. 3.57 lakhs. China, which was once the chief market for Indian yarns, sent to Bombay 326,000 lb. as against 140,000 lb. in 1923-24.

D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.—Imports of raw silk decreased further by 52,000 lb. to 1,097,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8.1 lakhs to Rs. 84.65 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from China. Supplies from Honkong, Japan and Siam expanded. But arrivals of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 542,000 lb. to 1,472,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 31.83 lakhs to Rs. 98.66 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments from all the supplying countries, *viz.*, Japan, China, Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

Imports of silk piecegoods, which constitute the most important item under this head, improved further in quantity by half a million yards to $11\frac{1}{2}$ million yards, but declined in value by Rs. 10.61 lakhs to Rs. 1.79 crore owing to lower prices. Shipments from Japan, Honkong and the United Kingdom were larger, but those from

China and France fell away. Arrivals of silk mixtures declined by 341,000 yards to 1,221,000 yards in quantity and by Rs. 4.51 lakhs to Rs. 19.64 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from France, Italy and Switzerland, but supplies from Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom were larger.

The improvement in the imports of both artificial silk yarn and of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk noticed last year has been maintained, supplies of the former having increased further by Rs. 14.6 lakhs to Rs. 31.93 lakhs and of the latter by Rs. 35.19 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 crore. Artificial silk yarn is chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and Italy and piece goods by the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland.

E. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool have further improved by Rs. 16.68 lakhs to Rs. 36.14 lakhs owing chiefly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Persia. Imports from Australia have fallen by Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Although India exports large quantities of raw wool to the United Kingdom, the anomaly of the large imports from that country can be explained by the fact that the factories in India find it more advantageous to import cleaned wool from the United Kingdom for manufacture than to clean the indigenous product locally. Most of the Persian wool imported is re-exported to foreign countries. Supplies of yarn and knitting wool have also advanced by Rs. 2.38 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany. The most important item under this head is woollen piecegoods, imports of which advanced further by Rs. 44.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.26 crore owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. The chief source of supply is the United Kingdom which supplied 67 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other woollen manufactures, such as blankets, carpets and rugs, hosiery and shawls, also show increases.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

Principal Articles.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees)		385.9	586.0	658.7	1,050.3	1,200.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,067.7	915.1	990.9
1 Cotton, raw	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5
2 Cotton Manufactures	...	...	236.7	266.3	537.5	451.6	325.0	335.2	315.0	243.4	219.3
3 Hides and skins, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9
4 Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above...	...	...	...	138.1	113.5	165.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	69.8
5 Wool Manufactures	...	...	...	12.9	13.8	23.9	20.9	26.8	23.4	47.8	40.2
6 Metals and Ores	...	...	...	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9
7 Spices	...	...	...	9.4	16.3	...	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	13.7
8 Apparel	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	30.1	55.6	26.8	19.1	17.7
9 Gums and Resins	...	...	...	11.7	19.3	31.1	26.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2
10 Cotton Twist and Yarn	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9
11 Hardware	...	...	...	4.0	11.0	27.4	23.9	17.9	15.2	16.8	15.8
12 Coal, coke and patent fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9
13 Oils	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7
14 Postal articles	...	...	...	4	4.1	...	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7
15 Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	8.9	13.4	19.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1
16 Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	41.0	35.4	...	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8
17 Glass and Glassware	...	...	...	1.6	3.1	10.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8
18 Fish	...	...	...	5.4	9.6	16.5	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4
19 Matches	...	...	...	6.4	6.2	11.6	3.0	9.3	11.8	10.4	5.3
20 Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	2.3	7.8	9.8	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9
21 Silk Manufactures	...	...	...	4.8	19.6	26.6	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7
22 Leather	...	...	...	9.3	36.3	48.5	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5
23 Ivory, unmanufactured	...	...	...	3.5	2.3	2.8	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.6
24 Tea	...	...	...	6.5	6.9	11.0	9.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6
25 Coffee	...	...	...	5.2	14.4	8.3	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	9.3

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
Mesopotamia	82.47	69.95	- 12.52
Persia	88.61	83.29	- 5.32
United Kingdom	229.93	244.82	+ 14.89
Arabia	103.29	95.09	- 8.20
Aden	61.49	46.13	- 15.36
Tanganyika Territory	12.79	12.25	- .54
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	47.96	43.31	- 4.67
Other European Countries	51.23	69.23	+ 18.00
Japan	80.63	164.36	+ 83.73
Hongkong	18.77	11.09	- 7.68
Ceylon	23.44	25.19	+ 1.75
Strait Settlements (including Labuan)	12.59	20.86	+ 8.26
United States of America	13.42	26.61	+ 13.09
Zanzibar and Pemba	21.51	22.99	+ 1.48

33. Bombay has long been the centre of the entrepôt trade with Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa, especially in cotton piecegoods and sugar. During the last five years, however, it has also become a considerable market for foreign and especially African cotton, and this commodity in the year under report has won pride of place on the re-export list. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported during the year increased by Rs. 75.83 lakhs to Rs. 9.91 crores, owing chiefly to larger reshipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins. Reshipments of raw cotton again expanded by nearly 5,000 tons to more than 11,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.07 crore to Rs. 2.37 crores in value, owing chiefly to larger reshipments to Japan which took 7,800 tons and the United Kingdom which took 2,700 tons. Re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins, also improved further by 97 tons to 443 tons in quantity and by Rs. 42.81 lakhs to Rs. 1.4 crore in value, owing to larger demands from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Canada took Rs. 5.18 lakhs' worth of these skins for the first time. The value of cotton piecegoods decreased further by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 2.11 crores, owing to smaller demands from Persia, Arabia and East Africa. Of the total re-exports grey piecegoods were valued at Rs. 1.29 crore, white piecegoods at Rs. 25 lakhs and coloured piecegoods at Rs. 56.82 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also contracted by 444 tons to nearly 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.47 lakh to Rs. 62.81 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to the cessation of re-exports to the United Kingdom. Re-exports to Persia and Zanzibar and Pemba improved.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of manufactures in 1924-1925.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste)	23,51,13,386	42,53,87,583	76,53,31,866	63,98,05,578	- 1,325-26	64-19.
2 Seeds	11,76,69,123	7,67,49,908	9,90,97,404	12,40,31,692	+ 249-94	12-57
3 Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,553	5,63,78,429	4,57,06,748	4,96,62,601	+ 29-46	4-93
4 Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,87,468	9,40,77,539	3,69,80,835	3,64,99,398	+ 5-19	3-70
5 Wool, Raw	1,19,80,799	2,69,23,046	1,53,61,977	2,67,19,189	+ 98-48	2-61
6 Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,749	2,63,84,438	1,69,77,220	2,60,57,544	+ 89-80	2-54
7 Postal Articles	48,18,886	90,72,439	1,14,28,449	1,20,37,105	+ 6-69	1-32
8 Leather	71,11,118	1,25,53,970	77,44,153	99,80,701	+ 22-36	1-01
9 Metals and ores	87,24,004	72,31,750	88,79,649	80,39,376	+ 8-50	-51
10 Oil cakes	10,43,015	17,21,476	32,03,076	55,85,609	+ 23-77	-97
11 Hemp, Raw	32,91,399	42,70,918	18,92,151	54,03,018	+ 36-01	-56
12 Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	26,37,266	35,03,675	53,36,786	+ 18-32	-54
13 Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	1,35,77,101	88,76,631	47,98,290	+ 38-78	-49
14 Myrabolans	36,25,367	28,90,608	32,92,029	47,54,651	+ 14-63	-48
15 Oils	9,69,536	53,44,594	26,15,332	40,75,616	+ 14-60	-41
16 Spices	21,39,084	43,65,943	33,79,342	35,05,383	+ 1-26	-36
17 Tobacco	9,69,656	20,71,928	28,31,594	30,60,614	+ 5-98	-31

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1924-1925.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
18	Tea	9,75,446	56,91,077	35,37,397	98,76,500	- 6.40	-99
19	Provisions and Oilmen's Stores	14,53,644	22,71,315	17,69,381	16,16,709	- 1.51	-16
20	Fruits and Vegetables	18,10,759	12,76,587	10,82,463	16,74,393	+ 4.93	-16
21	Bristles	.....	4,51,979	19,04,308	16,80,970	+ 3.96	-16
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans	7,53,331	16,74,589	19,54,186	15,16,007	+ 3.63	-16
23	Jute Manufactures	6,20,498	14,44,409	15,65,514	14,96,809	- 6.69	-15
24	Manures	16,74,755	10,11,916	14,86,690	14,19,369	- 4.97	-14
25	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	9,71,569	7,36,461	14,08,246	+ 6.32	-14
26	Fish	7,47,374	6,04,905	8,55,897	10,59,414	+ 3.03	-14
27	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	13,32,649	9,78,123	8,00,609	- 1.73	-08
28	Apparel	3,95,684	6,98,748	3,09,046	6,90,778	+ 3.83	-07
29	Gums and Resins	9,50,373	3,85,049	8,22,148	6,69,983	- 1.63	-07
30	Coffee	2,05,239	16,41,641	4,85,469	6,83,034	+ 1.47	-07
31	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,89,694	3,25,648	5,16,180	5,94,065	+ .78	-06
32	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	3,63,337	6,95,019	2,99,390	5,13,465	+ 3.14	-05
33	Sugar	4,60,368	15,61,948	3,33,960	3,72,937	- .11	-04
34	Furniture and Cabinetware	3,14,317	4,79,751	3,00,180	3,57,754	- .03	-04
35	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Hornmeal	10,03,637	3,48,723	1,62,632	2,97,883	+ .65	-03
36	Other Articles	3,96,12,846	35,64,124	80,13,562	72,92,604	- 7.21	-74
	Total, Merchandise	53,31,47,633	79,27,12,688	1,06,09,70,503	95,80,63,738	- 749.18	100.00

35. In the year under review the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 106 to Rs. 98·6 crores. This was entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton after the records established in the preceding year. All the other principal articles of export except raw hides and skins and metals and ores record increases. The chief items in the export trade are noticed separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles, exports of tea declined by Rs. 6·49 lakhs to Rs. 28·78 lakhs in value and there was a further fall of 744,000 lb. in quantity, owing chiefly to smaller shipments to other Native States in Arabia. On the other hand exports of myrabolams again improved by Rs. 14·63 lakhs to Rs. 47·55 lakhs as a result of larger shipments to the United Kingdom and France. Exports of oil-cakes show a further expansion of Rs. 23·77 lakhs owing to better takings of groundnut cake by the United Kingdom and Germany and of linseed cake by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Exports of raw hemp also improved by Rs. 36·01 lakhs to Rs. 54·93 lakhs by reason of larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium.

36. Grain, pulse and flour.—Wheat, wheat flour and rice are the only important articles under this head. Wheat goes chiefly to the United Kingdom, Italy and France and wheat flour and rice to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, East and South Africa, Aden and Ceylon. Wheat exports further increased by 36,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 62·98 lakhs to Rs. 96·93 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to larger shipments to Italy which took 36,000 tons as against 2,000 tons in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell away by nearly 6,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Shipments of wheat flour advanced by nearly 6,000 tons to 24,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11·87 lakhs to Rs. 57·52 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger despatches to Aden. Exports of rice also expanded by more than 1,000 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5·73 lakhs to Rs. 39·07 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments of cleaned rice mainly to Mesopotamia. Exports of other food grains improved, but shipments of jawar and bajra and of lentils declined.

37. Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—The advance in the exports of raw hides recorded last year was only temporary and shipments fell from 586 tons to only 55 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·46 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakh in value, owing chiefly to the fact that Italy took 42 tons only as against 529 tons in the previous year. Exports of tanned hides, on the other hand, increased further by 229 tons to 1,419 tons in quantity and by Rs. 9·49 lakhs to Rs. 56·97 lakhs in value, owing mainly to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief market for this article. Exports of raw skins decreased further by 2,550 tons to 3,402 tons in quantity and by Rs. 31·47 lakhs to Rs. 46·84 lakhs in value, owing to very restricted demands from the United States of America. Shipments thither fell further by 2,524 tons to 2,332 tons in quantity and by Rs. 33·89 lakhs to Rs. 28·88 lakhs in value, but despatches to the United Kingdom and France expanded. The total shipments of

dressed or tanned skins increased further by 310 tons to 735 tons in quantity and by Rs. 14.51 lakhs to Rs. 39.12 lakhs in value, chiefly as a result of better trade with the United Kingdom.

38. **Metals and ores.**—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India amounted to 639,000 tons as against 752,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments from Bengal contracted by 55,000 tons and from Bombay by 71,000 tons. All Bombay's customers took less except Italy.

39. **Seeds.**—Next to raw cotton the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oil-seeds. In the year under review oil crushers in Europe were busy and drew heavy supplies from India, where supplies were ample. Consequently Bombay's exports expanded from 435,000 to 516,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.9 to Rs. 12.4 crores in value. All the principal varieties except rape seed recorded considerable increases. Linseed in particular was in good demand, and despite a pronounced rise in rupee prices exports increased by 38,000 tons to 187,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.06 crore to Rs. 5.08 crores in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom were smaller, but the Continental countries, especially France, proved good customers. Prices of other seeds were on the whole steady. The increase in exports of sesamum was chiefly due to a considerably larger demand from Italy. Shipments of castor seed, cotton seed and groundnuts improved, but those of rape contracted.

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Seeds.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		Increase or decrease in 1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
Denmark	925	2,77,515	500	1,60,000	200	56,000	- 300	- 1,94,000
Other Native States in Arabia	471	1,86,064	349	1,23,049	218	1,85,205	- 136	+ 6,156
Other countries	705	2,53,592	332	1,05,111	1,342	4,49,799	+ 1,010	+ 3,44,688
Total	27,580	85,89,965	8,900	26,79,511	27,558	86,91,283	+ 18,658	+ 59,41,752
<i>Rape seed—</i>								
Germany	1,080	2,30,875	925	2,00,697	100	22,750	- 825	- 1,77,947
France	3,516	8,31,894	2,750	6,10,475	1,580	3,87,450	- 1,170	- 2,23,025
Belgium	2,250	5,35,138	10	2,100	20	4,600	+ 10	+ 2,500
Italy	13,434	33,56,075	22,624	50,50,035	24,478	59,94,908	+ 1,854	+ 9,36,823
United Kingdom	2,661	5,51,615	16,810	86,28,504	11,338	26,08,464	- 5,472	- 10,30,040
Austria	900	2,29,760	2,300	5,17,757	.....	.....	- 2,300	- 5,17,757
Norway	300	70,758	650	1,34,250	400	93,500	- 250	- 40,750
Other countries	624	1,99,704	949	2,56,091	3,204	8,24,380	+ 2,255	+ 5,63,989
Total	24,735	60,35,811	47,018	1,04,06,959	41,120	99,36,052	- 5,898	- 4,72,907
<i>Cotton seed—</i>								
United Kingdom	169,547	1,82,42,570	111,633	1,30,34,401	117,423	1,40,68,807	+ 5,790	+ 10,34,406
Other countries	616	87,593	775	1,08,398	8,459	9,69,804	+ 7,684	+ 8,61,476
Total	169,463	1,82,30,563	112,408	1,31,42,729	125,882	1,50,38,611	+ 13,474	+ 18,96,882

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40. Textiles.—

A. *Cotton, raw*.—Cotton prices throughout the world are largely dependent on the prospects of the American crop. Of late years the American yield has been disappointing, with the result that prices of raw cotton have ruled very high. In 1924, however, there was at long last a good American crop, which amounted to over 13 million bales as against less than 11 million bales in 1923. The yield of the 1923-24 crop in India was estimated at over five million bales, which was a high figure though not a record. The 1924-25 crop was even greater, and is estimated at over six million bales, a figure which has never before been reached. Production in other parts of the world was also good.* The result was a considerable decline in prices, but the decline did not go anything like as far as had been expected. This was mainly due to the fact that cheaper prices led to greater consumption of raw cotton and production of cotton goods. At the end of March 1924 the spot Liverpool quotation for fully middling American was 16·60^d. It rose considerably in April, but declined to 17·04^d at the end of June. In July it rose again to 19·17^d. From the beginning of August the basis of the Liverpool contract was altered to middling in place of fully middling, and on the 1st the quotation was 18·18^d. From then down to December the 5th, when the lowest price of the year 12·98^d was reached, prices declined in sympathy with the good news of the American crop. During the next three months the price rose gradually, and stood at 14·07^d at the end of March 1925, although it fell again soon after. Bombay prices were unduly influenced by local conditions and were above American parity during a great part of the year. Although the Indian crop was so large, it was late and somewhat inferior in quality, especially in the case of Oomrahs which form the bulk of Bombay's receipts. The rate for Broach, which had been about Rs. 550 per candy throughout March 1924, rose in April and May, and finally closed at Rs. 595 for old contracts. The new contracts opened at Rs. 513. There was a rise to Rs. 542 at the end of May, a decline to Rs. 490 in July, and a recovery to Rs. 540 at the end of the month. In August and September there was a heavy decline in new crop prices, and then for three months Broach remained steady at about Rs. 455. During the last three months of the fiscal year local operations were materially influenced by reports of drought in America. Consequently Broach rose steadily and stood at Rs. 497 at the end of March.

The increased supplies of American cotton and the relatively high price of Indian cotton naturally reacted on Bombay's exports. The total shipments of raw cotton, including waste, declined from the previous year's record figure of 545,000 tons to 422,000 tons in quantity, and the value declined from Rs. 76½ crores to Rs. 63½ crores. Every European country, except Spain, took less Indian cotton from Bombay, and exports to Japan were 46,500 tons less than the previous year's record. Japan's total takings were 242,000 tons valued at nearly Rs. 37 crores. It would be a mistake to imagine

from the figures already given that Bombay's cotton trade has suffered an important set-back.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	28,353	4,28,32,704	13,470	1,82,58,977	-	14,883	+ 2,35,73,827
Germany ...	30,051	3,87,61,133	14,044	1,76,74,869	-	16,007	+ 2,10,86,264
Netherlands ...	3,201	36,57,577	1,002	21,44,833	-	1,999	+ 15,12,754
Belgium ...	33,883	4,71,21,689	22,331	3,16,05,204	-	11,552	+ 1,55,16,315
France ...	26,294	3,82,15,680	16,805	2,75,89,833	-	9,489	+ 1,06,24,997
Spain ...	11,141	1,73,20,018	12,594	1,99,19,922	+	1,453	+ 25,99,904
Ceylon ...	911	13,99,048	753	10,69,808	-	158	+ 3,29,240
Italy ...	63,369	9,53,25,997	40,030	2,67,00,528	-	14,339	+ 1,86,25,469
Austria ...	7,472	1,15,81,710	1,376	22,17,471	-	6,096	+ 93,64,239
China ...	41,426	5,79,72,383	36,943	5,46,00,439	+	5,483	+ 33,71,953
Japan ...	289,684	39,63,10,207	242,351	35,64,27,320	-	46,533	+ 2,78,82,917
Indo China (includ- ing Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam and Tonkin) ...	4,753	71,96,935	4,622	74,10,670	+	89	+ 2,13,735
United States of America via Atlan- tic Coast ...	4,579	63,95,650	3,202	38,16,242	-	1,377	+ 25,79,708
Other countries ...	966	12,10,875	1,428	13,78,491	+	333	+ 1,67,616
Total ...	545,313	76,53,31,866	421,751	63,28,05,578	+	123,562	+ 13,16,25,288

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—

Aden and Dependencies	4,076,212	20,33,306	3,751,409	16,93,132	3,697,546	14,52,085	53,863	-	2,41,097
Bahrain Islands	4,382,740	24,34,898	3,992,757	15,57,692	5,616,550	19,34,363	1,033,793	+	3,36,673
Ceylon	3,776,911	20,51,196	2,542,640	14,23,335	1,811,409	9,35,124	731,931	-	4,90,211
Natal	861,548	4,30,860	1,400,005	5,31,329	1,041,227	4,37,401	358,778	-	83,928
Egypt	1,131,732	4,46,318	2,143,910	6,59,626	1,762,510	5,45,169	331,400	-	1,54,467
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate.)	3,528,260	16,53,953	3,293,722	13,45,561	2,851,214	12,19,603	922,608	-	1,26,958
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,446,000	6,69,976	1,587,223	6,76,537	1,405,790	5,91,493	181,435	-	85,044
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	963,166	6,24,594	1,722,894	8,32,216	1,998,147	8,08,167	273,313	-	24,049
Mesopotamia	27,004,661	82,76,537	30,862,895	80,63,937	35,506,793	88,03,523	4,543,888	+	7,40,186
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	3,320,637	14,52,732	2,798,735	10,53,955	2,483,594	8,08,343	255,141	-	1,90,612
Other Native States in Arabia	5,926,436	21,36,465	3,501,478	12,65,659	3,207,517	12,44,100	223,961	-	21,559
Persia	24,619,432	93,29,940	24,046,550	76,81,439	27,205,362	94,31,527	3,158,812	+	17,50,088
Siam	1,195,905	12,13,212	1,706,605	13,79,225	1,621,190	12,89,197	58,415	-	89,028
Portuguese East Africa	2,725,833	10,32,617	2,299,926	8,81,989	2,681,505	9,56,762	331,679	+	84,773
Tanganyika Territory	1,240,956	4,90,566	1,434,432	5,49,042	1,807,418	7,57,311	372,936	+	2,18,169
Other countries	4,318,570	21,70,343	5,090,276	20,62,797	3,749,747	15,04,569	1,330,529	-	4,98,228
Total, Coloured	89,819,245	3,64,65,793	99,035,449	3,16,73,421	98,445,509	3,27,98,639	6,410,080	+	11,25,205
Total, Piece-goods	120,980,068	4,78,71,793	128,293,633	4,27,04,038	143,025,550	4,61,88,030	16,798,085	+	34,83,937

For the second year in succession the Indian cotton mills were in the doldrums, and the depression was not relieved by any of those periodic spurts which occurred in the preceding year. There was a steady decline in the price of cloth, more or less in sympathy with the fall in the price of cotton. The price of standard longcloth, which had been steady at Re. 1-9-0 per lb. from January 1924, dropped by one anna in the beginning of June. Another anna came off the price in October, and another in December. The home demand for cloth was never very active, and easier rates had to be accepted in order to effect sales. Japanese competition was severe and in certain instances Japanese goods were offered at prices lower than the cost price of similar goods manufactured in India. The result was that at the end of the year there was an accumulation of stocks to the extent of some 150,000 bales, a figure which represents over three months' production. But out of evil comes good. Lower prices certainly stimulated the export trade, and Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt and countries in East and South Africa proved good customers for Indian piecegoods. In the year under review the total exports advanced by nearly 16½ million yards to 143 million yards in quantity, and by Rs. 34·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·62 crores in value. Coloured piecegoods constituted 71 per cent. and greys 28 per cent. Persia was again the largest buyer of coloured piecegoods and Mesopotamia of grey piecegoods.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade:—

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

		Grey.		Coloured.	
		Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1917-18	...	743	325	830	311
1918-19	...	512	400	636	392
1919-20	...	725	359	869	238
1920-21	...	473	320	660	131
1921-22	...	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	...	305	512	898	126
1923-24	...	330	404	920	107
1924-25	...	437	317	994	119

The improvement in the exports of both grey and coloured Indian cloth is noticeable. Re-exports of foreign coloured cloth recovered somewhat, but foreign greys went further downhill.

C. Cotton yarn.—

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	1922-1923.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		Increase or decrease in 1924-1923.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom	144,000	1,13,046	848,290	7,69,937	505,637	4,77,234	- 342,653	- 2,82,723
Egypt	3,659,183	32,88,131	4,552,560	41,05,372	6,666,618	67,13,515	+ 2,114,058	+ 20,07,143
Aden and Dependencies	2,721,724	29,85,200	2,244,900	23,76,123	2,553,240	32,84,345	+ 603,250	+ 9,08,272
China	2,213,260	22,43,660	660,000	6,02,500	.....	.....	- 660,000	- 6,02,500
Hongkong	38,146,770	3,55,19,305	19,653,640	1,91,33,011	14,123,040	1,35,55,370	- 5,525,530	- 45,77,141
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	+ 15	+ 10
Turkey European	.....	.....	444,400	3,63,867	364,200	3,54,593	- 80,200	- 28,174
Siam	1,185,960	10,84,227	1,327,900	11,77,930	1,429,600	15,36,937	+ 200,700	+ 3,59,007
Persia	2,176,559	26,36,103	2,313,860	25,48,460	3,227,025	36,01,229	+ 913,165	+ 10,51,769
Straits Settlements	1,601,868	18,50,953	1,337,700	14,69,137	810,290	8,96,593	- 577,410	- 5,72,594
Mesopotamia	985,600	9,31,379	892,400	7,55,044	921,000	9,21,151	+ 88,600	+ 1,66,107
Syria	1,680,350	15,79,507	2,132,800	20,30,522	2,376,314	23,08,539	+ 243,514	+ 2,78,017
Other countries	1,474,074	15,44,205	1,637,307	16,37,412	2,773,900	28,49,762	+ 1,141,993	+ 13,12,350
Total	55,992,348	5,37,75,617	87,936,447	3,69,50,365	36,060,849	3,64,90,923	- 1,875,598	+ 5,19,543

The above figures are of considerable interest, for they show that though exports of Indian yarn again declined in quantity, they actually rose in value. The decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity is chiefly due to smaller shipments to Hongkong, and the total cessation of exports to China, which but a few years ago was Bombay's best market. The largest despatches were still to Hongkong, but amounted only to 14 million lb. valued at Rs. 1.36 crore, as against $19\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 1.81 crore in the preceding year. Defeated in the Far East, India has turned to the West, and Bombay despatches to Persia, Aden, Egypt and Syria have improved noticeably. The relative keenness of the demand from these countries and their preference for less coarse counts largely account for the better prices obtained as indicated in the declared values of the exports.

D. *Wool raw*.—The decrease in the exports of raw wool noticed last year was more than made good in value though not wholly in quantity, shipments having expanded by nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 98.48 lakhs to Rs. 2.57 crores in value. This expansion is due to larger despatches to the United Kingdom, which took 91 per cent. of the total. Exports to the United States of America and France also advanced in value by Rs. 4.68 lakhs and Rs. 5.94 lakhs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.		1923-1924, 1924-1925.		1913-1914, 1923-1924, 1924-1925.		1913-1914.		1923-1924, 1924-1925.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom	36,23.25	44,13.71	37,85.17	43.32	8,55.64	15,50.36	13.32	13.45	13.47	25.26
Hongkong	55.07	52.24	53.73	.62	6,31.39	2,07.43	9.09	1.80	1.43	1.27
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,90.55	3.87	258.72	.05	9.97	18.86	.13	.17	.14	.11
Afien and Dependencies	25.37	12.41	10.56	.14	96.58	1,64.67	1.39	1.43	1.57	.88
Mesopotamia	80.57	89.34	61.41	.91	82.74	2,48.76	1.17	2.12	2.44	1.59
Ceylon	10.88	17.48	25.34	.29	39.14	1,15.63	.56	1.00	.98	.65
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	67.27	79.43	75.84	.87	53.00	47.65	.84	.41	.49	.63
Bahrain Islands	71.30	53.59	31.41	.36	32.49	65.12	.45	.56	.64	.58
Zanzibar and Pemba	30.08	40.13	54.80	.45	26.82	58.17	.30	.51	.53	.48
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East Protectorate)	3.32	2,14.32	3,57.75	.24	43.30	1,13.37	.62	.98	1.07	1.61
Tanganika Territory	.14	9.77	5.70	.03	32.61	36.76	.46	.31	.45	.19

Norway	10-06	19-06	18-50	16	22	21	96	2-56	1-33	01	02	01	08	11	10
Switzerland	40-10	88-80	1,08-12	64	1-00	1-24	...	94	63	...	01	...	30	44	55
Georgia	...	35-76	33-88	...	40	98	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17
Other Countries	3-56	22-81	17-38	04	26	20	18-65	23-31	32-82	26	20	30	18	23	26
Total, Europe	12,51-82	15,98-99	18,96-44	20-02	18-05	21-70	24,50-07	32,60-98	28,78-81	35-27	28-30	26-53	28-05	23-84	24-88
Asia--															
Japan	2,02-52	8,46-09	8,68-35	3-24	9-55	9-94	16,42-48	40,48-14	38,53-96	23-64	35-11	35-52	13-98	24-00	24-11
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,35-66	2,72-41	2,07-32	2-19	9-07	2-37	4,10-72	5,93-31	5,49-72	5-91	5-14	5-09	4-15	4-24	9-86
Persia	59-07	1,24-43	1,67-36	94	1-41	1-92	1,10-14	2,37-25	2,67-43	1-59	2-06	2-47	1-28	1-78	2-22
Java	1,58-80	3,48-08	2,24-29	2-54	3-93	2-57	1-82	3-56	3-54	03	03	03	1-22	1-72	1-16
Muskat, Territory and Trucial Oman	43-81	64-10	48-15	70	72	55	48-20	63-54	63-66	69	55	59	70	63	57
Other Native States in Arabia	9-67	7-05	4-94	16	08	06	78-02	88-25	60-86	86	77	56	69	47	33
Siam	25-27	20-88	17-77	40	23	20	17-08	37-37	38-06	26	32	35	32	28	29
Borneo Dutch	...	26-35	04	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Other countries	31-11	8-84	1-14	51	10	01	28-22	1,08-49	1,10-34	68	94	1-01	46	58	57
Total, Asia	6,63-91	17,18-23	15,39-36	10-68	19-39	17-62	23,36-68	51,73-91	49,47-07	33-66	44-92	45-39	22-50	33-63	33-11
Africa	...	56-07	33-74	47	63	39	1,31-14	1,37-21	1,92-79	1-89	1-19	1-78	1-21	95	1-16
America	1,37-50	3,60-76	4,07-04	2-30	4-07	4-66	1,19-89	2,43-40	2,27-03	1-64	2-11	2-09	1-31	2-96	3-23
Grand Total	62,51-91	88,59-16	87,37-89	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	69,47-33	1,15,24-81	1,08,51-47	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00

42. The foregoing table clearly shows the trend of Bombay's trade. The share of the Empire as a whole was substantially the same as last year, but distinctly lower than before the war. The United Kingdom's share, though still the largest, has again declined, but the Empire figure has been maintained by reason of the greater supplies of cotton from Kenya and sugar from Mauritius. Continental Europe is up again, but Japan, whose share is second only to the United Kingdom's, stayed almost where it was in the preceding year.

Under imports the United Kingdom figure declined further by Rs. 6 crores to nearly Rs. 38 crores, owing mainly to smaller importations of cotton spinning machinery, railway plant and rolling stock and metals, though arrivals of cotton piecegoods were larger. On the other hand imports from British possessions increased by more than Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 11 crores, owing mainly to renewed importations of sugar from Mauritius and larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced further by nearly Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 19 crores, mainly as a result of larger arrivals of provisions and of iron and steel from Belgium, alizarine dyes and metals from Germany, glass bangles from Czecho-Slovakia, artificial silk yarn and piecegoods from Italy and artificial silk piecegoods from Switzerland. There was very little demand for beet sugar from the Continental countries. Among the foreign countries in Asia, Japan continued to occupy the first place, and imports from that country have advanced by Rs. 22 lakhs to over Rs. 8 crores, owing chiefly to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn and silk yarn. Arrivals of grey piecegoods, matches and glass bangles have considerably fallen. Imports from China decreased by Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores, owing to smaller arrivals of tea, raw silk and silk piecegoods. Imports from Java also declined owing to very restricted shipments of sugar. Larger supplies of fuel oil were responsible for the increase of Rs. 43 lakhs in the total imports from Persia, while there were no shipments of these oils from Dutch Borneo. Imports from Africa have fallen by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt and of coal from Portuguese East Africa. The decline in the imports from America noticed last year was not wholly made up, but arrivals from that country improved by Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 4 crores owing to larger supplies of kerosene and lubricating oils.

On the export side Japan continues to be far and away our best customer owing to her heavy takings of raw cotton, and her share in the total exports has remained practically unchanged. Next in importance is the United Kingdom, whose share also did not vary. Shipments of Bombay's export staple, raw cotton, to both these countries contracted considerably while there were larger shipments of raw wool, hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw hemp, carpets and rugs, sandalwood oil and oilcakes to the United Kingdom. Among other countries the shares of Belgium, France, Germany, Austria and China have decreased owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton, while those of Italy, Spain and Persia have increased

owing to larger despatches of seeds and wheat to Italy, of raw cotton and seeds to Spain and of cotton piecegoods and twist and yarn to Persia. There was practically no change in the share of America, larger shipments of seeds being counterbalanced by smaller supplies of raw cotton.

43. **Government Transactions (Stores).**—The total value of stores imported on Government account decreased further by Rs. 30·8 lakhs to Rs. 1·3 crore, owing to smaller arrivals of all articles except arms, ammunition and military stores and vehicles excluding locomotives for railways, which recorded increases of Rs. 13·55 lakhs and Rs. 10·02 lakhs respectively. The largest decrease was in machinery and millwork which fell in value by Rs. 19·26 lakhs to Rs. 6·26 lakhs. Among other articles stationery and instruments recorded decreases of Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 5·36 lakhs respectively. Exports on Government account, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 23·86 lakhs to Rs. 41·1 lakhs, owing chiefly to larger despatches of arms, ammunition and military stores, the value of which rose from Rs. 3·38 lakhs to 12·63 lakhs.

44. **Treasure—**

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease in 1924-1925.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	14,41,29,915	27,68,86,801	72,34,77,740	+ 44,65,90,939
Government	27,000	8,40,91,124	...	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	9,27,48,494	18,98,39,304	22,09,19,133	+ 3,10,79,829
Government	2,15,72,687	8,25,57,726	32,18,240	2,05,590	- 30,12,660
Currency notes—					
Private	.....	.....	1,16,28,831	61,13,886	- 55,14,945
Government	.....	.....	7,94,923	.....	- 7,94,923
Total, Imports	38,83,47,784	40,35,27,249	48,23,68,099	95,07,16,399	+ 46,83,48,240
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,983	9,08,18,061	4,93,661	32,76,068	+ 27,82,407
Government...	70,07,178	1,81,38,849	.....	.....	.....
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	1,41,57,665	2,53,39,033	3,63,24,768	+ 1,09,85,735
Government	18,857	21,59,059	4,500	.....	- 4,508
Currency notes—					
Private	.....	.....	8,70,000	34,75,000	+ 26,05,000
Government	.....	.....	11,00,000	25,00,000	+ 14,00,000
Total, Exports	7,02,89,452	12,52,73,654	2,78,07,194	4,55,75,836	+ 1,77,68,642

India, once more strongly intrenched behind a favourable balance of trade in merchandise, which amounted to over Rs. 155 crores in the year under report, is following her traditional manner of adjusting the balance by importing the precious metals through Bombay. In 1924-25 gold and silver have flowed in as never before, and reached the astonishing value of Rs. 94·44 crores on private account alone. This left the previous record of Rs. 58·16 crores in 1922-23 far behind. Ship after ship brought large consign-

ments, and gold valued at no less than Rs. 5·84 crores actually arrived from the United States of America and Switzerland by parcel and letter post. In all gold attained a value of Rs. 72·35 crores, and arrived either as bullion from Natal, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, or as sovereigns from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The increase of Rs. 3·11 crores under silver was mainly due to large arrivals of bars from the United States of America. Imports of Government of India rupees also rose by Rs. 1·05 crore to Rs. 1·91 crore owing to larger receipts from Mesopotamia and the Bahrein Islands.

Exports of gold and silver on private account also expanded, the former by Rs. 27·82 lakhs to Rs. 32·76 lakhs owing chiefly to larger shipments of sovereigns to the Bahrein Islands, and the latter by Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 3·63 crores owing to larger shipments of bullion to China.

There were no imports of gold on Government account and silver fell away to Rs. 2·06 lakhs only.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell by Rs. 55·15 lakhs to Rs. 61·14 lakhs, but exports rose by Rs. 26·05 lakhs to Rs. 34·75 lakhs. On Government account there were no imports but exports amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 11 lakhs in the previous year.

45. **Shipping.**—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1923-24 and 1924-25 are shown in the following table:—

Vessels.			1913-1914.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—								
Steamers ...	With cargo ...	...	662	1,992,169	576	2,195,809	584	2,224,340
	In ballast ...	...	101	271,281	67	251,568	49	146,965
Sailing Vessels ...	With cargo ...	...	142	14,882	147	18,271	150	19,098
	In ballast ...	...	...	...	3	811	4	937
Total ...			905	2,278,332	793	2,466,459	787	2,391,340

Vessels.			1913-1914.		1923-1924.		1924-1925.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—								
Steamers ...	With cargo ...	...	619	1,818,005	416	1,653,432	402	1,563,419
	In ballast ...	...	38	121,231	83	307,975	49	166,899
Sailing Vessels ...	With cargo ...	...	113	12,055	127	14,416	79	8,848
	In ballast ...	...	...	...	2	433	4	843
Total ...			770	1,951,291	628	1,976,256	534	1,740,009
Grand Total ...			1,675	4,229,623	1,421	4,442,715	1,321	4,131,349

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade decreased further from 1,421 to 1,321 and the total net tonnage from 4,442,715 to 4,131,349. There were 1,084 steamers of the burthen of 4,101,623 as against 1,142 of 4,408,784 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage of steamers entering the port with cargo was 3,809, a figure practically identical with that of previous year. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,739,773	3,161,825	2,847,285
Japanese	261,757	481,327	517,408
Italian	135,049	322,731	337,044
American ... ..	.....	188,126	135,140
Norwegian	41,599	34,123	29,269
Greek	12,157	3,263	2,374
Danish ... ..	.....	10,388	6,074
French	176,195	17,130	47,756
German	479,116	114,353	131,276
Others	357,040	75,513	47,497
Total	4,202,686	4,408,784	4,101,623

47. **Freights.**—Freights again ruled easy. They were steady up to the monsoon, then weakened, were firmer up to January 1925, but relapsed soon after. At the end of March they were rather lower than they were a year earlier. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1924.	July 1924.	March 1925.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton, raw (measurement) ...	19/6	16	19
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ...	19/6	16	19
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (13 cwt.) ...	16/6	13	16
Manganese ore ...	21	20	18/6

Freight rates to other ports :—

				April 1924.	September 1924.	March 1925.
Antwerp—						
	Light seeds	...	...	17	14	16
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	18/6	15/6	17/6
	Measurement	...	...	20	17	19
Dunkirk—						
	Light seeds	...	...	17	14	16
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	18/6	15/6	17/6
	Measurement	...	...	20	17	19
Havre—						
	Light seeds	...	...	...	15/6	17
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	...	17	18/6
	Measurement	...	...	...	18/6	20
Hamburg—						
	Light seeds	...	...	17/6	16/6	16
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	19	18	17/6
	Measurement	...	...	20/6	19/6	19
Genoa—						
	Light seeds	...	...	17	...	...
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	18/6	...	...
	Measurement	...	...	20	...	...
Marseilles—						
	Light seeds	...	...	17	13/6	16
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	18/6	15	17/6
	Measurement	...	...	20	16/6	19
Trieste and Venice—						
	Light seeds	...	...	21	16	19
	Seeds (14·15 cwt.)	...	...	21	16	19
	Measurement	...	...	22/6	17/6	20/6
New York—						
	Light seeds	...	...	24	15	...
	Measurement	...	...	31	22	...

48. **Exchange.**—From the beginning of the year under review, when the rupee was quoted at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for demand drafts, exchange rose steadily with only occasional relapses. This strength persisted throughout what is normally the slack season, and on 9th October 1924 reached its peak at 1s. 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. Thereafter the rupee went down slightly and remained in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. throughout the remaining period of the year, the quotation at the end of March 1925 being 1s. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. Had not Government bought sterling extensively and steadied the market, there can be no doubt that the rupee would have soared higher at the end of the monsoon. Another steadying factor was the huge importation of gold.

49. Prices.—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

			Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
Metals and Ores—									
Brass	...	Per Cwt.	100	103.47	165.49	129.59	124.07	121.45	117.70
Copper	...	" "	100	108.52	173.94	149.29	130.57	120.78	109.52
Iron and Steel	...	Ton.	100	94.71	297.38	198.23	157.27	145.63	136.60
Oils—Kerosene	...	Gal.	100	88.88	173.33	173.33	137.78	137.78	153.33
Sugar, refined	...	Ton.	100	93.66	374.82	168.75	153.57	154.34	135.24
Textiles—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	...	Lb.	100	175.44	485.96	323.81	256.14	226.49	228.25
" Piece-goods, Grey	...	Yd.	100	136.36	418.18	318.18	327.27	327.27	318.18
" " White	...	" "	100	133.33	441.66	366.66	333.33	333.33	308.33
" " Coloured, printed or dyed	...	" "	100	125.00	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00	306.25
Silk—Raw	...	Lb.	100	107.26	208.66	196.32	224.86	232.40	227.66
" — Piece-goods	...	Yd.	100	96.43	326.19	314.29	200.00	203.57	183.33
Wool—Piece-goods	...	" "	100	108.33	496.43	519.05	377.38	286.71	122.62

			Average for 3 years ending 1900-1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
EXPORTS.									
Grain, pulse and flour—									
Rice (Indian)	...	Per Ton.	100	114.26	240.65	228.05	218.51	227.72	240.61
Seeds—									
Linseed	...	" "	100	175.16	247.57	196.39	198.95	197.50	188.95
Rape	...	" "	100	116.51	216.84	200.84	193.82	175.70	191.78
Thl or Jinjili	...	" "	100	125.41	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28	198.75
Cotton	...	" "	100	163.14	207.58	239.05	229.17	247.71	253.11
Castor	...	" "	100	119.60	172.58	157.58	174.00	206.99	234.34
Textiles—									
Cotton, Raw	...	" "	100	181.72	243.31	233.72	256.00	307.75	325.16
" Twist and Yarn...	"	Lb.	100	156.66	403.33	316.66	320.00	316.66	336.66
Piece-goods—									
Grey	...	Yd.	100	125.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66	250.00
White	...	" "	100	105.26	310.53	273.68	201.05	173.68	194.74
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	" "	100	95.45	218.18	186.36	186.36	154.54	150.00
Wool, Raw	...	Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.66	229.17

50. It will be seen from these figures that the average prices of all the articles of the import trade shown above except kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn have declined, the fall in the case of woollen piecegoods being very heavy. Among the exports, on the other hand, the average prices of all the commodities except grey and coloured piecegoods have increased.

51. The effect of these variations in prices can be gauged from the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of the import and export trade has been recalculated at the preceding year's prices, and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have generally fallen and the total value has not materially decreased, it is evident that the volume of imports has expanded. The decline in the total value of exports is entirely due to the lower tonnage of Bombay's chief export, raw cotton. The volume of practically every other important item has increased.

52. A similar contrast is made in the next table between the year under report and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of coal-tar dyes, iron and steel, and cotton twist and yarn, the volume of the import trade is still far below its pre-war level, though it must be noted that 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly in the case of exports the volume still compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of raw cotton, cotton piecegoods, and raw wool.

Articles.	1913-14.		1924-25.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2.)	Increase or decrease in 1924-25 as compared with column (2.)		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2.)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
IMPORTS.								
Coal	... Ton.	443,065	288,599	77,51,851	53,71,968	-	4,89,828	- 28,89,511
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from coal tar	... Lib.	11,885,515	14,220,712	1,99,98,959	91,84,205	+	2,335,197	+ 15,55,441
Metals and ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	... Cwt.	242,147	222,016	1,14,57,466	1,09,23,063	-	4,62,872	- 9,90,707
Copper	... "	210,251	178,188	1,01,69,137	1,08,24,921	-	26,03,838	- 19,48,054
Iron and Steel	... Ton.	279,941	306,385	6,16,05,627	4,35,13,053	+	26,444	+ 37,55,636
Oils—Kerosene	... Gal.	18,748,220	17,158,626	1,16,00,940	78,68,948	-	1,379,594	- 7,25,317
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	... Ton.	213,145	167,851	4,93,51,365	2,96,51,883	-	45,294	- 73,77,427

Articles.	1913-14.		1924-25.		Value if recalculated at prices as derived from column (3).		Increase or decrease in 1924-25 as compared with column (3).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (3).	
(1)	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	(4)	Quantity.	(5)	Value.	(6)	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—continued.										
Textiles—										
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	Lb.	15,602,304	27,315,042	4,64,40,037	2,61,76,906	+ 11,713,738	+ 3,14,86,246	+ 1,12,23,055		
.. Piece-goods—Grey ..	Yds.	255,504,424	131,303,053	4,60,05,339	2,05,16,103	- 74,201,366	+ 1,35,01,450	- 1,19,37,736		
White ..	" "	233,730,763	115,467,755	4,23,78,160	2,10,48,848	- 124,272,013	- 3,12,704	- 2,21,42,016		
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	" "	345,803,566	143,849,755	7,01,32,259	3,07,17,964	- 301,953,811	- 40,39,639	- 4,34,53,934		
Silk—Raw ..	Lb.	2,018,901	3,015,333	83,74,805	48,69,370	- 1,003,668	- 13,98,040	- 48,08,475		
.. Piece-goods ..	Yds.	17,431,472	11,520,035	1,79,39,005	88,44,079	- 5,852,437	+ 46,84,578	- 44,10,243		
Wool—Piece-goods ..	" "	13,152,230	5,609,522	1,26,64,518	53,46,576	- 7,542,703	+ 15,593	- 72,02,649		
EXPORTS.										
Grain, Pulse and Flour—										
Rice not in the husk ..	.. Ton.	28,854	15,059	35,06,737	22,17,453	- 13,825	- 3,46,447	- 20,35,746		
Wheat flour ..	" "	34,577	24,053	57,52,551	40,36,770	- 10,634	- 67,276	- 17,33,037		
Skins, raw ..	" "	6,378	3,402	46,84,439	27,82,234	- 3,476	- 9,40,493	- 28,42,748		
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed ..	" "	1,560	1,419	56,96,614	31,92,137	- 141	+ 21,97,286	- 3,17,151		
.. Sins ..	" "	876	735	33,11,743	31,59,321	- 91	+ 3,55,639	- 3,66,293		

COASTING TRADE.

53. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,30,17,393	1,17,08,299	- 13,14,100	2,69,08,076	2,26,46,168	- 42,61,908
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch ...	1,15,01,437	40,32,442	- 74,69,005	41,57,588	39,17,657	- 2,39,931
Kathiawar ...	7,36,74,768	6,41,90,841	- 1,94,83,927	8,43,71,948	2,77,20,833	- 66,51,115
Goa ...	2,60,63,548	2,05,58,741	- 55,04,807	79,56,976	75,49,907	- 4,07,069
Other Ports ...	6,58,923	6,05,896	- 52,937	15,13,124	17,25,965	+ 2,12,841
Total ...	11,18,98,686	7,93,87,980	- 3,25,10,706	4,79,99,636	4,09,14,362	- 70,85,274
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal ...	2,24,75,752	2,55,61,719	+ 30,14,033	9,38,85,326	6,71,42,288	- 2,67,43,038
Madras ...	4,15,06,966	3,57,30,217	- 57,78,049	5,42,50,899	4,71,10,122	- 71,40,777
Burma ...	9,43,76,151	7,93,35,136	- 1,50,41,016	2,92,07,360	2,80,80,493	- 11,26,867
Sind ...	6,78,66,300	5,82,90,012	- 95,76,288	9,53,64,381	10,22,89,767	+ 69,25,376
Total ...	23,22,25,469	19,89,17,083	- 3,33,09,386	27,27,07,966	24,46,22,660	- 2,80,85,306
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	2,05,597	1,32,936	- 72,661	3,62,149	3,93,382	+ 31,233
State of Travancore ...	79,38,060	94,40,135	+ 15,02,075	32,47,954	42,73,061	+ 10,25,107
Other Ports ...	20,505	8,042	- 12,463	14,38,685	8,08,197	- 6,27,488
Total ...	81,64,162	95,81,113	+ 14,16,951	50,46,788	54,74,640	+ 4,28,852
Grand Total ...	36,53,06,706	29,95,89,465	- 6,57,17,241	35,26,61,466	31,36,37,830	- 3,90,03,636

54. Imports from coast ports into Bombay almost entirely consist of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grain, pulse and flour ...	723	588
Cotton, raw ...	1,618	1,158
Seeds ...	129	149
Kerosene ...	149	118
Teak wood ...	84	87
Jute manufactures ...	152	139
Coat ...	36	43
Spices ...	96	104
Ghi ...	53	53
Tea, black ...	34	28
Wool, raw ...	45	37

The total imports into Bombay from coast ports have further fallen by more than Rs. 6½ crores to nearly Rs. 30 crores, owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, the two most important articles of the import trade. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 4·6 crores to Rs. 11·58 crores, owing to smaller shipments from all the provinces namely, Kathiawar, Sind, Madras, Cutch and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and those of grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 1·35 crore to Rs. 5·88 crores, owing to smaller arrivals of rice from Burma and Bengal and of wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were smaller shipments of jute manufactures and tea from Bengal, kerosene oil from Burma and raw wool from Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind; but larger supplies of seeds from Travancore and the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, spices from Madras and British ports within the Presidency, teak wood from Burma and coal from Bengal.

55. Exports from Bombay to coast ports have also decreased further by Rs. 3·9 crores to Rs. 31·37 crores, owing to smaller shipments of both Indian and foreign produce, the former of which formed 80 per cent. and the latter 20 per cent. of the total exports. The principal article of Indian produce exported is cotton piece-goods, shipments of which declined by Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 15·32 crores in value, owing to smaller supplies to Bengal. Exports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 53·64 lakhs to Rs. 38·35 lakhs, owing to smaller shipments to Madras, Bengal and Pondicherry, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 45·56 lakhs to Rs. 3·78 crores, owing to restricted demands from all the provinces except Sind and Kathiawar; and grain, pulse and flour by Rs. 20·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores, as a result of smaller shipments of rice to British ports within the Presidency. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs 6·08 crores, owing to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods chiefly to Madras and Sind, cotton twist and yarn to Madras and sugar to Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

					Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
					1923-24.	1924-25.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	...	16,57	15,49
Cotton twist and yarn	..	...	...	...	4,23	3,78
Grain, pulse and flour	...	...	...	...	2,86	2,66
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>						
Cotton manufactures	...	...	...	...	2,62	2,36
Sugar	...	...	...	...	1,19	59

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**FOREIGN TRADE.**

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia, fell slightly from Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 4·22 lakhs, but exports advanced from Rs. 1,938 to Rs. 14,834, owing to larger shipments of firewood and new supplies of gunny bags to Madagascar.

COASTING TRADE.

57. The decline in the value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports noticed last year was more than made up, the total value having advanced by Rs. 29·82 lakhs to Rs. 8·08 crores. Both imports and exports shared in the advance. Imports increased by Rs. 27·04 lakhs to Rs. 4·55 crores and exports by Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 3·53 crores. Forty-two per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the five ranges, under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

	Kánara Range.		Ratnágiri Range.		Uran Range.		Thána Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
	1923-1924.		1923-1924.		1923-1924.		1923-1924.		1923-1924.		1923-1924.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. British Ports within the Presidency—													
Import ...	29,81,506	35,15,634	1,81,92,113	1,77,53,625	60,14,660	80,76,898	40,87,602	42,57,860	30,02,045	31,45,705	3,43,57,925	3,68,49,668	+ 25,91,737
Export ...	41,61,660	49,66,158	52,64,171	57,23,763	67,07,947	61,56,992	51,43,504	49,47,566	16,16,910	16,61,494	2,20,13,182	2,34,58,003	+ 5,44,821
Total ...	71,43,155	86,81,792	2,34,76,284	2,34,77,388	1,27,22,607	1,42,33,890	92,11,106	92,05,456	46,17,955	48,07,199	5,71,71,107	6,03,07,665	+ 31,36,558
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—													
Import ...	6,13,236	5,40,851	8,24,302	7,81,860	82,739	68,206	2,30,882	2,47,316	20,02,913	21,44,530	37,68,122	37,83,063	+ 14,941
Export ...	3,20,794	3,53,955	4,51,630	3,32,959	4,33,009	8,45,384	26,53,659	23,57,548	25,04,263	17,50,612	63,68,235	56,40,628	+ 7,27,667
Total ...	9,39,030	8,94,406	12,75,932	11,14,819	5,15,798	9,14,060	28,38,481	26,04,964	45,07,176	38,95,442	1,01,36,417	94,23,691	+ 7,12,726
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	5,25,583	6,67,330	29,24,120	28,70,626	1,40,185	1,08,739	52,727	55,061	10,38,400	10,57,484	45,81,015	47,60,240	+ 70,225
Export ...	2,45,985	3,94,625	4,43,316	4,19,688	24,05,138	33,11,146	20,84,934	13,00,879	2,78,069	4,87,010	54,54,562	59,17,248	+ 4,62,746
Total ...	7,68,668	10,65,855	33,67,436	32,90,314	25,45,323	34,19,885	21,37,721	13,56,940	13,16,469	15,44,494	1,01,35,517	1,06,77,488	+ 5,41,971
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—													
Import ...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	160	43,635	70,223	52,135	70,373	+ 18,238
Export ...	...	...	...	...	3,03,325	3,02,997	...	...	1,256	...	3,04,584	3,02,997	+ 1,587
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,11,826	3,02,997	...	160	44,893	70,223	3,56,719	3,73,870	+ 16,651
Grand Total—													
Import ...	41,25,924	49,23,815	2,19,40,535	2,14,06,111	63,46,134	82,63,763	43,00,311	45,61,357	60,86,958	64,18,242	4,27,59,197	4,54,63,338	+ 27,04,141
Export ...	47,25,429	57,18,238	61,79,117	64,76,410	98,49,420	1,06,18,969	98,87,097	86,06,123	43,30,600	98,99,116	3,50,40,563	3,53,18,876	+ 2,78,313
Treasure	...	...	9,830	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,830	501	+ 9,329
Total ...	88,80,763	1,05,42,053	2,81,20,452	2,78,83,022	1,60,99,554	1,88,72,772	1,42,47,308	1,31,67,510	1,04,86,469	1,03,17,358	7,75,09,590	8,07,82,715	+ 29,73,125

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; lime, fish and salt from Thana; and raw cotton, teak and firewood from Surat.

SECTION II.—CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

58. **General Administration.**—Until the year under review Customs, though a Central subject, was administered by the several Local Governments concerned as agents for the Government of India. Early in 1924 the Indian legislature created by Act IV of 1924 a Central Board of Revenue, which from the 1st of April took over from the Maritime Local Governments the administration of the Custom Houses. The Board is now the Chief Customs Authority for and adjudicates all appeals from the Custom Houses, and applications for revision lie to the Government of India instead of to the Local Governments. This measure of centralization has certainly had the effect of speeding up decisions on general questions and of securing great uniformity among the Custom Houses. At the same time the powers of Collectors of Customs have been fully maintained, and in some respects enhanced. Consequently the change has benefited both the local heads of the Custom Houses and the commercial public.

59. **Changes in the rates of duty.**—The general rate of import duty during the year under review remained unaltered at 15 per cent. The Indian Finance Act, 1924, imposed with effect from 1st March 1924 a heavy specific duty on undipped splints for match making and on match boxes and the veneers from which they are made. The effect of this measure has been discussed in paragraph 22 above. An entirely new principle—that of protection—was inserted into the tariff by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act XIV of 1924 which came into effect on 13th June 1924. Paragraph 23 of this report indicates the first fruits of this legislation. An amendment of the Sea Customs Act made Government property liable to duty with effect from 1st April 1924, and during the year Rs. 13·35 lakhs were collected thereon.

60. **Gross Customs Receipts.**—The gross receipts credited to Customs at the Bombay Custom House, excluding the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the tea and cotton cesses, amounted to the record figure of Rs. 13,14,64,345 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 11,79,89,258 in the preceding year.

61. Duty Collections.—Variations in the collections of duties and cesses are exhibited in the following statement :—

Article.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1922-23.	1924-25.	1923-24.	Difference between 1923-24 and 1924-25.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORT DUTY.						
Cotton Manufactures	44.48	131.01	206.97	181.97	25.00	.....
Liquors	35.34	62.11	89.88	83.53	6.35	.....
Petroleum	19.93	24.55	39.91	38.21	1.60	.....
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery ...	3.32	18.35	23.66	24.33	.....	.67
Sugar	18.51	73.79	143.21	94.87	48.34	.....
Metals	15.31	63.16	160.72	118.63	42.09	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	4.22	14.25	17.59	18.74	.....	1.15
Silk, and articles made of	14.83	52.23	98.89	98.37	5.52	.....
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	9.01	40.71	47.74	51.18	.....	3.38
Dyes and Colours	5.38	32.34	38.12	36.46	1.66	.....
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ...	4.37	23.39	22.30	22.54	.....	.24
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ...	3.72	14.96	21.25	22.63	.....	1.38
Glass and Earthenware ... ..	.....	19.04	36.99	37.76	.....	.77
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc. ...	2.20	19.05	31.59	26.46	5.13	.....
Machinery ... ..	.....	21.76	20.13	30.61	.....	10.48
Matches ... ..	.....	26.34	44.72	50.02	.....	5.30
Railway plant and Rolling stock ...	.....	18.90	18.02	25.06	.....	7.04
Articles imported by Post	6.21	36.41	20.39	29.94	.....	9.55
All other articles not otherwise specified	124.35	124.12	211.20	190.60	20.60	.....
Government stores ... ..	.....	.....	13.35	.....	13.35	.....
Total Import Duty	311.78	812.47	1305.63	1176.95	128.68	.....
Refunds and Drawbacks	5.59	41.83	31.95	38.90	.....	6.95
Net Import Duty	306.19	770.64	1274.68	1138.05	136.63	.....
EXPORT DUTY.						
Rice	2.33	3.40	1.43	1.12	.31	.....
Jute ... ..	.....	.60	.62	.68	.....	.6
Tea ... ..	.....	1.12	.44	.53	.....	.9
Hides and Skins ... ..	.....	5.80	1.97	3.17	.....	1.20
Government stores ... ..	.....	.....	.03	.....	.03	.....
Total Export Duty	2.33	10.92	4.49	5.50	.....	1.01
Refunds	.03	.38	.05	.15	.....	.10
Net Export Duty	2.30	10.54	4.44	5.35	.....	.91
Grand Total Gross Import and Export Duty	314.11	823.39	1311.12	1182.45	128.67	.....
Grand Total Net Import and Export Duty	308.49	781.18	1279.12	1143.40	135.72	.....
Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures	41.36	164.05	187.80	130.26	57.44	.....
Tea cess	.03	.10	.11	.12	.....	.01
Indigo cess ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....
Cotton cess ... ..	.....	.....	6.40	8.36	.....	1.96

Net receipts.

Year.	Rs.
1915-16 ...	2,75,75,199
1916-17 ...	3,70,25,050
1917-18 ...	4,28,37,100
1918-19 ...	4,49,89,868
1919-20 ...	5,55,67,781
1920-21 ...	8,40,35,694
1921-22 ...	9,07,55,027
1922-23 ...	11,95,95,702
1923-24 ...	11,41,85,627
1924-25 ...	12,78,47,604

62. Net Collections.—The net receipts, after making the same exclusions as in paragraph 60 and deducting refunds and drawbacks, are shown in the margin for the year under review and the previous nine years. The detailed figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 are exhibited in Appendix I.

63. Expenditure.—Details of expenditure for the last two years at the chief port of Bombay are also shown in Appendix I. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 17,70,901 as against Rs. 16,76,818 (final figure) in the previous year. As a result of the transfer by Act No. IV of 1924 of this department from the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, to that of the Central Board of Revenue, no expenditure was debited to Customs in 1924-25 on account of the pay of the Commissioner and of his menial staff. This item has therefore been excluded from the figure given above for 1923-24 in order to make the comparison fair. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections fell from 1·5 to 1·3 per cent. The cost of the establishment, which includes the cost of establishments maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, increased from Rs. 13,21,720 to Rs. 13,46,460, but represented only 1·05 per cent. of the net collections as against 1·1 per cent. in the preceding year. If merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of true expenditure to revenue is 1·1 per cent. In 1923-24 it was 1·3 per cent.

64. Customs Documents.—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and the preceding three years :—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Import General Manifests—				
(1) Foreign cargo ...	1,677	1,385	1,269	1,279
(2) Coasting cargo ...	4,558	4,135	3,188	3,599
Export General Manifests—				
(1) Foreign cargo ...	1,514	1,293	1,175	1,140
(2) Coasting cargo ...	22,073	19,898	18,152	18,170
Bills of entry—				
Foreign—				
(1) Dutiable ...	1,31,570	1,80,549	2,10,965	2,50,273
(2) Free ...	34,842*	35,289*	5,581	6,244
Coasting ...			26,427	25,533
Shipping bills, all sorts ...	1,96,150	2,08,701	2,04,164	2,21,424

* Separate figures not available.

65. **Bonded Warehouses.**—During the past few years there has been a marked increase of bonding, due largely to the high rates of the prevailing duties. The number of bonds executed during the year under report and the preceding three years is given in the margin. There were 4,775 into-bond bills of entry during the year 1924-25 as against 4,432 in 1923-24. *Ex-bond* bills of entry during the same two years numbered 13,891 and 13,004.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of refund applications ...	5,672	6,639	6,293	7,127
Number of drawback applications.	7,431	7,636	7,306	7,566

66. **Refunds and drawbacks.**—The number of applications for refund and drawback examined during the year 1924-25 and the preceding three years is given in the margin. The amount of drawback actually paid on goods re-exported by sea declined from Rs. 22,92,929 to Rs. 17,14,071.

The following statement gives details of the invoices dealt with in the Custom House in respect of goods transiting India under claim for refund of duty. These cases are not included in the figures of refunds and drawbacks given above :—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported to Persia via Nushki-Seistan.	195	639	743	1,363
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Kashmir.	787	796	965	1,249
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Afghanistan.	...	242	1,816	2,499
No. of invoices in respect of goods re-exported by land to Nepal.	...	...	8	7

67. **Customs Offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,764. Of these 1,162 related to offences in respect of Merchandise Marks, and are dealt with separately in this report. Of the remaining 1,582 no penalty was imposed in 190 cases. The Collector passed orders in 50 cases, and the remainder were adjudicated by the Assistant Collectors. The cases adjudicated in the preceding year numbered 2,307, in 1922-23 2,370, and in 1921-22, 2,165. The penalties and fines imposed during the year under report aggregated Rs. 1,21,123 as against Rs. 1,15,694 in 1923-24.

The two chief classes of Customs offences are (1) misdeclaration and (2) attempts to smuggle inwards and outwards dutiable and prohibited goods. The most common offences in the second class are importations through the post—usually innocent—of goods which may not be so imported, such as arms, parts of arms, and drugs. There were in all 187 such cases. There were only 31 cases of

importation through the post of obscenities in the year under review as against 143 in the year 1923-24. The illicit export trade in wild birds' plumage has not been entirely checked, although we have brought to book, by skilful detective work, some of the leaders of the trade in different parts of India. There were seven cases of export or attempted export during the year as against 13 in the previous year. The offenders were penalised in all cases. A commodity which is extensively smuggled into British India is saccharin. Little is smuggled into Bombay by sea, but quantities find their way into the Madras Presidency over land from French Territory and are distributed thence over India. A large consignment which had thus reached Bombay was successfully seized as a result of a communication from the Madras Customs, to whom the case was remitted for adjudication. The Preventive Department seized nearly 8 lbs. of cocaine during the year. In one case a smart piece of detective work resulted in more than 2 lbs. of cocaine being found concealed in a bundle of linen in possession of a Chinese laundry man on an Italian steamer. The offender was placed before a Magistrate who sentenced him to imprisonment and a fine. Much was also done to stop the illicit export of opium. The worst case was that of a candidate for employment in the Custom House, who was discovered by another candidate to be in illegal possession of a parcel containing 23 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,610, which he had taken on board a steamer bound for the Far East. When discovered he threw the parcel overboard, but it was subsequently recovered by a diver. The culprit pleaded guilty before the Magistrate and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Preventive Department also placed before the Magistracy six cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition and obtained convictions in all of them. In one case a dozen pistols were discovered in boxes belonging to an Afghan State student. The boxes were alleged to belong to the Afghan Government, but on opening them this statement was found to be entirely false. The student attempted to evade the consequences of his folly by seeking sanctuary in the Afghan Consulate, but he was arrested, convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

68. Tendered Goods.—In the year under report goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in one case only, as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the value appraised by the Custom House. The goods were duly sold by public auction and a value in excess of that declared by the importers was realised. In the preceding year there were two such cases, in 1922-23 three, and in 1921-22 none.

69. Appeals.—There were 40 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and one to the Central Board of Revenue against a decision of the Collector. Thirteen applications for revision were also made to the Government of India. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 29 cases, modified them in 6 and quashed them in 4 cases. He also rejected one appeal which was time barred. The appeal to the Central Board of Revenue was dismissed and the Collector's orders confirmed. The Government of India upheld the Collector's orders

in 10 cases and overruled them in 2 cases. They rejected one application for revision, as the case had already been adjudicated by the Local Government, whose decision was final under the Sea Customs Act.

The following table shows the number of appeals lodged with the Collector, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, and the Local Government during the preceding three years :—

				Appeals lodged with Collector.	Appeals lodged with Commissioner.	Appeals lodged with the Government of Bombay.
1921-22	...	...	...	23	6	2
1922-23	...	...	...	21	14	5
1923-24	...	...	...	33	8	3

70. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Cases under this Act numbered 1182 during the year under report as compared with 539 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases is due to the more thorough examination which was made this year of German and other Continental goods. A comparative classified statement is given below :—

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923-24	361	98	80	539	1	178	360	8	531
1924-25	797	113	272	1,182	2	683	497	19	1,163

71. During the year 31 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported with imitations of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 19 applications no actual importations took place. In five cases the goods were provisionally detained and were subsequently released as the parties concerned came to an understanding; in one, after the removal of the objectionable marking, and in four, without any change in the

condition in which they were imported. In the remaining seven cases, the goods were detained under indemnity bonds given by the applicants, and in one of these cases the party whose trade mark has been infringed has filed suits in the High Court. In another case, eight importations took place and the goods were released in the condition in which they were imported on the importers undertaking to clear the goods from the Customs on payment of costs and other charges, but not to dispose of them until the suit had been decided.

In other cases goods were released either after the removal or destruction of the labels, or on undertakings from the importers to refrain from importing goods bearing the applicants' trade marks.

72. There were 720 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In 18 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 702 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin.

73. Out of the 272 detentions under clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act regarding the stamping of length on piece-goods, 109 related to cotton goods, 58 to woollen goods, 15 to cotton and woollen goods, 14 to cotton and artificial silk and 76 to cotton and silk piece-goods. In 10 cases figures denoting length were not accompanied by the word "yards" or its abbreviation "yds.". In 141 cases the length was not stamped on the pieces but on the wrappers or tickets attached to such pieces. In 39 cases the length was stamped on the inner fold and in the remaining cases the length was not stamped at all.

74. The statement prescribed by paragraph 69 of the Merchandise Marks Manual is printed as Appendix II and shows in detail how the various classes of cases were disposed of.

Out of the total number of cases, *viz.*, 1182, 4 were disposed of by the Collector and the remaining 1178 by the Assistant Collectors. There were seven appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collector. The decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld in all the cases, though in one the penalty was reduced. There was no appeal to the Central Board of Revenue.

75. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 15,880 and Rs. 665 respectively.

76. Eleven thousand five hundred and nineteen packages of general merchandise, 1,000 bundles of steel sheets, 175 bundles cotton grey yarn, 274 kegs of white zinc paint, 600 cases of beer, 200 kegs of Bicarbonate of soda and 81 post parcels were detained during the year in connection with offences against the Merchandise Marks Act.

CONTINENTAL PORTS.

*77. Customs documents.—The following is a comparative statement of the more important Customs documents handled in the year under review and during the previous two years:—

		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
No. of import manifests	... ..	£2,495	21,555	23,494
„ export „	... ..	31,832	30,282	30,754
„ bills of entry for consumption	... ..	1,518	1,639	1,620
„ Shipping Bills	... ..	49,722	45,621	48,037
„ refund and drawback applications	... ..	7	2	27

78. Customs offences.—The number and result of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act during the year under report and the previous year are shown below:—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which penalties were awarded.	Estimated value of confiscated property.	Amount of penalty awarded.
1923-24	481†	4	473	Rs. 9,632	Rs. 2,881
1924-25	726‡	12	708	13,978	13,573

† 4 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

‡ 6 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

The percentage of cases in which penalties were awarded to cases adjudicated was 98·33 compared with 99·2 in the previous year.

The most common offences were leaving the proper route of voyage, sailing without port clearance, non-production of documents within 24 hours after anchoring, non-production of creek passes, not bringing a vessel to the boarding station and landing and shipping unmanifested cargo.

During the year under report a few more cases of smuggling of dutiable goods at coast ports on the lines of the case discovered last year were brought to light. Heavy penalties were imposed on the persons concerned which appears to have had the desired effect.

In a more recent case a consignment of dried fish was imported at Kalyan purporting to come from a Kathiawar port. A close enquiry by the Bombay Customs proved that it was actually from a Portuguese port and that the vessel had never entered the Kathiawar port from which her papers purported to show that she had come. Both the tindal and the owner were prosecuted under sections 420 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and were convicted and sentenced to pay fine and one day's imprisonment each. This has necessitated the issue of orders to

* Paragraphs 77 to 90 are supplied by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

weigh consignments of fish taken from one port to another both before being placed on board at the port of shipment and on arrival at the port of destination as a check on cargoes being unlawfully added to.

A steam patrol in the vicinity of Goa had also to be organized to rummage vessels at sea moving up and down the coast to guard against surreptitious picking up of dutiable goods at Goa and landing at unauthorized places. It was withdrawn after having been in existence for 3 months of the busy season and had a most excellent effect on the coasting traffic, though, no cases of smuggling were brought to light. It was a very hard and strenuous time for the Inspector in charge, as the accommodation on the steam launch was rather of a makeshift nature and the weather was consistently bad.

79. **Tendered goods.**—In the year under report no goods were taken over on behalf of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act.

80. **Appeals.**—There were no appeals to the Collector of Salt Revenue against the decisions of the Superintendents of Salt Revenue under the Sea Customs Act.

There were 5 appeals to the Central Board of Revenue against the decisions of the Collector of Salt Revenue. The Central Board of Revenue upheld the decisions of the Collector in three cases, one case is pending decision and in one the papers were returned to the Collector on the ground that no appeal lay to them.

LAND CUSTOMS.

81. The number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year.

The receipts at the Custom houses were Rs. 9,20,990 during the year under report against Rs. 6,62,550 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 2,58,440. This increase is not, however, equal to the decrease in revenue (Rs. 3,19,272) reported last year. The increase in the year under report is mainly due to larger imports of dutiable oil at Marmugao and partly to greater removals of rice and paddy to Goa owing to a failure of crop there.

The revenue on the Daman Frontier on the other hand showed a decrease of Rs. 1,744.

82. Advantage was taken in the year under report of the exemption from import duty on rice, other grains and fruit and vegetables imported at Nakas on the Goa Frontier sanctioned in Government Order No. 7920 of 14th August 1916. The value of such exempted articles was Rs. 5,919 and the amount of duty foregone Rs. 285 against Rs. 5,607 and Rs. 308 respectively during the preceding year.

83. The duty collected on salt imported at the duty collecting stations on the Goa Frontier has been excluded from the above figures of receipt and credited to its proper head "III Salt".

84. No separate expenditure is debitable to Land Customs. Owing to the separation of the Salt Department from the Excise since 1st March 1924, the old practice of debiting the one-tenth share of the total expenditure under "3, Salt," to "1, Customs" has been re-introduced, as remarked in the last year's report.

85. The quantity of Kerosene Oil imported *via* Castle Rock during the year under report was 74,96,768 gallons against 71,27,416 gallons in the preceding year, or an increase of 3,69,352 gallons. The Oil Companies prefer this shorter and cheaper route for the supply of oil to the up-ghat districts and the trade is expanding. The figure of 1,96,63,559 gallons mentioned as imported in paragraph 81 of last year's Report was wrong being due to incorrect information received from subordinate offices.

The permission granted by Government in their Order No. 210, Revenue Department of 21st January 1921 of importing dutiable oil at Castle Rock *via* Marmugao was availed of by the Standard Oil Company. 18,12,700 gallons of dutiable oil passed Castle Rock during the year under report against 17,42,756 gallons during the preceding year. The corresponding figures of non-dutiable oil are 56,84,068 and 54,84,660 gallons respectively.

86. The dutiable import traffic on the Goa Frontier, other than dutiable Kerosene Oil, showed a further falling off during the year under review due to smaller imports of dutiable coal and machinery at Castle Rock. On the Daman Frontier also the dutiable import traffic showed a decrease of Rs. 2,356. The decrease is partly attributed to the progressive reductions of duty on salted fish from fifteen annas (1st April 1923) to twelve annas (1st March 1924) and seven and a half annas (19th March 1924) and partly to less imports during the year of fish-maws and fins and cocoanuts.

The dutiable export traffic showed increases on both the Frontiers, due to larger exports of rice and paddy to Goa and Daman.

87. In regard to non-dutiable through traffic there was an increase both ways. The number of down waggon loads for up-ghat districts was 4,639 against 3,409 during the preceding year. The corresponding figures of up traffic to Marmugao Harbour were 21,212 and 18,850 respectively. The increase is attributed to larger removals of manganese ore and of foodstuffs from British Districts.

88. The special features of this year's Land Customs Administration were:—

(1) the enactment of the Land Customs Act, XIX of 1924;

and (2) the prohibition of the import by land into British India of matches, cigarettes, sugar and spirits from Cutch under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.

The new Land Customs Act, XIX of 1924 came into force from 13th December 1924. It is a great improvement on the old Act which is yet on the statute book and is applicable to that portion of the Goa Frontier which borders on the Savantwadi State to

which it was extended many years ago. The State has not yet adopted the New Act and is contemplating the introduction of a separate Act of its own embodying the provisions of the New Act.

Since the issue of the Government of India Notifications prohibiting the import of matches, sugar, cigarettes and spirits from Cutch, imports of matches across the Northern Frontier Preventive line which were so prominent last year, stopped, the business having gone over to another route across lower Sind. This method of evading duty was fortunately discovered early and was quickly combated.

The heavy imports into British India of matches, cigarettes, sugar and other dutiable goods from Kathiawar *via* Viramgam and Sabarmati Railway stations still continue.

Statistics of imports of dutiable goods into Bhavnagar, Navanagar and Porbandar States are now available which indicate that the Central Government have sacrificed some lakhs of rupees of Customs revenue by the withdrawal of the Kathiawar Customs lines.

The vigorous anti-smuggling measures adopted on the Goa Frontier and the rigorous penalties awarded in cases detected have resulted in a large measure in checking the systematic smuggling of matches across the Goa Frontier especially since the opening of the last fair season. The appearance in the market of Indian-made matches is gradually killing smuggling of this commodity.

During the early part of the year Daman was also used as a dumping ground for matches to be subsequently smuggled by sea or land into the adjoining districts of Surat and Thana. Only a few cases came to light, but the price of matches in the bazaar, which is the barometer in this trade, shows that the heavy penalties imposed have had their effect.

89. Offences.—The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 214 against 213—22 on the Daman Frontier and 192 on the Goa Frontier against 5 and 208 respectively in the previous year. The decrease on the Goa Frontier is due to special precautions taken and the heavy penalties awarded. The reasons for an increase in the number of cases on the Daman Frontier have been mentioned above.

90. Appeals.—There were two appeals to the Collector of Salt Revenue against the decisions of the Superintendents of Salt Revenue in Land Customs Cases. The Collector upheld the decisions and rejected the appeals.

There was one appeal to the Local Government against the Collector of Salt Revenue's decision under the Land Customs Act, XXIX of 1857. Government did not interfere with the orders passed by the Collector.

SECTION III.—COTTON DUTIES ACT II OF 1896.

Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act for the Year 1924-25.

*91. The production of woven goods for the year 1924-25 as compared with that for the year 1923-24 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1923-24	194,206,292	79,478,052	34,231,031	307,915,375
				Value
				Rs. 42,50,81,350
1924-25	220,391,586	93,687,656	33,593,294	347,672,536
				Value
				Rs. 47,19,51,050
Increase	26,185,294	14,209,604	.....	39,757,161
				Value
				Rs. 4,68,69,700
Decrease	.....	.....	637,737	.....

Production increased from 307,915,375 in 1923-24 to 347,672,536 pounds in 1924-25. The increase was partly due to the production of coarser goods on a larger scale owing to a somewhat inferior cotton crop and to the desire to create a demand among the lower classes for cloth at low rates. In 1923-24, however, production was abnormally low owing mainly to the Ahmedabad mill strike and the Bombay lock-out. The figures of production in 1922-23 were lbs. 318,781,069.

The percentage of bleached, coloured and calendered goods to the total production was 2·32, 29·50 and 67·89 against 2·31, 28·51 and 66·80 of the previous year.

92. The quantity of hosiery produced was 185,270 pounds as against 180,116 pounds in 1923-24, and 189,238 in 1922-23.

93. The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1923-24	269,586,583	75,602,255	53,363,185	398,552,023
1924-25	327,542,756	92,006,641	54,742,662	474,292,059
Increase	57,956,173	16,404,386	1,379,477	75,740,036
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Paragraphs 91 to 97 are supplied by the Collector of Bombay.

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 37.72 as against 36.79 for the previous year, and 34.90 for 1922-23. The increase in the production of yarn was due to the production of heavier counts for coarser cloth. Also the cloth market having been dull the mills increased their yarn out-put to supply a possible demand from the hand loom industry.

94. The total amount of duty collected and drawback grante was as shown below :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Drawback (paid both in cash and by adjustment).	Net Revenue.	
	Duty.	Miscella- neous.		Duty.	Miscella- neous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24 ...	1,30,36,069	617	2,69,310	1,27,66,759	617
1924-25 ...	1,87,80,278	4,785	6,05,737	1,87,03,347	4,785
Increase ...	57,44,209	4,168	3,36,427	59,36,588	4,168
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The increase in the collection of revenue during the year under review was due to collection of last year's arrears, to the speedier methods of collection adopted during the year and to the large increase in the production of cloth.

95. The following table shows the number of pounds of piece-goods treated for exemption and for drawback during the year as compared with the last two years :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Exemption ...	5,705,074	4,876,832	5,085,153
Drawback ...	8,280,393	5,549,953	11,927,234
Total ...	13,985,467	10,426,785	17,012,387

The increase of drawbacks is very marked and is evidence of the increasing tendency to secure additional or expanded markets overseas for Indian cotton goods. This overseas export trade however is bound to be prevented from expanding as much as it otherwise would by the protective duties of India, the natural effect of which is to restrict imports of all kinds into India and therefore to reduce the capacity of overseas markets to import Indian cotton goods.

Increases of the drawback staff to keep the work up to date and obviate complaint by the trade will be necessary.

96. The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill.	1923-24.				1924-1925.			
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other Districts.	Total.
Spinning ...	10	7	3	20	11	9	9	23
Spinning and Weaving ...	66	42	15	123	67	40	12	119
Weaving ...	5	17	10	32	4	14	13	31
Hosiery ...	3	2	...	5	2	2	...	4
Total ...	84	68	28	180	84	65	28	177

97. An unfortunate feature was that six mills went into liquidation. This is unprecedented since the Cotton Duties Act was introduced. The depression of the industry is to some extent responsible for this. The mill industry is suffering from the unfavourable rate of exchange with Japan and highly organised Japanese competition. The Japanese mill worker appears more efficient than the Indian mill hand, while the system of night and day working of their mills combined with factory law restrictions believed much less strict in application than those of India, reduces cost of production. These and other factors counterbalance the advantages which $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. net protection and the absence of the double freight charges give the Indian mills. The abolition of the small cotton excise duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would probably not make much difference as regards the competition of Japan.

Bombay, 28th May 1925.

A. M. GREEN,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX

*Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of (1) the Bombay
Land Customs Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the*

Items.	Receipts.					
	Bombay.		Continental Sea Customs.		Land Customs.	
	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports, Sea Customs... ..	13,04,48,761	11,63,83,805	2,14,505	2,35,668*	8,91,844	6,99,636
Exports do.	4,35,160	5,37,703	13,854	12,002	22,644	20,770
Do. Indigo ... ..	.....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recovery of the cost of estab- lishments entertained on behalf of Private Firms	50,564	51,165	356	384	.....	.....
Interest on arrears of Revenue	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Besses Light Dues	1,359	1,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overtime work fees	2,01,053	1,50,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunday Fees	79,200	1,02,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse and wharf rents...	1,919	2,361	3,627	2,741	.....	.....
Fees for Transhipment, amendment and duplicate copies of documents	1,25,333	99,454	7,066	6,526*	.....	.....
Confiscations and Penalties...	99,017	1,07,460	15,941	8,804	6,105	6,446
Miscellaneous other items	18,850	48,691	143	5*	397	374
Commission on collection of cotton cess	3,018	4,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	13,14,64,345	11,79,89,253	2,54,982	2,61,180*	9,20,990	7,27,226
Deduct—						
Refunds, { Voted	15,00,290 }	14,00,032 }	116 }	109 }	185 }	47,685 }
Imports, { Non-voted	1,68,516 }	 }	1,103 }	 }	60,895 }	 }
Refunds, { Voted	 }	14,627 }	52 }	85 }	 }	1,079 }
Exports, { Non-voted	5,190 }	 }	74 }	 }	57 }	 }
Refunds, Mis- { Voted	2,995 }	56,230 }	814 }	705 }	394 }	578 }
cellaneous, { Non-voted	22,106 }	 }	46 }	 }	 }	 }
Drawbacks ... { Voted	6,39,458 }	23,32,692 }	 }	 }	 }	 }
{ Non-voted	12,78,006 }	 }	 }	 }	 }	 }
Total	36,16,741	33,03,631	2,205	899	61,531	49,342
Total Customs Net Revenue .	12,78,47,604	11,41,85,627	2,52,777	2,60,231*	8,59,459	6,77,884

* Revised

† Pay of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and his menial staff

I.

Custom House and (2) the Continental Sea Customs Ports and year 1924-1925 as contrasted with those for 1923-1924.

		Expenditure.		
Total.		Items.	Bombay.	
1924-25.	1923-24.		1924-25.	1923-24.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		<i>Executive.</i>		
13,15,55,320	11,78,19,109*	Collector of Customs	31,617	30,417
4,71,658	5,70,480	Assistant Collectors	79,211	74,059
.....	586	Other gazetted officers	33,736	.....
		Customs Subordinate Establish- ment	6,48,310	6,66,304
50,920	51,549	Preventive Establishment	5,39,053	5,25,136
36	.....	Temporary and Provisional allow- ances	24,533	25,804
1,359	1,392	Total Rs. ...	13,46,460	13,21,790†
2,01,058	1,50,416	<i>Allowances.</i>		
79,300	1,02,700	Travelling, Tentage and other allowances	51,822	51,706
5,546	5,102	Allowances for overtime work ...	2,46,134	1,89,113
1,32,449	1,05,990*	Rewards	38,944	16,388
1,20,463	1,17,710	Total, Allowances ...	3,36,900	2,57,207
19,330	48,470*	<i>Contingencies.</i>		
3,018	4,120	Service Postage and Telegrams ...	4,160	3,585
13,26,40,317	11,89,77,614*	Boat Stores and Repairs including Marine Stores	13,985	13,508*
		Hire of Electric Tabulating and sorting machines	13,374	.....
		Rental of Telephone wire and instruments	4,565	4,706
{ 15,00,581 }	14,47,826	Rent of Collector's residence ...	4,150	.....
{ 2,30,514 }		Donations to charitable institutions.	18,000	.....
{ 53 }	15,791	Other Charges	29,907	76,092
{ 5,321 }		Total, Contingencies ...	88,141	97,891*
{ 4,303 }	57,563	Grand Total ...	17,70,901	16,76,813*
{ 22,152 }				
{ 6,39,458 }	23,32,692	Add—1/10 of the 5/9th share of the whole expenditure of the combined Salt, Excise and Con- tinental Customs Departments ...	2,33,204	2,38,682*
{ 12,78,096 }		Total Rs. ...	20,09,105	19,15,500*

figures.

Rs. 43,249 for 1923-24 excluded from the figure (*vide* paragraph 63).

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as required by paragraph 69 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.	Remarks.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced...	16	3	...	*1	20	
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced :—						
(1) As between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	212	†111	215	164	702	
(2) As between two foreign countries...	5	4	7	2	18	
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, viz. :—						
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods ...	9	11	20	23	63	
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ...	30	19	19	39	107	
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copy-right ...	...	...	...	...	...	
D.—Length not properly stamped on piece-goods ...	20	52	95	†105	272	
Total ...	292	200	356	334	1,182	

* Confiscated and destroyed.

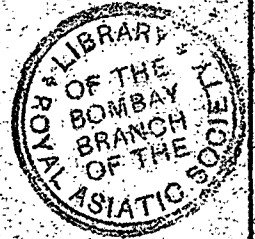
† 1 Reshipped.

‡ 1 Reshipped.



Report
on the
Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay
Presidency, excluding Sind,

for the
Official Year 1925-26



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REPORT

ON THE

SEABORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1926.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions; of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1926, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1923-24:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	96,08,24,116	87,42,11,025	78,98,88,548	—8,43,22,477
Gold	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,66,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Silver	8,68,27,258	12,83,54,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Currency Notes ..	..	..	61,13,888	31,15,810	—29,98,076
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,28,86,73,090	1,82,47,21,784	1,29,93,87,513	—52,47,34,271
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	10,85,76,365	9,90,94,022	7,57,85,191	—2,33,08,831
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	87,26,77,902	98,60,67,572	94,73,80,882	—3,86,86,690
Gold	3,65,04,983	8,58,98,069	32,76,068	22,86,191	—9,89,877
Silver	2,67,58,434	1,88,70,575	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Currency Notes ..	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
Total, Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,08,60,22,911	1,12,82,37,430	1,05,51,24,850	—7,31,12,580
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,37,46,96,001	2,95,29,59,214	2,35,51,12,363	—59,78,46,851

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	19,79,07,086	41,51,93,775	32,26,07,602	37,51,52,273	+5,25,44,611
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	1,98,65,493	2,24,45,141	2,39,41,732	+14,96,591
Gold	4,969	3,71,845	..	..	..
Silver	4,20,161	2,00,563	1,04,591	2,02,759	+98,258
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	43,56,31,676	34,51,57,304	39,92,96,764	+5,41,39,460
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	29,36,87,852	28,78,77,568	26,24,29,570	-2,54,47,998
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	7,54,64,263	6,10,99,138	7,42,70,948	+1,31,71,810
Gold	64,896	21,833	..	67,285	+67,285
Silver	6,05,400	2,33,422	5,356	3,52,132	+3,46,776
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	36,94,57,370	34,89,82,062	33,71,19,935	-1,18,62,127
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	80,50,89,040	69,41,39,366	73,64,16,699	+4,22,77,333
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,17,97,85,047	3,64,70,98,580	3,09,15,29,062	-55,55,69,518
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Foreign	3,48,81,534	18,51,62,208	1,98,55,323	3,25,80,608	+1,27,25,285
Coasting	1,33,54,993	30,75,335	22,66,362	25,74,019	+3,07,657
Total, Government Transactions.	4,82,36,527	18,82,37,543	2,21,21,685	3,51,54,627	+1,30,32,942
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,36,80,22,590	3,66,92,20,265	3,12,66,83,689	-54,25,36,576

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The above table shows a general falling off in trade. The previous year's figures had shown an improvement of over 30 crores owing to the unprecedented imports of treasure. These fell in the year under review by 44 crores and account in the main for the decrease in Bombay's foreign trade. With bullion prices falling and with less attraction to speculate in bullion owing mainly to the return to a Gold Standard on the part of Great Britain, and the stability of Indian exchange, such a fall in the imports of treasure was natural. Bullion however by no means accounts for the whole decrease as a decline of 15 crores is also recorded under merchandise. A contributing factor was the amount of liquid cash locked up in bullion imported the previous year, but throughout the world trade again belied the hopes of recovery so frequently expressed. In addition, Bombay had troubles of her own in the depressed state of the Cotton Mill Industry and the strike of operatives in the mills. The abolition of the cotton Excise Duty in December was not

sufficient to remove the depression and since the close of the year Government have decided to appoint a Tariff Board to enquire into the conditions of the industry and suggest palliatives.

3. Apart from the heavy fall in imports of treasure, there was a serious contraction of merchandise imported to the tune of nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Lower prices may account for this to some extent—and in the case of sugar they have caused an increase in bulk to be shown as a decrease of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ crore in value—but there is no denying the fact that the import trade of Bombay has passed through a difficult year and the figures published in this report are a visible token of it. With the exception of oils, all the first ten principal articles of import show decreases, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures and metals being the most prominent. Increases have to be sought for lower down in the table published in paragraph 15 amongst articles which individually contribute under 2 per cent. to the total volume of imports.

4. On the export side, the decrease in Indian produce amounts to Rs. 3·86 crores : here again the decrease is shared by all the articles standing above the 2 per cent line (*vide* table in paragraph 34) with the exception of grain, pulse and flour. The total effect, however, is not nearly so discouraging as in the case of imports, in that the decrease in the value of raw cotton—which accounts for 66 per cent. of the total exports—is entirely due to the lower range of prices, as the actual tonnage exported showed an improvement over the previous year. Further the price element alone accounts for the decrease recorded under seeds, for shipments actually increased in volume. Under this head groundnuts expanded by 38,000 tons to 85,000 tons. The most marked decrease is that recorded under cotton manufactures, a natural reflection of the depressed state of the City's premier industry. The same reason accounts for the heavy fall in exports of cotton twist and yarn. The general fall in prices abroad adversely affected the export of raw wool which declined by over 25 per cent in volume. It is encouraging to note that hides and skins regained some of the ground lost last year.

5. Changes in the direction of Bombay's trade contain one striking feature, *viz.*, that Japan now occupies first place to the detriment of the United Kingdom. Asia generally has improved her position by over 4 points. Europe has fallen back a point and the British Empire has lost $3\frac{1}{2}$.

6. The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 13,14,64,345 to Rs. 12,72,05,246. These figures exclude collections of Rs. 7·21 lakhs on account of cesses. The ratio of gross expenditure to net collections advanced from 1·3 to nearly 1·5 per cent. If, however, merchants' payments on account of special establishments and services be deducted from both the revenue and expenditure sides of the account, the ratio of expenditure to revenue is lower at 1·4 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

7. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	96,04,55,107	87,37,89,945	78,93,13,987	—8,44,75,058
Gold ..	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,06,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Silver ..	8,68,27,257	12,83,54,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Currency Notes ..	..	..	61,13,886	31,15,810	—29,98,076
Total, Imports ..	87,77,23,246	1,28,83,04,981	1,82,42,99,804	1,29,94,12,952	—52,48,86,852
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23,79,978	10,85,76,367	9,90,94,022	7,57,85,191	—2,33,08,831
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	87,26,72,918	98,60,52,738	94,73,79,559	—3,86,73,179
Gold ..	3,65,04,983	6,58,98,069	32,76,068	22,96,191	—9,89,877
Silver ..	2,67,58,434	1,88,70,585	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Currency Notes ..	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
Total, Exports ..	68,37,91,978	1,06,60,17,959	1,12,82,22,596	1,05,51,23,527	—7,30,99,069
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,56,15,14,324	2,35,43,22,020	2,95,25,22,400	2,35,45,36,479	—59,79,85,921
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	37,81,48,766	28,76,15,342	34,12,86,543	
Foreign Merchandise ..	27,00,268	1,22,21,832	1,19,74,123	1,12,95,283	+5,36,71,201
Gold ..	4,953	3,71,845			—6,78,840
Silver ..	3,35,768	1,75,229	1,04,501	2,00,959	+96,458
Total, Imports ..	17,55,60,330	39,09,17,672	29,96,93,966	35,27,82,785	+5,30,88,819
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	25,87,41,696	25,28,95,655	22,70,56,718	
Foreign Merchandise ..	4,99,70,311	7,50,23,883	6,07,62,175	7,39,17,497	—2,58,38,937
Gold ..	64,836	21,833		67,285	+1,31,55,322
Silver ..	5,25,973	2,80,341	4,855	3,52,132	+67,298
					+3,47,277
Total, Exports ..	14,83,41,012	33,40,67,753	31,36,62,685	30,13,93,632	—1,22,69,053
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	32,39,01,342	72,49,85,425	61,33,56,651	65,41,76,417	+4,08,19,766
Total, Private Trade	1,88,54,15,666	3,07,93,07,445	3,56,58,79,051	3,00,87,12,896	—55,71,66,155
III.—Aggregate Gov- ernment Transac- tions.					
	4,79,84,490	18,78,68,611	2,18,50,053	3,49,82,419	+1,31,32,366
Total, Trade ..	1,93,34,00,156	3,26,71,76,056	3,58,77,29,104	3,04,36,95,315	—54,40,33,789

8. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is almost entirely confined to its chief port, Bombay. The foreign trade (private) of this port declined by Rs. 59·8 crores to Rs. 235 crores but stood at a higher figure than Calcutta's by Rs. 7 crores. Exclusive of treasure the port's foreign trade declined by Rs. 14·64 crores or 7 per cent. to Rs. 181 crores. The foreign trade of Calcutta fell by Rs. 3·41 crores or 1 per cent. to Rs. 225 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 22·63 crores or 27 per cent. to Rs. 62·39 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay decreased in value by 10 per cent. and those into Calcutta and Karachi by 9 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively. Cotton manufactures, sugar, metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances, cotton yarn, raw cotton and machinery and millwork chiefly account for the decrease at Bombay, cotton piecegoods, sugar, railway plant and rolling stock, cotton yarn and salt at Calcutta and cotton manufactures and sugar at Karachi. On the other hand there were noticeable improvements in silk manufactures, rubber, provisions, motor cars and motor cycles, spices, instruments and apparatus and tobacco in Bombay; metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, spices and rubber show appreciable increases at Calcutta and machinery and millwork and kerosene oil at Karachi.

9. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 3·87 crores or 4 per cent. to Rs. 94·74 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 17·34 crores or 33 per cent. to Rs. 34·94 crores in Karachi, but advanced by Rs. 4·48 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 145 crores at Calcutta. Cotton manufactures and cotton yarn, raw wool, seeds and raw cotton largely account for the decrease at Bombay and grain, pulse and flour, seeds and raw wool at Karachi, while raw jute and its manufactures were chiefly responsible for the increase at Calcutta.

10. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure advanced by Rs. 4·03 crores due entirely to a very marked improvement in the value of Indian produce imported; exports declined, the substantial increase in value of foreign merchandise exported being more than counterbalanced by the heavy falling off in the exports of Indian produce. The principal articles under imports were rice, wheat, raw cotton and kerosene oil, all of which show noticeable increases. Under exports, while Indian cotton piecegoods and cotton yarn record notable decreases, there were large increases in grain, pulse and flour under Indian produce and in cotton piecegoods, kerosene oil and metals and ores under foreign merchandise.

FOREIGN TRADE.

11. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21·84	12,21·74	10,23·57	9,46·22	—77·35
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88·01	10,23·39	11,69·56	10,70·08	—99·48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72·06	70,66·61	63,81·63	57,08·55	—6,73·08
IV.—Living animals ..	21·00	16·10	22·60	28·28	+5·68
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,06·84	2,76·71	1,40·53	1,40·01	—·52
Total, Imports ..	51,09·75	96,04·55	87,37·89	78,93·14	—8,44·75
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28·40	3,38·73	3,97·71	4,28·14	+30·43
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00·75	55,77·07	81,90·42	80,05·68	—1,84·74
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03·36	14,86·91	11,51·57	9,16·57	—2,35·00
IV.—Living animals ..	·78	1·24	·46	·13	—·33
V.—Postal Articles ..	48·19	83·18	1,20·37	1,23·28	+2·91
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81·48	74,87·13	98,60·53	94,73·80	—3,86·73
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44·99	2,64·34	1,11·40	79·66	—31·74
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30·96	1,73·94	4,38·24	3,42·40	—95·84
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37·64	6,22·09	4,22·96	3,20·35	—1,02·61
IV.—Living animals ..	·31	1·04	6·61	3·60	—3·01
V.—Postal Articles ..	9·90	18·45	11·73	11·84	+·11
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23·80	10,85·76	9,90·94	7,57·85	—2,33·09
Total, Exports ..	62,05·28	85,72·89	1,08,51·47	1,02,31·65	—6,19·82

12. *Imports*.—All the classes except class IV record decreases. The most important class under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured—and the drop of Rs. 6·73 crores in this class is largely accounted for by notable decreases in cotton yarn and manufactures, iron and steel, dyes and colours, silk yarn and manufactures and machinery and millwork. The falling off of Rs. 99·48 lakhs in class II was due mainly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton, raw silk and coal and a considerable decrease in the value of sugar was responsible for the deficit in class I.

13. *Exports—Indian produce and manufactures*.—All the classes, except classes I and V, show decreases. The fall of Rs. 1·85 crore in class II, the most important class under this head, was due partly to contracted shipments of raw wool and partly to the decrease in the value of seeds and raw cotton. Smaller shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures, hides and skins tanned or dressed and wool manufactures were chiefly responsible for the drop of Rs. 2·35 crores in class III, while increased shipments of grain, pulse and flour and spices mainly account for the improvement of Rs. 30·43 lakhs in class I.

14. *Re-exports*.—Under this head noticeable variations occurred in classes II and III. Smaller re-shipments of raw cotton and raw hides and skins were responsible for the decrease of Rs. 95·84 lakhs in class II while the falling off of Rs. 1·03 crore in class III was chiefly due to restricted re-exports of cotton yarn and cotton manufactures. The fall of Rs. 31·74 lakhs in class I was due to smaller re-shipments of sugar.

IMPORTS.

15. The following table shows imports arranged in the order of their comparative importance :—

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percent- age of each item to total. Imports of Mer- chandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra. (In lakhs)					
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	15,83,07,121	17,50,15,247	15,10,81,205	-239.34	19.14	89.2	69.9	73.0	67.7
2 Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	9,77,64,661	9,72,93,903	8,48,57,589	-124.36	10.75	54.0	56.9	45.5	48.7
3 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	8,45,08,139	5,45,31,823	5,15,14,178	-30.18	6.53	92.3	86.3	86.6	83.9
4 Sugar ..	3,63,38,193	6,27,45,300	5,47,25,589	4,06,60,620	-140.65	5.15	1.7	1.4	1.2	4.0
5 Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,65,84,536	4,64,49,097	3,84,67,917	-80.32	4.86	89.9	57.3	40.6	26.5
6 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	96,72,549	1,57,89,737	4,23,90,317	3,63,98,200	-59.92	4.61	57.0	22.5	5.5	.7
7 Oils ..	1,16,78,199	2,68,16,826	3,13,29,754	3,19,76,093	+ 6.46	4.06	9.6	6.3	4.3	5.1
8 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,44,96,961	3,00,49,306	2,21,14,607	-79.36	2.80	5.6	1.6	2.4	2.1
9 Hardware ..	1,09,20,036	2,09,27,427	1,69,04,989	1,60,84,900	- 8.20	2.04	55.3	58.9	32.5	32.6
10 Wool Manufactures in- cluding yarn and knit- ting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,26,46,971	1,58,88,085	1,59,14,908	+ .27	2.02	71.0	76.5	68.2	58.1
11 Railway Plant and Roll- ing Stock.	2,60,25,360	3,91,66,024	1,82,79,928	1,47,55,676	-35.24	1.87	88.7	95.1	90.4	81.6

12	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,80,55,450	1,24,21,175	1,45,00,308	+ 31.79	1.85	72.5	36.8	34.8	34.4	12
13	Artificial Silk	"	47,34,989	1,35,04,945	1,44,36,753	+ 9.31	1.83	..	72.6	39.0	31.7	13
14	Postal articles not specified.	1,08,83,600	2,76,71,398	1,40,53,162	1,40,00,399	- 53	1.77	62.2	84.6	83.9	77.7	14
15	Provisions and Ohman's Stores.	40,14,674	78,78,459	1,09,29,151	1,33,42,945	+ 24.14	1.89	70.9	49.4	32.5	27.2	15
16	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,42,360	2,34,61,234	2,18,41,290	1,26,55,530	- 91.86	1.60	4.9	18.8	3.0	7.9	16
17	Glass and Glassware	74,95,982	1,29,20,879	1,29,46,582	1,23,82,506	- 5.03	1.57	10.9	12.5	5.1	5.5	17
18	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,63,97,700	1,04,19,436	1,23,12,440	+ 18.93	1.56	71.4	62.5	56.0	54.4	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	1,34,76,515	1,03,31,564	1,62,03,763	- 1.28	1.29	50.1	37.9	34.0	32.4	19
20	Spices	40,20,110	66,15,155	81,35,077	1,00,84,822	+ 19.50	1.28	3	3	1.1	8	20
21	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	1,04,18,658	1,09,56,869	1,00,49,500	- 9.07	1.27	0	5.3	12.9	14.3	21
22	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,26,66,747	1,13,27,935	99,24,687	- 14.03	1.26	1.0	6	3	1.0	22
23	Rubber	10,47,800	79,27,123	69,34,808	96,50,520	+ 27.16	1.22	67.4	48.8	50.7	41.8	23
24	Liquors	56,45,147	1,30,76,554	1,03,64,999	99,15,110	- 7.50	1.22	64.2	61.2	53.6	53.2	24
25	Drugs and Medicines	41,55,526	86,01,814	81,63,549	73,75,335	- 7.88	93	41.4	41.3	44.3	40.7	25
26	Apparel	60,31,575	90,46,275	73,06,447	71,21,679	- 1.85	90	44.2	43.9	40.0	45.2	26
27	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,31,373	1,16,97,342	84,64,610	61,31,431	- 23.33	78	1	3	1	2	27
28	Chemicals	28,76,025	68,28,174	63,07,377	58,19,073	- 4.88	74	67.6	59.7	38.8	42.5	28
29	Soap	21,87,246	50,37,766	52,89,346	56,61,009	+ 3.75	72	88.1	93.6	94.4	92.9	29
30	Coal and Coke	65,91,857	1,56,76,468	78,15,070	54,36,389	- 23.79	69	50.7	32.9	27.2	21.9	30
31	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	54,65,335	44,06,940	47,71,535	+ 3.71	60	80.2	83.5	77.6	77.8	31
32	Tobacco	14,91,356	51,20,379	30,73,344	47,17,345	+ 16.44	60	72.6	67.4	88.6	94.7	32

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	
33 Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,83,941	71,72,152	55,42,247	43,35,822	— 12·06	—	—	·55	41·6	35·0	22·4	26·1	33
34 Tea	18,32,267	43,16,602	41,86,514	41,69,502	— ·11	—	—	·53	·8	·1	·1	·2	34
35 Wool, raw	11,78,850	7,78,017	36,13,706	37,07,652	+ ·94	—	—	·47	13·9	17·0	56·5	46·0	35
36 Stationery	27,30,823	52,70,867	33,53,666	35,14,570	+ 1·51	—	—	·44	65·1	59·9	58·0	52·0	36
37 Wood and Timber ..	41,62,664	66,38,519	29,20,272	35,05,452	+ 5·85	—	—	·44	2·6	4·2	4·4	6·4	37
38 Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	98,48,519	7,73,795	33,69,080	+ 25·95	—	—	·43	1·3	1·5	1·0	·3	38
39 Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	15,18,102	37,93,613	29,59,423	— 8·34	—	—	·37	83·8	78·9	39·6	37·9	39
40 Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	40,55,658	37,77,788	29,58,673	— 8·19	—	—	·37	91·2	83·4	76·3	65·5	40
41 Animals, living ..	21,09,565	16,10,215	22,59,752	28,28,273	+ 5·69	—	—	·36	18·8	55·3	65·4	51·8	41
42 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	11,79,370	23,55,999	26,36,441	+ 2·80	—	—	·33	83·4	76·0	80·4	80·5	42
43 Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	40,84,748	28,24,296	26,36,067	— 1·88	—	—	·33	90·3	87·3	83·4	78·5	43
44 Tallow and Stearine ..	10,80,785	22,19,511	23,54,188	25,75,903	+ 2·22	—	—	·33	86·8	33·2	31·9	30·0	44
45 Matches	25,67,950	77,94,116	24,12,763	24,23,603	+ ·11	—	—	·31	1·2	·0	·1	·2	45
46 Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	39,28,453	25,58,896	23,93,087	— 1·66	—	—	·30	73·2	61·6	40·9	32·4	46

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1925-1926.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1923-1924.	In 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.
69	Stone and Marble ..	Rs. 1,55,003	Rs. 3,82,117	Rs. 2,61,376	Rs. 1,87,959	Rs. (In lakhs) — .73	.02	5.5	22.3	32.0	9.3
70	Ships, parts of ..	..	18,67,342	86,830	1,18,404	+ .32	.02	..	..	71.5	96.3
71	Other Articles ..	92,48,011	1,28,17,201	1,14,24,772	1,14,96,467	+ .72	1.46	49.7	52.3	35.9	34.9
	Total Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	96,04,55,107	87,37,89,045	78,53,13,987	—844.75	100.00	56.1	49.8	43.3	41.6

16. The total value of merchandise imported fell further by Rs. 8.45 crores to Rs. 78.93 crores in the year under review. To some extent the continued fall in prices accounted for this, but there is no doubt that the volume of imports did decrease to a considerable extent. The decrease in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, sugar (in spite of a slight increase in quantity), metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances, cotton twist and yarn, silk manufactures and raw cotton. Railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and millwork, coal, raw silk, precious stones and pearls, unset, hardware, liquors and a few minor items also record appreciable decreases. On the other hand there were noticeable improvements in rubber, grain, pulse and flour, provisions, motor cars, etc., spices, instruments and apparatus, tobacco, artificial silk and oils. The most important of these articles are noticed separately in succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining, the following items deserve mention. Imports of fruits and vegetables again fell by Rs. 14.03 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia and almonds from Italy. Belting for machinery records a decrease of Rs. 8.19 lakhs due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom. The total value of drugs and medicines declined by Rs. 7.88 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of assafoetida from Persia and quinine salts and other sorts of drugs from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of glass and glassware declined by Rs. 5.63 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller imports of bangles from Czechoslovakia and China. The total value of chemicals decreased by Rs. 4.88 lakhs due mainly to reduced shipments of magnesium compounds and soda compounds from Germany. The decrease of Rs. 3.54 lakhs in the imports of bobbins was only to be repeated, receipts from both the United Kingdom and Japan being on a considerably smaller scale. Apparel shows a small decrease of Rs. 1.85 lakh mainly due to smaller arrivals of gold and silver thread from Germany and France. Although supplies of paper and pasteboard from Sweden, the United States of America, Japan and Austria improved appreciably, the total value under this head declined to a small extent as a result of a fall in imports from Germany and the United Kingdom. Imports of haberdashery and millinery and ivory also record noticeable decreases. Imports of rubber manufactures show a large improvement of Rs. 27.19 lakhs due to higher prices and to larger arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from Italy, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Imports from Italy were on a very much larger scale than in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 25.95 lakhs recorded under grain, pulse and flour was due to the arrivals of wheat worth Rs. 31.46 lakhs from Australia against none in the last year, Mesopotamia sending none against Rs. 5.77 lakhs. - Larger imports of vegetable ghi from the Netherlands account for the increase of Rs. 24.14 lakhs recorded under provisions. Spices show an improvement of Rs. 19.5 lakhs owing to larger despatches of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Imports of instruments and apparatus also improved by Rs. 18.93 lakhs owing to larger imports of electrical instruments from all the supplying countries. The increase of Rs. 16.44 lakhs recorded under tobacco was due to increased receipts of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. The new tariff came into effect in April 1925 and the revised rates of duty have encouraged imports of the more expensive brands.

17. Coal—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	45,085	15,95,791	59,736	20,76,995	41,796	11,09,093	-17,940	-9,67,902
Japan . .	275	11,585	2,607	91,495	13,619	2,69,327	+11,012	+1,77,832
Belgium . .	..	..	180	2,850	2,000	44,000	+1,820	+41,150
Australia. .	32,220	12,53,165	6,287	2,15,045	7,823	2,26,867	+1,536	+11,822
Natal . .	197,890	48,84,522	141,727	34,07,273	85,831	19,19,241	-55,896	-14,88,032
Cape of Good Hope.	..	..	..	..	1,682	36,717	+1,682	+36,717
Portuguese East Africa.	98,235	26,05,039	77,054	19,27,993	78,910	17,29,906	+1,856	-1,98,087
Other countries	1,387	27,753	1,218	30,200	945	19,042	-273	-11,158
Total .	375,092	1,03,77,855	288,809	77,51,851	232,606	53,54,193	-56,203	-23,97,658
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	126,019	34,80,152	176,623	42,80,750	238,196	52,35,691	+61,573	+9,54,941

Imports of foreign coal have again decreased by 56,000 tons to 233,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 23·98 lakhs to Rs. 53·54 lakhs in value, due to smaller arrivals from Natal and the United Kingdom. Shipments from Japan have improved by 11,000 tons to 13,600 tons while supplies from Portuguese East Africa have not varied to a marked extent. The deficiency in foreign coal has been made up by increased supplies of Bengal coal which advanced from 126,000 tons in 1923-24 and 177,000 tons in 1924-25 to 238,000 tons in the year under review, thus showing that the efforts of Bengal to recapture the Bombay market have been attended by some success. The average values of English, Natal and Bengal coal were lower than those prevailing in the preceding year.

18. *Dyeing and Tanning substances.*—Due doubtless to the prevailing depression in the cotton mill industry imports under this head continued to decline and there was a further drop in the total value from Rs. 2·18 crores to Rs. 1·26 crore. This drop is almost entirely accounted for by a marked decrease in the importation of synthetic dyes from Germany, her share in the total imports declining from 74 to 50 per cent. Alizarine and aniline dyes are the two principal articles under this head. Imports of alizarine dyes fell by 4½ million lb. to 959,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 28·17 lakhs to Rs. 6·31 lakhs in value, due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Germany. There was a slight improvement in shipments from the United Kingdom, those from Belgium recording a decline. Imports of aniline dyes dropped by 2½ million lb. to 6¾ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 65·72 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value; Germany was the chief loser together with Belgium and the Netherlands, while supplies from the United States of America, Switzerland and the United Kingdom show appreciable improvements. The total quantity of saffron declined by 15,000 lb. to 28,000 lb. owing to smaller shipments from Spain, the value

rising by Rs. 1.73 lakh to Rs. 13.29 lakhs as a result of advanced prices; the average value of saffron was Rs. 47 per lb. against Rs. 27.

19. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive heading covering a large variety of articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. Imports decreased by Rs. 8.2 lakhs to Rs. 1.61 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries except Japan, her share showing a slight improvement. The decrease is mainly attributable to smaller receipts of metal lamps and parts, gas mantles, and other sorts of hardware. Germany continues to occupy first place with a share of 35 per cent. in the total imports, the United Kingdom's position remaining unchanged with 32.6 per cent.

20. *Liquors*—

	1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer & porter { In bottles ..	450,656	11,37,906	491,719	13,12,815	+41,063	+1,74,909
{ In bulk ..	399,307	8,48,618	429,073	7,05,149	+29,766	—1,43,469
Cider and other fermented liquors	6,003	33,671	4,774	24,374	—1,229	—9,297
Spirits—						
Whisky .. { Liquid ..	136,611	24,07,253	132,679	21,00,875	—3,932	—2,46,378
{ Proof ..	102,815		102,393		—422	
Brandy .. { Liquid ..	168,292	18,59,942	158,785	16,47,487	—9,507	—2,12,455
{ Proof ..	141,019		130,286		—10,733	
Gin, rum and liqueurs Liquid	57,095	5,18,095	57,928	4,72,550	+833	—45,545
Spirit, methylated (denatured), ..	166,325	2,16,452	213,426	2,68,892	+47,191	+52,440
Other spirits ..	68,250	19,63,873	71,642	21,11,828	+3,392	+1,47,955
Total of Spirits ..	596,573	69,65,615	634,461	66,61,632	+37,887	—3,03,983
Wines ..	109,522	13,79,189	80,208	9,11,140	—29,314	—4,68,049

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer have again improved, the quantity increasing by 32,000 gallons to 453,000 gallons. This improvement is due to larger purchases from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, the shares of Germany and Japan diminishing from 263,000 gallons and 52,000 gallons to 231,000 gallons and 27,000 gallons respectively. Germany's percentage was 51 against 62 in the preceding year. Imports of beer in bulk recovered from the setback of the preceding year, the quantity improving by 25,000 gallons to 415,000 gallons while the value fell from Rs. 8.26 lakhs to Rs. 6.85 lakhs. Most of the supplies as usual came from the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter in bottles have increased but while those in bulk improved in quantity, the value recorded a slight decline.

Spirits.—The prospect of the reduction of the excise duty on Indian made foreign spirits which became effective in November 1925 has caused a diminution of imports of cheap foreign spirits. Imports of brandy declined by 9,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·12 lakhs in value in spite of increased arrivals from France. Receipts of German and Java brandy fell from 45,000 and 13,000 gallons to 39,000 and 8,000 gallons respectively, while supplies from the Netherlands were *nil* against 1,000 gallons in the preceding year. Gin chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom improved in quantity, value slightly declining. Arrivals of whisky, on the other hand, declined both in quantity and value : the increased consumption of beer suggests that this beverage is to some extent supplanting whisky. Spirits present in drugs and medicines have increased in quantity as well as in value. Imports of perfumed spirit from France and the United Kingdom show improvement, those from Germany recording a decrease. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured here on arrival. Imports show a considerable increase, stocks having been reduced to a low figure by the end of the previous year.

Wines.—The decrease recorded is due chiefly to smaller arrivals of port from the United Kingdom and other sorts of wines from France.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—With the continued depression of the cotton mill industry, it was not likely that there should be any halt in the downward movement of this section of the import trade, which has been in progress for the last four years. Total imports fell from Rs. 5·45 crores to Rs. 5·15 crores : textile machinery fell by Rs. 26 lakhs and decreases were also recorded under metal working machinery, saw mill and wood working machinery, and other sorts of machinery. Prime-movers (other than electrical) and agricultural machinery improved materially and helped to lessen the gap between this year and the last. In total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, the largest supplier, again fell from 86·6 per cent. to 83·9 per cent. The share of Germany, on the other hand, increased from 4·1 per cent. to 5·5 per cent., while that of the United States of America receded from 6·1 to 5·7 per cent.

22. *Matches.*—After showing very considerable declines for three years imports of matches during 1925-26 improved slightly from 2,411,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 24·13 lakhs to 2,514,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 24·24 lakhs, owing chiefly to increased imports of safety matches from Sweden and Czechoslovakia and to larger arrivals of other matches from Sweden. Sweden continues the largest supplier of both kinds of matches and her share in the total imports has advanced from 59 to 72 per cent., while that of Japan fell from 29 to 14 per cent. A noticeable feature of the trade was the contraction in match making materials, arrivals of which declined from Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·44 lakhs, the result doubtless of the imposition of the high specific duty : this finds corroboration in the increase of match wood imported for use in the manufacture of splints and boxes. 488,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 8·17 lakhs were imported from Japan and Sweden against 295,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the preceding year.

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23. Metals and Ores.

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	49,242	Rs. 49,75,116	47,326	Rs. 50,46,199	48,794	Rs. 49,62,997	+1,468	Rs. -88,202
Brass	217,895	1,30,86,048	306,417	1,83,05,024	280,366	1,40,27,035	-26,051	-22,77,989
Copper	149,808	94,31,495	178,188	1,01,69,137	188,424	1,02,68,862	+10,236	+99,725
German Silver (including nickel silver)	6,669	9,03,297	7,800	9,65,737	13,336	12,70,291	+5,536	+3,14,554
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Tons	28,455	65,82,780	18,171	25,47,721	19,705	23,28,793	+1,594	-2,23,928
Bars other than cast steel	70,097	92,81,259	75,747	87,92,763	42,706	43,50,136	-32,981	-44,42,627
Hoops and Strips	16,856	88,17,921	17,249	80,81,497	19,764	31,65,985	+2,515	+84,498
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised	71,269	2,09,18,594	75,374	2,09,46,239	83,529	2,05,50,458	+8,146	-3,95,781
Tinned	10,150	40,70,670	9,588	37,25,632	8,832	30,10,284	-756	-7,15,343
Not galvanised or tinned	68,906	1,10,87,418	54,426	84,21,856	29,697	42,34,993	-24,729	-41,86,803
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	5,903	24,45,720	10,569	33,26,249	8,669	25,69,570	-1,900	-7,56,679
Other sorts of iron and steel	41,089	98,33,560	45,261	1,07,63,670	51,441	1,02,49,552	+6,180	-5,14,118
Total of Iron and Steel	312,725	6,70,37,922	306,385	6,16,05,627	204,454	5,04,54,781	-41,931	-1,11,50,846
Lead	16,047	3,63,486	7,313	2,08,453	13,590	3,61,486	+5,777	+1,53,033
Quicksilver	127,945	2,32,225	93,904	2,11,967	114,166	2,58,068	+20,262	+46,101
Tin	10,054	14,73,989	11,778	19,77,979	14,276	23,82,192	+2,498	+4,04,222
Zinc or spelter	27,525	7,29,156	24,441	5,64,083	24,490	6,35,216	+49	+69,133
Metals and ores unenumerated	2,772	2,61,645	3,836	2,49,706	3,386	2,38,661	-450	-11,045
Total	337,763	9,84,73,379	335,897	9,75,93,903	203,838	8,48,57,589	-41,909	-1,24,36,314

The total drop of imports under this head, viz., 42,000 tons is almost entirely accounted for by decreased imports of iron and steel. These fell by 14 per cent. from 306,000 tons to 264,000 tons in quantity and by 18 per cent. in value, mainly as a result of a marked decrease in the arrivals of steel bars and of sheets, not galvanised or tinned. Appreciable improvements are noticeable only in beams, channels, etc., hoops and strips, sheets galvanised, and rails, chairs and fishplates. Rails, chairs and fishplates recorded during this year include those imported by railways which formerly were shown under railway materials. The most marked feature of the trade during the past year has been the recovery of the United Kingdom at the expense of Belgium. Imports from the latter country receded by 39,000 tons to 60,000 tons, while the United Kingdom figures show a drop of 9,000 tons only and stand at 139,000. Imports from Germany, United States of America and Luxemburg declined slightly while those from France advanced by 11,000 tons to 17,000 tons.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with the figures of the year 1923-24, the last full year before the imposition of the protective duties, shows that there has been a decrease under "steel bars, other than cast steel" from 70,000 tons to 40,000, a decrease under "beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work" from 28,000 tons to 20,000 and under "sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned" from 69,000 tons to 30,000. On the other hand there has been an increase under "sheets and plates galvanised, corrugated" from 65,000 tons to 77,000.

Other metals.—The substantial improvement recorded last year under brass was not maintained and the receipts fell by 26,000 cwt. to 280,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 22·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore in value due entirely to a drop in the receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from Germany. Under copper imports of sheets from Germany fell by Rs. 20·88 lakhs to Rs. 51·13 lakhs, while arrivals from the United Kingdom, Belgium and France improved by Rs. 5·13 lakhs, Rs. 4·46 lakhs and Rs. 7·4 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Italy. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, declined, the increased receipts from the United Kingdom and France being nullified by the decreases in the arrivals from the United States of America and Germany.

24. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—Imports of motor cars improved from 3,587 to 3,663 in number and from Rs. 89·28 lakhs to Rs. 96·24 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America improved from 579 to 690 cars, while Canadian cars fell from 1907 to 1,465 in number due to decreased imports of Ford cars from that country. Imports from the United Kingdom continued to advance, the number totalling 975 against 744 in the preceding year and 424 in the year before that. The average price of the British car has again fallen, but this is probably more due to the lighter type of cars imported than to any marked reduction in manufacturing costs. Imports from Italy have again advanced from 164 to 314 in number and from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs in value. Arrivals from France also improved from 108 to 168 in number and from Rs. 2·71 lakhs to Rs. 5·77 lakhs in value. Imports of motor cycles increased from 313 to 330 owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, the arrivals from America declining from 57 to 37 in number. Commercial vehicles expanded from 697 to 1,321 in number and from Rs. 12·94 lakhs to Rs. 22·16 lakhs in value as a result of increased imports from Canada and the United States of America—particularly the former.

25. Oils (minéral).—

		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—	United States	8,472,201	50,67,284	11,510,095	80,57,738	15,540,088	95,15,790	+4,029,393	+14,58,052
	{ Bulk { Tins	893,969	9,75,204	329,908	3,61,028	436,905	4,44,567	+106,397	+83,539
Dutch Borneo	.. Bulk	1,504,645	9,40,403	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Bulk	6,012,863	35,75,868	5,328,023	33,82,174	2,178,850	13,27,736	-3,149,173	-20,54,438
Sumatra	.. Bulk	..	..	..	..	1,134,165	6,91,131	+1,134,165	+6,91,131
	.. Tins	..	..	..	..	8,226	8,470	+8,226	+8,470
British Borneo	.. Bulk	..	..	..	..	884,468	4,23,807	+884,468	+4,23,807
	.. Tins	668,201	4,17,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celebes & other Islands	.. Bulk	37	48	..	..	65	40	+65	+40
	.. Tins	24	32	..	..	8,168	7,843	+8,168	+7,843
Other countries	.. Bulk	15,989,746	95,83,603	16,838,718	1,14,39,942	19,737,636	1,19,58,504	+2,898,918	+5,18,502
	.. Tins	1,567,194	13,92,862	329,998	3,61,028	452,669	4,60,880	+122,791	+99,852
Total Kerosene		17,556,940	1,09,76,465	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	+3,021,709	+6,18,444

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
Other sorts—							
United Kingdom ..	188,622	4,99,692	284,703	6,30,715	344,324	7,27,233	+ 86,568
Germany ..	550,413	9,36,298	532,280	8,55,040	741,057	8,22,183	+ 188,777
United States ..	2,515,643	44,97,493	3,476,942	55,32,699	3,972,309	52,31,455	+ 495,457
Dutch Borneo ..	4,286,308	16,70,618	"	"	2,887,421	8,27,663	+ 2,387,421
{ Fuel Oils ..							
{ Other sorts ..	11,321	12,400	"	"	"	"	"
British Borneo ..	6,032,426	18,12,058	3,568,876	12,38,198	7,549,662	27,68,360	+ 3,990,776
{ Fuel Oils ..							
{ Other sorts ..	2,174	3,488	"	"	"	"	"
Straits Settlements (in-	16,173	20,089	17,785	25,079	94,731	1,13,025	+ 76,946
cluding Labuan) ..							
Persia ..	42,187,445	70,54,383	56,610,076	1,01,90,687	41,803,638	79,00,752	-14,806,438
{ Fuel Oils ..							
{ Other sorts ..	40	20	"	"	"	"	"
Other countries ..	45,062	93,416	47,373	41,071	5,800	14,799	-41,573
{ Fuel Oils ..							
{ Other sorts ..	52,510,179	1,05,43,059	60,168,962	1,14,28,885	51,740,711	1,14,96,775	-8,428,241
Total, other sorts ..	3,328,448	59,72,795	4,379,083	70,84,804	5,158,311	99,08,745	+ 779,228
Total ..	55,844,637	1,65,15,854	64,548,035	1,85,13,489	56,890,022	1,84,05,520	-7,648,013
Total (Foreign) ..	73,403,567	2,74,92,319	81,716,601	3,06,14,429	77,089,367	3,08,24,904	-4,627,304
From Burma—							
Kerosene ..	22,517,974	1,49,48,863	22,601,536	1,18,07,437	36,005,723	1,80,07,030	+ 13,404,187
Other Mineral Oils ..	5,510,366	95,94,264	3,959,119	65,56,538	16,983,416	1,34,95,389	+ 13,024,297
Total (Burma) ..	35,034,340	2,45,43,127	26,560,655	1,83,63,975	52,989,139	3,15,02,419	+ 26,423,484
Grand Total ..	108,435,907	5,20,35,446	108,277,316	4,86,78,404	130,078,496	6,23,27,323	+ 21,801,180

The decrease in imports of foreign mineral oils recorded in the preceding table is apparent rather than real, as imports of fuel oil by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ceased to be included in trade figures when that railway was taken over by Government from July last. Imports of fuel oil from Persia on this account amounted to 13 million gallons, so that an apparent decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons becomes an actual increase of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million and the total imports for the year constitute a record.

Imports of kerosene from foreign countries rose from 17 million gallons to 20 million gallons, owing chiefly to larger supplies of bulk oil from the United States of America, arrivals in tins improving only slightly. Sumatra and British Borneo sent 1,134,000 and 884,000 gallons respectively against none in the preceding year while arrivals from Georgia were smaller than in the previous year. Imports from Burma were up by nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. Prices were lower than in the previous year. The drop in imports of fuel oils from Persia was very considerably less than appears, as explained above and amounted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons only. Imports from British Borneo were nearly 4 million gallons more, and Dutch Borneo sent over $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons against none in the previous year. Imports of foreign lubricating oils have improved by 517,000 gallons to nearly 4 million gallons, due to increased supplies from the United States of America, but the value declined from Rs. 56·75 lakhs to Rs. 55·12 lakhs. Imports from Burma also improved from 765,000 gallons to 786,000 gallons, the value declining by Rs. 4·1 lakhs to Rs. 9·02 lakhs. There were practically no imports of foreign petrol and the whole supply came from Burma.

26. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz. (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified was practically stationary at Rs. 1·4 crore, of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 1·09 crore as against Rs. 1·18 crore in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port fell from 231,480 to 228,797 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles, from 45,584 to 43,555. The increase in the weight limit from 11 to 20 lb in respect of parcels from the United Kingdom may to a certain extent account for this diminution. The duty collected on parcels again declined from Rs. 21·18 lakhs to Rs. 20·51 lakhs, but the amount realised on letter packets improved from Rs. 9·08 lakhs to Rs. 10·8 lakhs owing to an increase in the value of diamonds imported.

27. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under review the trade in precious stones improved from Rs. 50·38 lakhs to Rs. 57·24 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 57 lakhs consisted of diamonds. The principal supplier of diamonds was as usual Belgium which contributed over Rs. $34\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were practically steady while those from the Netherlands and France amounted to Rs. 4·77 lakhs and Rs. 2·72 lakhs as against Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 1·14 lakh respectively. Arrivals of pearls fell further from Rs. 59·19 lakhs to Rs. 43·25 lakhs owing to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands and Muskat, the chief sources of supply.

28. *Railway plant and rolling stock*.—Imports on private account declined by Rs. 35·24 lakhs to Rs. 1·47 crore. This decrease is more than accounted for by the exclusion of G. I. P. Railway Stores from trade accounts since July 1925 : stores to the value of Rs. 89·85 lakhs were imported by that railway and should be taken into reckoning in any comparison with imports of previous years. Of the total imports 82 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, while Belgium contributed 12 per cent., consisting mainly of carriages and parts and sleepers and keys of steel and iron worth Rs. 15·22 lakhs. Another change to be noted is that since the beginning of the year 1925-26 figures of rails, chairs and fishplates imported for railways are being included under iron and steel. The total value of imports under this head is therefore exclusive of the value (nearly Rs. 7 lakhs) of these articles imported by railways. Compared with last year's figures there has thus been a real increase of Rs. 62 lakhs.

29. *Sugar*.—Due to abundant crops of both cane and beet sugar in all the principal growing countries prices continued to decline during the year under report. With stocks small at the beginning of the year and a substantial reduction in the Indian crop, purchases have been on a larger scale, arrivals of both continental beet and Java sugar being considerably higher than in the preceding year. The drop in the supplies from Mauritius was due to the diversion of the sugar to the United Kingdom as a result of the restoration of the amount of preference previously enjoyed by Empire sugar. Java was the chief source of supply and her supplies more than doubled, having increased from 68,000 tons to 139,000 tons in the year under report. Imports of continental beet rose by 12,000 tons to 27,000 tons owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Hungary, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The spot price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above, which stood at Rs. 18-3 at the commencement of the year, went down gradually till the end of October when the lowest level, viz. Rs. 13-15, was reached. Thereafter prices fluctuated between Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 15-10 and stood at the latter figure at the close of the year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	Tons. ..	Rs. 180	Tons. ..	Rs. 12	Tons. 75	Rs. 23,202	Tons. +75	Rs. +23,190
United States of America via Atlan- tic Coast.	4,292	16,25,007	4,344	12,69,133	909	1,97,185	-3,435	-10,11,948
Germany	456	2,25,297	653	3,45,056	79	24,157	-574	-3,20,939
France	503	1,79,320	252	93,108	1,172	2,69,794	+920	+1,76,686
Italy	22	18,410	62	38,945	4,308	9,25,195	+4,246	+8,86,250
United Kingdom	939	3,39,700	905	2,83,600	1,445	2,99,750	+450	+16,150
Austria	281	95,471	142	43,379	760	1,78,538	+618	+1,35,159
Netherlands	820	3,06,742	1,758	6,57,311	5,468	11,59,174	+3,710	+5,01,863
Belgium	9,822	35,22,857	4,117	12,45,512	9,213	18,83,299	+5,096	+6,37,787
Hungary	5,178	18,98,740	5,090	15,86,844	5,869	12,00,312	+779	-3,86,532
Czechoslovakia	828	3,86,845	95,228	2,56,67,945	16,595	42,25,819	-78,633	-2,14,42,126
Mauritius	5,906	20,06,871	1,899	7,52,794	1,510	4,64,736	-389	-2,88,058
Hongkong	99,585	3,21,28,324	68,232	2,18,52,893	139,312	2,88,36,906	+71,080	+69,84,913
Java	690	2,87,700	188	88,416	277	55,190	+89	-33,226
Egypt	46	14,010	..	30	..	..	..	-30
Japan	57	24,771	207	68,105	275	65,107	+68	-2,938
Other countries	128,525	4,30,60,245	183,167	5,39,33,123	187,267	3,98,08,364	+4,100	-1,41,24,759
Total	15,401	64,28,195	14,957	62,81,538	10,121	30,52,567	-4,836	-32,28,971
Re-exports	13,476	63,78,688	13,444	57,62,815	14,201	48,08,568	+757	-9,54,247
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)								

—		1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
Imports.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	
Ceylon.	385,159	3,19,890	286,734	2,76,420	470,620	4,56,983	+183,886	+1,80,563	
	138,718	98,781	190,010	1,66,123	166,943	1,33,093	-20,067	-33,030	
Hongkong	35,353	18,153	49,723	26,830	13,425	13,464	-36,298	-13,366	
	5	4	80	80	1,865	1,425	+1,785	+1,345	
China.	2,659,631	13,27,878	274,790	2,24,365	46,966	43,924	-227,824	-1,80,441	
	6,109,932	41,28,801	4,615,564	32,82,233	4,588,280	33,45,634	-27,284	+63,401	
Java.	163,266	1,12,446	98,265	76,035	167,646	95,557	+69,381	+19,522	
	13,155	6,530	50	25	1,618	916	+1,468	+891	
Japan.	56,168	21,879	10,739	3,482	2,587	1,585	-8,152	-1,897	
	576	581	86,701	86,850	1,653	1,170	-85,048	-85,680	
Other Countries	64,655	57,676	50,709	38,071	125,646	75,751	+74,937	+37,680	
Total	9,626,618	60,92,619	5,663,365	41,80,514	5,590,149	41,69,502	-73,216	-11,012	
Calcutta	3,338,646	29,25,136	2,038,879	18,50,020	423,672	4,10,016	-1,615,207	-14,40,004	
Exports.									
Foreign Merchandise.									
Arabia	26,875	23,520	16,280	13,787	12,131	12,566	-4,149	-1,221	
Persia	183,174	1,88,599	222,948	2,05,389	215,285	1,89,303	-7,663	-16,026	
Mesopotamia	36,876	27,429	25,798	20,709	32,358	25,286	+6,560	+4,577	
Other Countries	34,283	29,525	34,921	24,011	57,382	47,901	+22,461	+23,890	
Total	281,208	2,69,073	299,947	2,63,806	317,156	2,75,116	+17,209	+11,220	

	1923-1924.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.
	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.	lb	
<i>Indian Produce.</i>							
United Kingdom ..	14,395		16,229	15,476	11,834	10,445	—5,031
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	30,571		40,597	39,178	37,889	30,560	—8,618
Straits Settlements including Labuan.	24,340		34,089	21,692	1,15,230	75,800	+54,108
Egypt ..	1,538		1,831	10,327	..	..	—10,327
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	305,600		4,45,798	258,232	6,46,202	481,343	+223,111
Bahrein Islands ..	159,242		1,59,023	25,164	19,240	18,986	—6,178
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	5,129		3,739	2,638	11,669	19,504	+16,866
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	43,776		43,403	16,008	30,814	28,478	+12,470
Other Native States in Arabia ..	612,498		6,24,878	126,652	73,443	69,437	—57,215
Persia ..	1,286,582		12,63,071	1,122,454	7,52,591	709,301	—413,153
Mesopotamia ..	716,028		7,67,920	805,194	10,33,921	948,998	+143,804
Tanganyika Territory ..	11,759		11,941	19,288	52,991	37,836	+18,548
Aden and Dependencies ..	3,955		3,920	680	15,668	15,008	+14,328
Portuguese East Africa ..	68,267		74,657	48,409	55,974	49,551	+1,142
Other Countries ..	35,190		36,761	63,336	40,559	35,922	—27,414
Total ..	3,318,870		35,27,867	2,574,728	28,98,025	2,531,169	—43,559
							+19,525

There was a notable improvement in the imports of black tea from Ceylon, but despatches from China dropped considerably, amounting only to 47,000 lb. against 275,000 lb. in the last year. Imports from Calcutta were remarkably low, having fallen from 2 million lb. to 424,000 lb. in the year under review. Re-exports of foreign tea recorded a small improvement. Exports of Indian tea decreased slightly in quantity but showed a small improvement in value. It is understood that Persia, Mesopotamia and the countries on the Arabian and East African littoral, the principal markets which used to receive their supplies of tea from Bombay, now obtain direct shipments from Calcutta.

31. *Textiles.*—

A. Cotton, raw.—The increase recorded successively during the last two years has not been maintained and imports fell by 2,589 tons to 17,504 tons in quantity and by Rs. 59.92 lakhs to Rs. 3.64 crores in value due mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Kenya Colony. Shipments from the former decreased from 1,326 tons to 207 tons and from the latter from 16,241 tons to 15,662 tons in quantity, values dropping from Rs. 23.32 lakhs to Rs. 2.74 lakhs and from Rs. 3.6 crores to Rs. 3.37 crores respectively. Persia and the United States of America sent 1,129 tons and 103 tons against 1,421 and 427 tons respectively in the last year. Of the 16,000 tons of the African cotton imported, 6,000 tons went to Japan, 1,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 900 tons to the Continent of Europe, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills which now use fine foreign cotton to a small extent.

B. Cotton manufactures.

The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1916-1917 ..	121,964,772	2,39,23,281	147,158,179	3,38,01,753	189,894,349	6,58,92,512
1917-1918 ..	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,20,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
1918-1919 ..	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,702	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ..	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,778,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,03,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
Increase or decrease in 1925-1926 ..	-10,511,568	-68,09,099	-13,876,495	-48,87,490	-12,553,859	-1,18,87,242

Cotton piecegoods.—The year was a disappointing one for the trade. The year opened with a considerable accumulation of stocks and the steady demand necessary to work these off was absent. Instead, there was at one time uncertainty as to the monsoon and above all uncertainty as to future prices owing to the fluctuating estimates of the American crop during the period of falling prices following on the bumper crop finally recorded, larger orders could not be expected. In consequence contracts during the actual busy season tended to be of a retail character only.

The total value of imports of cotton piecegoods (including fents) fell by Rs. 2·34 crores to Rs. 14·19 crores. The largest drop is recorded in coloured piecegoods which was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 1·19 crore, grey and white piecegoods sharing Rs. 68·09 lakhs and Rs. 48·87 lakhs respectively. Imports of fents valued at Rs. 65·07 lakhs showed a small improvement due to larger despatches from the United States of America, amounting to Rs. 26·09 lakhs against Rs. 14·05 lakhs in the last year, while the arrivals from the United Kingdom receded from Rs. 48·53 lakhs to Rs. 38·43 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports under this head was 69 per cent. against 74 per cent. in the preceding year while that of Japan rose from 17 per cent. to 22 per cent. in the year under report. Imports of grey piecegoods fell by Rs. 68·09 lakhs to Rs. 3·92 crores chiefly as a result of smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom. The share of Japan is larger than that of the United Kingdom and has risen from 54 to 69·7 per cent. Longcloth and shirtings and sheetings are the chief items under this head, bulk of which is supplied by Japan. Imports of the former from Japan increased by Rs. 42·38 lakhs to Rs. 1·68 crore but supplies of the latter further receded by Rs. 19·2 lakhs to Rs. 66·79 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the principal source of supply of white and coloured piecegoods, both of which show considerable decreases. Imports of whites declined by Rs. 48·87 lakhs to Rs. 3·8 crores of which British supplies constituted about 89 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks, and (4) dhutis, saris and scarves, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom. Imports of coloured piecegoods dropped by Rs. 1·19 crore to Rs. 5·82 crores to which the United Kingdom contributed 84 per cent. against 85 per cent. in the preceding year, the principal items being (1) prints and chintz, (2) saris and scarves, (3) shirtings, (4) cambrics, and (5) unspecified descriptions.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	8,481	5,270	Rs. 188	Rs. 102
Japan ..	18,105	21,165	264	279
Other Countries ..	729	219	12	3

The improvement noticed last year was not maintained and the total imports of cotton yarn decreased by 661,000 lb. to over 26½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 80·32 lakhs to Rs. 3·84 crores in value, owing mainly to a marked fall in the arrivals from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United Kingdom, which were mainly of higher counts, fell by nearly 2¼ million lb. to 5¼ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 86·43 lakhs to Rs. 1·02 crore in value. On the other hand arrivals from Japan advanced by 3 million lb. to 21 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 14·66 lakhs to Rs. 2·79 crores in value. A noteworthy feature of the arrivals from Japan in the year under review was that supplies of lower counts have again fallen while those of higher counts show a notable improvement. Her despatches of 16s to 20s decreased by 272,000 lb. to over 1½ million lb. and 21s to 30s from 370,000 lb. to 150,000 lb. Her sendings of 31s to 40s, on the other hand, improved from 10½ million lb. to 12 million lb. Even the arrivals of higher counts 51s to 60s rose further from 343,000 lb. to 651,000 lb. and those of 61s to 100s and above 100s amounted to 24,000 lb. and 70,000 lb. respectively against none in the preceding year. These figures suggest very forcibly that the Japanese competition in yarn militates more against Lancashire than Bombay. Despatches from China were 56,000 lb. only against 326,000 lb. in the last year. During the year under report imports of mercerised cotton yarn amounted to 2¾ million lb. valued at Rs. 63·77 lakhs as against over 2½ million lb. valued at Rs. 71·07 lakhs. The chief source of supply was Japan, the

(The figures are shown in millions).

	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	28s. to 30s	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	28s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1921-1922 ..	3·42	15·48	31·18	39·75	14·87	400
1922-1923 ..	4·52	14·36	23·87	39·72	14·13	497
1923-1924 ..	·84	11·77	23·55	41·95	15·93	398
1924-1925 ..	·63	15·55	27·21	50·48	19·85	474
1925-1926 ..	·42	15·51	26·65	51·12	19·00	423

share of the United Kingdom being 10 per cent. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the import from abroad.

The production of yarn was naturally affected adversely by the mill strike.

D. Silk, raw, manufactured and artificial.—Imports of raw silk again fell by 222,000 lb. to 875,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23·33 lakhs to Rs. 61·31 Lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from Hongkong and Japan. The arrivals from China and Siam show a small improvement in quantity but a fall in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps fell by 947,000 lb. to 524,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 64·94 lakhs to Rs. 33·72 lakhs in value, due to a reduction in imports from all the supplying countries notably Japan, Italy and China.

Imports of silk piecegoods, the most important item in the group, again improved in quantity by over 1¼ million yards to nearly 13 million yards but declined in value by Rs. 14·22 lakhs to Rs. 1·65 crore owing to lower prices. Shipments from China, France and the United Kingdom, notably from the

first named country, were larger, while those from Japan and Hongkong fell off. The market was at one time perturbed by rumours of large imports into India *viâ* Siam, on which no import duty was paid. As a result of representations made by the Trade, silk goods imported over the land frontier of Siam were made liable to import duty. Arrivals of silk mixtures also improved slightly in quantity by 62,000 yards to over 1½ million yards but decreased in value by Rs. 1·32 lakh to Rs. 18·32 lakhs. The improvement in quantity was due to larger supplies from Japan and Switzerland, especially from the former, but imports from Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom were on a smaller scale.

The steady progress noticed in artificial silk yarn in the two preceding years continued during the year under review and supplies rose by over 1 million lb. to 2 million lb. and by Rs. 24·26 lakhs to Rs. 56·19 lakhs in value ; the chief sources of supply were Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also improved by 105,000 yards to over 9½ million yards in quantity but fell by Rs. 15·38 lakhs to Rs. 85·94 lakhs in value. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland.

E. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved considerably in quantity by 782,000 lb. to 4½ million lb. owing chiefly to larger imports from Persia ; prices were lower and the value increased to a very small extent from Rs. 36·14 lakhs to Rs. 37·08 lakhs. Supplies from Australia increased by Rs. 1·24 lakh but those from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 3·36 lakhs. Most of the Persian wool is re-shipped to foreign countries. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool declined to a small extent owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom though imports from Germany improved by Rs. 1·28 lakh. Imports of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in this group, decreased by Rs. 2·32 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 crore due chiefly to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany. Arrivals from Italy, on the other hand, improved by Rs. 8·35 lakhs to Rs. 19·04 lakhs, and from Belgium by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4·65 lakhs, both countries sending mainly piecegoods of cheaper qualities. The United Kingdom, the chief source of supply, supplied 63 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other manufactures of wool, particularly carpets and rugs, showed increases. Imports of shawls have declined.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	586.0	658.7	1,050.3	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8
1	Cotton, raw ..	.5	2.1	..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	239.7	299.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9
3	Hides and skins, raw. ..	..	..	..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	63.7	138.1	113.5	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5
5	Wool Manufactures ..	4.3	12.9	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4
6	Metals and Ores ..	14.6	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9
7	Spices ..	9.4	19.5	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1
8	Apparel ..	6.3	4.6	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4
9	Gums and Resins ..	16.1	11.7	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0
10	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	12.9	6.0	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3
11	Hardware ..	9.0	4.0	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5
12	Coal and coke ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5
13	Oils ..	3.0	.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3
14	Postal articles ..	6.9	8.9	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8
15	Fruits and Vegetables ..	48.9	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0
16	Machinery and Millwork.	2.4	1.6	3.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0
17	Glass and Glassware ..	6.2	5.4	9.6	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9
18	Fish ..	5.8	6.4	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6
19	Matches ..	2.7	2.3	7.8	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8
20	Drugs and medicines ..	7.4	4.8	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3
21	Silk Manufactures ..	9.7	9.3	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1
22	Leather ..	.4	.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2
23	Ivory, unmanufactured ..	6.5	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9
24	Tea ..	5.2	3.6	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
25	Coffee ..	1.4	5.2	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
Mesopotamia	69·95	51·45	—18·50
Persia	83·29	71·25	—12·04
United Kingdom	244·82	199·27	—45·55
Arabia	95·09	58·79	—36·30
Aden	46·13	21·46	—24·67
Tanganyika Territory	12·25	6·96	—5·29
Kenya Colony	43·31	23·79	—19·52
Other European Countries	69·23	77·00	+7·77
Japan	164·36	128·45	—35·91
Hongkong	11·09	9·85	—1·24
Ceylon	25·19	22·55	—2·64
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	20·85	24·79	+3·94
United States of America	23·51	15·40	—11·11
Zanzibar and Pemba	22·99	11·06	—11·93

33. There was a very marked falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 2·33 crores and falling to Rs. 7·58 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 75 lakhs of this fall due partly to the fact that East African cotton was shipped direct to the United Kingdom instead of *via* Bombay, and partly to Japan finding it less profitable to import East African cotton than in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 87 lakhs in re-export of cotton manufactures reflects the smaller imports during the year and the general trade depression which prevailed, East Africa, Aden, Arabia and Mesopotamia all took smaller quantities. Re-exports of sugar contracted further by 4,800 tons to 10,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 32·28 lakhs to Rs. 30·53 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller reshipments to Persia, Zanzibar and Pemba, Mesopotamia and Arabia. Direct shipments from the United Kingdom to these countries apparently increased and Karachi obtained also a larger share in this trade. On the other hand 1,500 tons went to the United Kingdom against none in the last year. Re-exports of raw hides and skins which consisted almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins also fell by 136 tons to 307 tons in quantity and by Rs. 29·4 lakhs to Rs. 1·1 crore in value, due to smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and to cessation of demand from Canada.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-1924.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1925-1926.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste) ..	23,51,13,336	52,33,96,940	63,28,05,578	62,75,94,273	—49·11	66·27
2	Seeds ..	11,76,69,123	8,49,66,944	12,40,21,662	11,80,80,355	—59·61	12·46
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	1,17,60,653	5,55,27,361	4,86,52,801	3,73,50,628	—113·02	3·94
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	8,56,57,468	8,41,20,532	3,64,99,928	2,90,48,845	—74·51	3·07
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	3,44,42,749	1,98,04,083	2,50,57,544	2,66,90,083	+16·32	2·82
6	Wool, Raw ..	1,19,80,789	2,06,86,219	2,57,10,180	1,70,46,964	—86·63	1·80
7	Postal Articles ..	48,18,886	96,93,133	1,20,37,105	1,23,27,781	+2·91	1·30
8	Metals and ores ..	87,94,004	83,23,353	80,29,276	85,15,523	+4·86	·90
9	Leather ..	71,11,118	1,01,58,153	99,80,701	78,35,992	—21·45	·83
10	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	59,33,456	1,14,48,379	47,98,290	62,95,215	+14·97	·66
11	Oil cakes ..	10,43,015	22,40,039	55,80,509	54,67,137	—1·13	·58
12	Spices ..	21,39,034	38,50,007	35,05,383	52,18,910	+17·13	·55
13	Hemp, Raw ..	32,91,299	30,58,779	54,93,018	48,16,465	—6·77	·51

14	Myrabolans	36,25,307	31,55,345	47,54,651	35,39,322	-12.15	.37
15	Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	32,54,860	53,26,786	35,21,527	-18.05	.37
16	Tea	9,78,448	35,55,131	28,78,500	28,98,925	+ 19	.31
17	Oils	9,69,536	39,77,150	40,75,616	28,78,037	-11.98	.30
18	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	7,58,821	13,53,711	15,16,007	23,85,094	+ 8.69	.25
19	Tobacco	9,60,666	21,65,218	30,69,614	22,81,703	-7.88	.24
20	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	11,25,606	15,74,383	21,28,570	+ 5.54	.23
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,644	21,24,124	16,18,702	17,28,395	+ 1.10	.18
22	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	8,75,194	14,08,245	15,88,083	+ 1.80	.17
23	Manures	16,14,755	12,18,573	14,19,352	11,28,856	-2.90	.12
24	Gums and Resins	8,50,373	8,18,093	6,69,982	11,36,039	+ 4.66	.12
25	Bristles	..	6,12,565	15,30,270	11,27,675	-4.03	.12
26	Fish	7,47,974	7,15,846	10,59,414	9,25,240	-1.34	.10
27	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	14,88,819	14,96,309	8,99,927	-5.96	.10
28	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	7,21,219	8,00,609	7,04,412	- .96	.07
29	Coffee	2,05,289	10,37,705	6,33,034	7,01,006	+ .68	.07
30	Books, printed and Printed Matter	3,89,684	3,87,591	5,94,065	6,55,746	+ .62	.07
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	3,68,337	4,68,729	5,13,468	5,00,105	- .13	.05
32	Furniture and Cabinetware	3,14,317	5,06,118	3,57,754	2,75,473	- .82	.03
33	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn meal	10,03,867	2,70,460	2,27,883	2,68,444	+ .40	.03

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1923-1924.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1925-26.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
34	Apparel	3,95,584	6,79,101	6,90,778	2,60,384	—4.30	.63
35	Sugar	4,00,868	6,50,212	3,72,937	1,95,363	—1.78	.02
36	Other Articles	3,96,12,843	42,67,626	72,92,604	90,83,962	+17.91	.95
	Total Merchandise	58,81,47,683	87,26,72,918	98,60,52,738	94,73,79,559	—38.6.73	100.00

35. The principal feature of the export trade was that the total value of Indian produce exported has again fallen from Rs. 98·6 crores to Rs. 94·74 crores. This fall is attributable mainly to a large shrinkage in shipments of cotton manufactures, raw wool, cotton yarn and seeds. On the other hand such principal articles, as grain, pulse and flour, raw hides and skins and metals and ores, record improvements. The most important articles have been treated separately in subsequent paragraphs. Of the other articles not so treated the following deserve notice. The total value of tea exported was practically stationary but the quantity declined to a small extent as a result of smaller despatches to Persia. The decrease of Rs. 12·15 lakhs in myrabolams was due to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom, the continental countries and the United States of America. Exports of groundnut cakes decreased by Rs. 7·47 lakhs to Rs. 25·66 lakhs owing chiefly to reduced demand from the United Kingdom and Germany, but Ceylon and Belgium increased their takings considerably. The improvement of Rs. 3·06 lakhs in linseed cake was due to larger shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium, the United Kingdom taking 900 tons less than in the previous year. Exports of raw hemp declined from Rs. 54·93 lakhs to Rs. 48·16 lakhs in consequence of smaller demand from the United Kingdom and France; while shipments of spices were larger by Rs. 17·13 lakhs to Rs. 52·19 lakhs owing to larger despatches of pepper to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, Egypt and the United States of America for which the poor crop in the Straits Settlements is largely accountable.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—The principal items under this head are wheat, wheatflour and rice. Exports of wheat fell by 16,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 17·77 lakhs to Rs. 79·16 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Italy and France which took 10,000 and 1,000 tons against 36,000 and 3,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Mesopotamia, on the other hand, increased by 2,000 tons to 13,000 tons and 6,000 tons to 9,000 tons respectively. Exports of wheatflour decreased from 24,000 tons to 22,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57·52 lakhs to Rs. 55·48 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Ceylon and Egypt, Persian purchases being 3,000 tons more than in the last year. Shipments of rice, on the other hand, improved by 12,000 tons to 27,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 24·41 lakhs to Rs. 63·48 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger takings by Mesopotamia, Persia and Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments of lentils and jawar and bajra improved but those of other food grains declined.

37. *Hides and Skins (raw and tanned).*—The trade recovered somewhat from the set back noticed last year and exports of raw hides increased from 55 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh to 417 tons valued at Rs. 7·1 lakhs in the year under review. The improvement was due to better trade with Italy which took 188 tons against 42 tons and also to German purchases amounting to 179 tons against none in the previous year. Shipments of tanned hides, on the other hand, declined by 465 tons to 954 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18·06 lakhs to Rs. 38·91 lakhs in value due chiefly to a reduced demand from the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins improved by 577 tons to 3,979 tons in quantity and by Rs. 9·01 lakhs to Rs. 55·85 lakhs in value as a result of

larger purchases by the United States of America. Shipments to that country advanced by 897 tons to 3,259 tons while those to the United Kingdom contracted by 356 tons to 225 tons. Exports of tanned or dressed skins were also down by 159 tons to 626 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5.41 lakhs to Rs. 33.71 lakhs in value as a result of reduced demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

38. *Metals and Ores*.—Manganese ore is the principal item in this group and the total quantity of the ore shipped from British India fell from 639,000 tons to 564,000 tons in the year under review. While Bengal and Madras sent 57,000 tons and 20,000 tons less, Bombay improved its share by 2,000 tons owing to larger exports to Belgium which took 75,000 tons against 62,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Germany were larger by 4,000 tons and those to the Netherlands and the United States of America by 1,000 tons each; those to France and the United Kingdom decreased by 13,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds*.—Oilseeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. The total shipments improved to a small extent in quantity by 3,000 tons to 519,000 tons but decreased in value by Rs. 59.61 lakhs to Rs. 11.81 crores as a result of lower prices. A feature of the year was that three of the six important items under this head, viz., linseed, rape seed and cotton seed show decreases, the most marked being in linseed. Exports of linseed fell by 34,000 tons to 153,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 86.93 lakhs to Rs. 4.21 crores in value owing chiefly to a falling off in the demand from France and the United Kingdom, while sesamum, castor seed and groundnuts record noticeable increases. The increase in groundnuts was indeed striking and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 39,000 tons to 85,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 88.1 lakhs to Rs. 2.16 crores in value. The bulk of the additional exports was taken by France and Italy.

Seeds.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<i>Linseed—</i>							
United Kingdom ..	69,679	1,87,01,032	40,606	1,29,76,772	36,704	1,00,77,979	Tons. —9,902 Rs. —26,98,793
Italy ..	23,376	63,35,443	39,387	1,03,73,015	38,105	99,75,815	—1,282 —3,97,200
France ..	34,811	92,78,800	62,790	1,67,38,578	38,316	1,13,68,208	—24,474 —53,80,370
Belgium ..	6,509	17,73,219	7,872	21,48,695	11,947	32,05,986	+4,075 +10,57,291
Germany ..	1,290	3,58,199	4,975	13,91,785	6,551	17,16,808	+1,576 +3,25,023
Netherlands ..	6,000	16,37,525	9,120	25,43,392	9,880	27,09,522	+780 +1,66,130
Spain ..	6,440	17,55,055	12,117	33,02,194	9,000	23,60,375	—3,117 —9,41,819
Greece ..	950	2,54,749	250	69,124	1,700	4,12,124	+1,450 +3,43,000
Other countries ..	151	41,703	4,236	12,23,804	930	2,57,912	—3,306 —9,65,892
Total ..	149,206	4,01,35,725	187,353	5,07,67,359	153,133	4,20,74,729	—34,220 —86,92,630
<i>Sesamum (oil or jingji)—</i>							
Germany ..	200	64,000	900	2,21,862	2,000	6,02,777	+1,100 +3,80,915
Italy ..	805	2,53,297	16,514	53,74,725	10,835	31,54,126	—5,679 —22,20,599
Austria ..	145	46,187	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	4,680	13,06,449	4,705	12,76,628	8,307	22,04,240	+3,602 +9,27,612
Netherlands ..	300	90,007	2,075	5,97,224	4,475	13,07,914	+2,400 +7,10,690
Belgium ..	..	..	400	1,18,345	1,100	3,14,820	+700 +1,96,475
Ceylon ..	1,547	5,10,771	1,061	3,36,411	1,323	4,05,350	+262 +68,939
Aden and Dependencies ..	42	14,650	148	55,064	393	1,66,428	+245 +1,11,364
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	5	1,040	+5 +1,040

Seeds.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase of decrease in 1925-26.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<i>Sesamum (oil or jinji)</i> —contd.							
Denmark ..	500	1,00,000	200	56,000	1,000	3,00,000	Tons. +800 Rs. +2,44,000
Turkey European ..	..	..	..	..	1,013	3,28,318	+1,013 +3,28,318
Other Native States in Arabia ..	349	1,29,049	213	1,35,205	390	1,53,426	+186 +18,221
Egypt ..	89	17,995	1,099	3,65,209	2,448	9,13,194	+1,349 +5,47,985
Other countries ..	273	87,116	243	84,590	781	2,43,267	+538 +1,58,677
<i>rape seed</i> —	8,900	26,79,511	27,558	86,21,263	34,079	1,00,94,900	+6,521 +14,73,637
Germany ..	925	2,00,697	100	22,760	130	35,861	+30 +13,111
France ..	2,750	6,10,475	1,580	3,87,450	550	1,31,750	—1,030 —2,55,700
Netherlands ..	200	44,060	100	29,009	905	2,23,586	+805 +1,94,589
Belgium ..	10	2,100	20	4,600	..	..	—20 —4,600
Italy ..	22,624	50,50,085	24,478	59,94,908	12,336	32,30,990	—12,142 —27,63,918
United Kingdom ..	16,810	36,28,504	11,338	26,08,464	6,271	15,33,721	—5,067 —10,74,743
Spain ..	450	1,06,125	1,290	3,26,729	1,060	2,79,033	—230 —47,696
Austria ..	2,300	5,17,757	..	..	..	..	..
Norway ..	650	1,34,250	400	93,500	200	49,750	—200 —43,750
Other countries ..	299	1,15,966	1,814	4,68,651	498	1,34,042	—1,316 —3,34,609
<i>cotton seed</i> —	47,018	1,04,08,959	41,120	99,36,652	21,950	56,18,735	—19,170 —43,17,317
United Kingdom ..	111,633	1,30,34,401	117,423	1,40,68,807	1,20,017	1,31,02,470	+3,494 —9,66,337
Egypt ..	..	..	8,240	9,24,725	3,290	3,41,337	—4,950 —5,83,388
Other countries ..	775	1,08,328	219	45,079	643	94,448	+424 +49,369
Total ..	112,408	1,31,42,759	125,882	1,50,38,611	124,850	1,35,38,255	—1,032 —15,00,365

Castor seed—

United Kingdom ..	14,196	33,08,246	18,170	54,93,636	25,420	59,74,353	+ 7,250	+ 4,30,717
United States of America ..	10,450	29,39,705	18,772	58,79,063	24,650	57,96,890	+ 5,878	— 82,173
France ..	16,554	44,48,683	11,156	33,38,717	16,760	40,29,261	+ 5,604	+ 6,90,544
Belgium ..	3,100	7,98,067	3,065	8,59,627	5,436	12,99,822	+ 2,431	+ 4,31,195
Italy ..	5,665	15,19,601	9,862	29,70,856	7,392	18,82,049	— 1,970	— 10,88,807
Spain ..	1,850	4,83,124	2,451	7,31,362	2,575	6,23,142	+ 124	— 1,08,220
Other countries ..	282	76,190	1,219	3,57,276	921	2,35,144	— 298	— 1,22,132
Total ..	52,097	1,39,75,706	64,635	1,96,30,537	83,654	1,98,31,661	+ 19,019	+ 2,01,124

Groundnuts—

France ..	20,739	58,98,566	10,394	29,56,521	26,251	66,94,327	+ 14,857	+ 37,37,806
Germany ..	967	2,73,201	4,176	13,43,949	11,642	29,26,578	+ 7,466	+ 15,82,629
Belgium ..	1,160	3,16,266	4,275	13,24,858	2,389	6,27,441	— 1,886	— 6,97,417
United Kingdom ..	5,290	15,19,431	11,000	32,70,827	6,320	15,80,201	— 4,680	— 16,90,620
Netherlands ..	1,620	4,23,822	4,396	12,09,127	6,745	16,44,985	+ 2,349	+ 3,45,858
Italy ..	1,669	4,78,885	3,493	10,31,534	18,422	45,58,880	+ 14,929	+ 35,27,356
Spain ..	1,200	3,39,235	7,675	13,98,129	12,125	30,31,848	+ 4,450	+ 16,33,719
Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	3,00,000	+ 1,000	+ 3,00,000
Other countries ..	215	70,892	540	1,54,204	720	2,24,984	+ 180	+ 70,780
Total ..	32,700	93,20,297	45,949	1,27,79,139	84,614	2,16,89,244	+ 38,665	+ 88,10,105

Other seeds

..	32,708	93,64,477	23,667	72,48,701	17,118	53,12,831	— 6,549	— 10,35,870
Total Seeds ..	435,037	9,90,27,404	516,164	12,40,21,662	519,398	11,80,60,355	+ 3,234	— 59,61,307

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—A heavy fall in prices was the most marked feature of the year. The American cotton crop for 1925-26 season has been definitely reported to be the largest on record, namely in the neighbourhood of 17 million bales and this followed on another large crop of over 13 million bales in 1924. The 1924-25 crop in India constituted a record amounting to over 6 million bales and the yield of 1925-26 has been nearly as large. The growth of cotton in other parts of the world was also satisfactory. The natural effect was a gradual decline in prices: it is surprising indeed that the fall was not heavier. Due to the uncertain position of the American crop in the beginning of the 1925 season fluctuations were irregular. At the end of March 1925 the spot price for middling American was 14·07*d.* In April it fell to 13·43*d.* and May saw a further fall to 12·71*d.* From this point it rose to 13·48*d.* in June and again to 13·71*d.* in July. From August it took a downward turn in sympathy with the prospects of a bumper crop, and it closed at 9·50*d.* at the end of March 1926. Prices in Bombay were above American parity. The Indian crop was large but much of it was inferior in quality being damaged by the late unseasonable rains. The rate for Broach, which stood at Rs. 497 at the end of March 1925, fluctuated between Rs. 450 and Rs. 470 till the middle of May when it dropped to Rs. 427. The quotation then took an upward turn and closed at Rs. 444 old contracts. The new contract opened on 2nd June at Rs. 414 and fell to Rs. 400 in the same month. Thereafter prices continued to rise reaching Rs. 445 in the third week of September. From then the price steadily declined till the end of December when it reached Rs. 365. During January and February 1926 it fluctuated between Rs. 355 and Rs. 360 and thereafter it steadily declined, closing at Rs. 352 by the end of March 1926.

In view of abundant supplies of American cotton and the comparatively high prices of Indian cotton, continental spinners were induced to purchase a large quantity of American cotton. In consequence shipments to Europe were on a somewhat smaller scale than in the previous year. On the other hand, owing to the uncertainty of conditions in China, both that country and Japan took considerably large supplies and total shipments exceeded the previous year by 73,000 tons. The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table:—

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1924-25.		1925-1926.		Increase or decrease in 1925-1926.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,470	1,82,58,877	14,063	1,67,09,392	+533	-15,49,485
Germany	14,044	1,76,74,869	14,611	1,63,47,569	+567	-13,27,300
Netherlands	1,902	21,44,823	2,434	24,37,947	+532	+2,93,124
Belgium	22,331	3,16,05,294	25,546	3,07,50,706	+3,215	-8,54,588
France	18,805	2,75,80,833	25,165	3,00,27,044	+6,360	+24,46,211
Spain	12,594	1,99,19,922	7,370	90,35,197	-5,224	-1,08,84,725
Ceylon	753	10,69,808	1,349	21,38,530	+596	+10,68,722
Italy	49,030	7,67,00,528	49,822	5,08,56,291	-8,208	-2,58,44,237
Austria	1,376	22,17,471	289	3,37,700	-1,087	-18,79,771
China	35,943	5,46,00,430	70,920	9,15,00,984	+34,977	+3,69,00,554
Japan	242,351	36,84,27,320	281,746	36,57,90,068	+39,395	-26,37,252
Indo China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	4,222	74,10,670	7,441	94,73,345	+2,619	+20,62,675
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	3,202	38,16,242	2,416	19,21,570	-786	-18,94,672
Other countries	1,128	13,78,491	643	5,67,930	-485	-8,10,561
Total	421,751	63,28,05,578	494,815	62,78,94,273	+73,064	-49,11,305

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past three years :—

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,050,855	3,62,977	1,477,151	4,52,664	748,689	1,90,159	—728,462	—2,62,505
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,414,946	7,20,507	1,994,603	5,82,858	1,656,631	4,43,587	—327,972	—1,39,271
Bahrain Islands ..	477,358	1,62,502	680,680	2,00,842	646,943	2,04,181	—43,747	+ 3,339
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	582,015	1,88,528	473,412	1,39,757	421,108	1,01,827	—52,304	—37,930
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,701,017	6,25,712	2,046,863	7,27,562	1,476,559	4,66,557	—570,304	2,61,005
Mesopotamia ..	9,617,595	29,32,460	13,090,690	36,88,383	10,663,458	25,57,001	—2,427,232	—11,31,382
Other Native States in Arabia ..	391,805	1,20,609	220,131	63,551	373,088	1,12,438	+ 152,957	+ 48,887
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,916,820	11,30,485	4,185,526	15,87,907	3,922,302	13,44,705	—263,224	—2,43,202
Egypt ..	234,709	69,226	166,513	32,424	372,650	95,798	+ 267,137	+ 63,374
Portuguese East Africa ..	6,053,608	18,40,967	6,626,367	17,29,059	5,536,810	14,36,462	—1,089,557	—2,92,597
Italian East Africa ..	745,702	2,44,916	731,891	1,67,074	867,675	1,93,819	+ 135,784	+ 26,745
Tanganyika Territory ..	2,780,109	10,56,382	4,976,092	18,29,136	3,496,722	11,37,162	—1,478,370	—6,91,974
Siam ..	131,958	55,139	435,924	1,50,125	734,380	1,86,615	+ 298,456	+ 36,490
Persia ..	2,942,961	7,65,962	5,549,073	13,29,045	4,129,828	9,19,576	—1,419,245	—4,09,469
Other countries ..	1,046,082	3,62,667	1,114,462	3,89,825	1,859,062	6,74,903	+ 714,600	+ 2,85,078
Total Grey ..	33,087,531	1,06,42,139	43,718,388	1,30,70,212	36,875,905	1,00,64,790	—6,842,483	—30,05,422
White ..	1,176,625	3,88,533	861,793	3,19,189	5,69,946	1,76,298	—291,847	—1,42,891

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-'26.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—								
Aden and Dependencies ..	3,751,409	16,93,192	3,697,546	14,52,085	2,807,697	10,78,696	-889,849	-3,73,389
Bahrain Islands ..	3,982,737	15,67,695	5,616,550	19,24,365	3,921,035	12,95,808	-2,395,515	-6,38,557
Ceylon ..	2,542,640	14,25,335	1,811,499	9,35,124	2,327,063	11,71,743	+515,654	+2,36,619
Natal ..	1,400,005	8,21,329	1,041,227	4,37,461	1,413,375	4,18,796	+373,148	-18,605
Egypt ..	2,143,910	6,99,626	1,762,510	5,45,459	2,336,466	6,01,719	+573,896	+56,560
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate),	3,253,722	13,46,561	2,851,214	12,19,663	3,623,273	13,23,312	+774,059	+1,04,309
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,587,225	6,76,537	1,405,700	5,91,493	1,213,451	4,60,653	-192,339	-1,30,840
Anglo Egyptian Sudan ..	1,722,834	8,32,216	1,996,147	8,98,167	1,319,390	5,11,014	-676,757	-2,97,163
Mesopotamia ..	36,882,895	80,62,837	35,566,783	88,03,523	22,882,326	51,12,990	-12,624,457	-36,90,533
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	2,738,735	10,58,955	2,483,594	8,68,343	2,106,883	6,99,892	-376,711	-1,68,451
Other Native States in Arabia ..	3,501,478	12,65,659	3,207,517	12,44,100	1,841,778	6,61,529	-1,365,739	-5,82,671
Persia ..	24,046,560	76,81,439	27,205,362	94,31,527	24,396,700	70,15,376	-2,808,662	-24,16,161
Siam ..	1,706,605	13,78,225	1,621,190	12,89,197	1,474,548	9,21,624	-146,642	-3,67,673
Portuguese East Africa ..	2,299,926	8,81,989	2,681,506	9,66,762	3,294,590	10,43,683	+613,085	+76,921
Tanganyika Territory ..	1,434,482	5,49,042	1,807,418	7,67,211	3,457,510	11,89,407	+1,650,092	+4,22,266
Other countries ..	5,080,276	20,02,797	3,749,747	15,04,569	5,006,124	18,87,824	+1,346,377	+3,83,255
Total Coloured ..	92,035,449	3,16,73,421	98,445,509	3,27,98,629	82,814,149	2,63,94,626	-15,631,360	-74,04,003
Total Piece-goods ..	126,299,605	4,27,04,093	143,025,690	4,61,88,030	120,280,000	3,56,35,714	-22,765,690	-1,05,52,316

The depression which characterised the mill industry during the two preceding years settled down more heavily than ever during the year under review. Prices of cloth and yarn were continually falling. The price of standard longcloth continued at the low level of Re. 1-4-6 till the end of April. From this point a further decline set in and by the middle of September reached Re. 1-2-0. Thereafter owing to the closing of the mills the rate improved but only to a small extent and that too temporarily. The off take during the period of the strike was poor and prices again sagged, closing at Re. 1-1-6 at the end of December. Lack of confidence rendered business on a wholesale basis impossible and whatever sales were effected were made at unremunerative rates. Production, particularly of coloured cloth, fell off to a very marked extent, as compared with the preceding year. In consequence total shipments, during the year fell by 22½ million yards to 120 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 1·05 crore to Rs. 3·56 crores in value. Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia and most of the countries in East Africa, which are the principal markets took smaller quantities, the decrease being more marked in the takings of Mesopotamia and Persia, where the competition of Japan in Greys and of Italy in Susi checks had a detrimental effect on Bombay's exports. The percentage shares of grey and coloured piecegoods remained unchanged. Mesopotamia continued the largest buyer of grey piecegoods and Persia of coloured piecegoods, closely followed by Mesopotamia.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade :—

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

				Grey.		Coloured.	
				Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	..	..	..	512	460	636	392
1919-20	..	..	..	725	359	869	238
1920-21	..	..	..	473	320	660	131
1921-22	..	..	..	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	..	..	..	305	512	898	126
1923-24	..	..	..	330	404	920	107
1924-25	..	..	..	437	317	984	119
1925-26	..	..	..	309	152	828	98

The exports of both grey and coloured Indian piecegoods, particularly of the latter, show notable decreases. Re-exports of foreign greys and coloured goods also fell considerably.

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		Increase or decrease in 1925-26.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	L's.	Rs.
United Kingdom	848,290	7,59,957	505,637	4,77,234	325,928	2,44,624	—179,709	—2,32,610
Egypt	4,552,560	41,06,372	6,666,618	67,13,515	5,095,150	47,92,717	—1,571,468	—19,20,798
Aden and Dependencies	2,244,990	23,76,123	2,853,240	32,84,395	2,613,090	26,85,051	—240,150	—5,99,344
China	660,000	6,02,500	....	....	8	10	+8	+10
Hongkong	19,653,640	1,81,33,011	14,128,010	1,35,55,870	9,444,904	81,36,722	—4,683,106	—54,19,148
Italy	....	....	26,656	26,637	1,251,880	9,37,536	+1,225,224	+9,10,899
Turkey European	444,460	3,82,867	364,200	3,54,693	785,200	7,36,553	+421,000	+3,81,830
Siam	1,227,900	11,77,930	1,428,600	15,36,937	1,679,040	15,42,612	+250,440	+5,675
Persia	2,313,860	25,49,460	3,227,025	36,01,229	3,617,190	37,04,713	+390,165	+1,03,484
Straits Settlements	1,387,700	14,69,187	810,290	8,96,593	1,085,080	10,72,167	+274,790	+1,75,574
Mesopotamia	832,400	7,55,044	921,000	9,21,151	796,516	7,01,245	—124,484	—2,19,906
Syria	2,132,800	20,30,522	2,376,314	23,08,539	1,782,400	16,30,298	—593,914	—6,78,241
Other countries	1,637,907	16,37,412	2,753,259	28,23,135	3,059,162	28,64,637	+305,903	+41,492
Total	37,936,447	3,50,80,385	36,060,849	3,64,99,928	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	—4,525,301	—74,51,083

For largely the same reasons the yarn trade was also disappointing. The price of yarn steadily declined in sympathy with that of cotton. The general demand was not attractive and hence there was no scope for operations on a big scale. The net result was that exports of yarn again declined by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to $31\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 74·51 lakhs to Rs. 2·9 crores in value. Italy, European Turkey, Persia and Straits Settlements increased their demand, but there was a heavy falling off in shipments to Hongkong, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Syria. Though figures are not available, it is more than probable that Japanese competition has contributed mainly to this result.

D. Wool, Raw.—The improvement noticed last year due largely to the high prices obtaining in the United Kingdom did not continue in the year under review owing to a general fall in prices and exports fell by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to nearly 18 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 86·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·7 crore in value mainly owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Despatches to the United States of America and France also declined by Rs. 2·36 lakhs and Rs. 1·29 lakh. Germany took none against 144,000 lb. in the last year.

Foreign Countries—	12-65	19-19	..	14	25	..	..	08	..	..	00	..	06	11
Europe—														
Hungary ..	2,80-37	2,82-23	1-61	3-21	2-94	4,71-48	4,23-79	4,33-45	6-79	3-90	4-24	4-34	3-59	3-67
Belgium ..	1,32-69	1,47-61	2-22	1-52	1-87	6,87-54	6,52-13	6,65-00	9-90	6-01	6-50	6-26	4-01	4-49
France ..	8,03-60	5,38-93	9-64	9-20	7-46	5,02-15	2,67-02	2,68-05	7-23	2-47	2-62	8-37	5-47	4-73
Germany ..	2,33-30	2,41-56	2-17	2-67	3-06	4,16-13	11,11-57	8,05-13	5-09	10-25	7-87	4-18	6-87	5-77
Italy ..	1,67-60	32-76	40-83	2-68	3-51	2,69-25	24-63	5-66	3-88	2-23	0-5	3-31	2-29	2-26
Austria ..	7-94	5-83	0-9	0-9	0-7	61-03	2,69-60	1,62-34	8-8	2-48	1-59	5-0	1-42	0-3
Spain ..	29-63	90-80	1,16-63	4-7	1-48	20-53	90-86	1,09-59	3-0	8-4	1-07	3-8	0-3	1-25
Netherlands ..	17-48	42-04	48-59	2-8	0-2	2-35	4-52	2-59	0-3	0-4	0-3	1-5	2-4	2-8
Sweden ..	82-41	90-76	..	9-4	1-45	..	0-1	1-2	..	..	0-0	..	4-2	5-0
Czechoslovakia ..	18-50	16-65	1-6	2-1	2-1	9-6	1-33	7-7	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-8	1-0	1-0
Norway ..	1,08-12	9-98	6-4	1-24	1-27	..	5-3	4-7	..	..	0-0	0-30	5-5	5-5
Switzerland ..	33-88	13-47	..	3-8	1-7	..	..	..	..	..	0-0	..	1-7	0-7
Georgia ..	17-38	14-06	0-4	2-0	1-8	18-05	32-82	46-63	2-26	3-30	4-6	1-8	2-6	3-3
Other Countries ..	12,51-82	18,96-44	20-02	21-70	21-24	24,50-07	28,78-81	25,60-48	35-37	20-53	24-44	28-05	24-38	23-04
Asia—														
Japan ..	2,02-52	8,68-35	3-24	9-94	11-26	16,42-48	38,53-96	37,92-06	23-04	35-52	37-07	13-98	24-11	23-83
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao), ..	1,36-66	2,07-32	2-19	2-37	2-41	4,10-72	5,49-72	9,19-18	5-91	5-06	8-98	4-15	3-86	6-12
Persia ..	50-07	1,67-36	1,41-18	1-92	1-79	1,10-14	2,67-43	2,39-68	1-59	2-47	2-34	1-28	2-22	2-10
Java ..	1,58-80	2,24-29	2,95-57	2-54	2-57	3-74	3-54	4-12	0-3	0-3	0-4	1-22	1-16	1-65
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	43-81	48-15	45-27	7-0	5-5	48-20	63-60	51-93	6-69	5-9	5-1	7-0	5-7	5-4
Other Native States in Arabia ..	9-67	4-94	5-68	1-6	0-7	78-02	60-36	40-99	8-86	5-6	4-0	6-9	8-3	2-6
Siam ..	25-27	17-77	9-82	4-0	2-13	17-03	38-06	36-88	2-26	3-5	3-6	3-2	2-9	2-6
Borneo Dutch ..	..	0-4	8-31	..	1-1	..	..	..	..	..	0-0	..	..	0-4
Other countries ..	31-11	1-14	14-93	5-1	1-19	28-22	1,10-34	1,27-02	6-68	1-01	1-24	4-6	5-7	7-3
Total Asia ..	6,66-91	15,39-36	15,99-91	10-68	17-62	23,36-68	49,47-07	52,11-86	33-66	45-59	50-94	22-80	38-11	37-53
Africa ..	29-17	33-74	30-43	4-7	3-9	1,31-14	4,92-79	1,64-74	1-89	1-78	1-61	1-21	1-16	1-08
America ..	1,37-50	4,67-04	4,45-32	2-20	4-66	1,13-89	2,27-03	2,32-32	1-64	2-09	2-27	1-91	3-23	3-74
Grand Total ..	62,51-94	87,37-89	78,93-14	160-06	100-00	69,47-33	108,51-47	102,31-65	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

42. The most noticeable feature is that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan, whose share in both Imports and Exports trade has increased, while the United Kingdom's share decreased on both counts. The actual percentages are a rise in imports from Japan from 9·94 to 11·26 and in exports from 35·52 to 37·07, while imports from the United Kingdom fell from 43·32 to 41·65 and exports from 13·47 to 11·31. The share of the British Empire as a whole declined from 38·12 per cent. to 34·56 per cent., imports falling from 55·63 to 52·46 and exports from 24·01 to 20·74. The percentage share of the Continent of Europe also decreased from 24·38 per cent. to 23·04 per cent. owing chiefly to smaller trade with Germany and Italy, the improvements in the shares of France, Belgium and the Netherlands being insignificant. America increased her share from 3·23 per cent. to 3·74.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure fell further by Rs. 4·98 crores to Rs. 32·87 crores owing to smaller arrivals of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, iron and steel, and cotton spinning machinery. Imports from other British possessions also dropped by Rs. 2·22 crores to Rs. 8·54 crores due mainly to contracted imports of sugar from Mauritius, raw cotton from Kenya Colony and coal from Natal, though there was a noticeable increase in the total imports from Australia owing to the arrivals of wheat worth Rs. 31·46 lakhs against none in the previous year. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased by Rs. 2·2 crores to Rs. 16·76 crores due mainly to smaller arrivals of aniline and alizarine dyes and metals from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium and kerosene oil from Georgia, though there were appreciable improvements in the imports of provisions from the Netherlands and artificial silk from Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan, next in importance to the United Kingdom, increased by Rs. 20·73 lakhs owing mainly to larger arrivals of cotton grey piecegoods, cotton yarn and brass, the supplies of silk yarn, noils and warps, silk piecegoods and matches having declined considerably. Imports from China were down by Rs. 17·25 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore in consequence of smaller arrivals of cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and raw silk. Supplies of silk piecegoods from this country showed an appreciable improvement. The decrease of Rs. 26·18 lakhs in the total imports from Persia was mainly due to the exclusion of the imports of fuel oil by the G. I. P. Railway which are being treated as Government Stores from July 1925; larger arrivals of sugar account for the marked increase of Rs. 71·28 lakhs in the total imports from Java. The small improvement in the share of the United States of America was due to larger supplies of kerosene oil, rubber manufactures, cotton fents and motor cars.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place and her share improved from 35·52 per cent. to 37·07 per cent. as a result of her heavy purchases of raw cotton. It is worthy of note that her total purchases from Bombay are some four times larger than the value of the merchandise she exports to this city. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage share of 11·31 against 13·47 in the last year, the decrease being due to restricted shipments of raw wool, seeds, raw cotton and hides and skins both raw and tanned. Among other countries there was a small improvement in the share of France owing to larger shipments of raw cotton. The shares of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands do not show material variations but those of Italy and Spain declined owing to smaller despatches of raw cotton, seeds, and wheat to the

former and of raw cotton to the latter country. China improved her share as a result of increased takings of raw cotton while that of Persia fell owing to a fall in the exports of cotton piecegoods to that country. There was no material variation in the percentage share of the United States of America, larger shipments of Indian skins (raw) being counterbalanced by smaller despatches of raw cotton to that country.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account advanced by Rs. 1·44 crore to Rs. 2·75 crores in the year under review. This advance is largely accounted for by the inclusion under this head since July 1925 of the G. I. P. Railway Stores. The increases of Rs. 24·42 lakhs in machinery and millwork and of Rs. 10·4 lakhs in metals were due to larger importations of “other sorts of machinery” and “rails, chairs and fishplates” respectively. Exports on Government account, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 21·67 lakhs to Rs. 19·43 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of articles not specified and of arms, ammunition and military stores.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Increase or decrease in 1925-26.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	19,94,94,128	72,34,77,740	34,66,42,144	—37,68,35,596
Government ..	27,000	8,40,91,104	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	12,83,54,846	22,09,19,133	16,03,41,011	—6,05,78,122
Government ..	2,15,72,687	2,65,57,211	2,65,580	4,35,088	+2,29,508
Currency notes—					
Private	..	..	61,13,886	31,15,810	—29,98,076
Government ..	..	..	..	2,32,303	+2,32,303
Total, Imports ..	38,83,47,784	43,84,97,289	95,07,16,339	51,07,66,356	—43,99,49,983
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,983	8,58,98,069	32,76,068	22,86,191	—9,89,877
Government ..	70,07,178	1,19,80,019	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	1,88,70,575	3,63,24,768	2,52,72,586	—1,10,52,182
Government ..	18,857	7,21,364	..	..	..
Currency notes—					
Private	..	..	34,75,000	44,00,000	+9,25,000
Government ..	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000	..
Total, Exports ..	7,02,80,452	11,74,70,027	4,55,75,836	3,44,58,777	—1,11,17,059

The unprecedented heavy importations of gold and silver in the previous year were bound to react on the imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the year under review: With the pound sterling linked once more to gold and the rise in the rupee limited, there was little scope for speculative buying. Consequently the total imports of treasure on private account fell from last year's record figure of Rs. 95·07 crores to Rs. 51·08 crores. Imports both of gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 37·68 crores to Rs. 34·66 crores and the latter by Rs. 6·06 crores to Rs. 16·03 crores. The arrivals of gold bullion dropped by Rs. 34·92 crores to Rs. 23·64 crores. The major portion of it came from Natal as the cheapest market imports amounting to Rs. 15·6 crores. The United Kingdom sent Rs. 5·59 crores and America Rs. 1·72 crore only. Imports of sovereigns from the United Kingdom receded by Rs. 5·38 crores to Rs. 4·84 crores, the United States sent Rs. 87,000 worth against Rs. 25·87 lakhs and Switzerland none against Rs. 1·16 crore; receipts from Natal amounted to Rs. 3·92 crores against none in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 85·16 lakhs in other coined gold was due mainly to larger importations of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia and of gold dollars from the United States. Imports of silver on private account declined by Rs. 6·06 crores to Rs. 16·03 crores; the United States of America sent bars worth Rs. 8·8 crores against Rs. 14·07 crores and China sent considerably less than in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 40·96 lakhs in other kinds of uncoined silver was due to no sycee silver coming from China. Imports of Government of India rupees decreased by Rs. 83·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·06 crore owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia, Bahrein Islands and Zanzibar.

Exports of gold and silver on private account also declined, the former by Rs. 9·9 lakhs to Rs. 22·86 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of sovereigns to Bahrein Islands and the latter by Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 2·53 crores due to smaller shipments of bars to China and of Government of India rupees to Ports in the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar.

There were no imports of gold on Government account but those of silver improved by Rs. 2·29 lakhs to Rs. 4·35 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from Rs. 61·14 lakhs to Rs. 31·16 lakhs; while exports rose from Rs. 34·75 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs. Imports on Government account were Rs. 2·32 lakhs against none in the previous year, but exports show little variation.

45. *Shipping*.—Particulars of shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1924-25 and 1925-26 are shown in the following table :—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.*	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662	1,992,169	584	2,224,340	616	2,330,516
	{ In ballast ..	101	271,281	49	146,965	36	103,893
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142	14,882	150	19,098	143	17,724
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	4	937	1	88
Total ..		905	2,278,332	787	2,391,340	796	2,452,221

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1924-1925.		1925-1926.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	402	1,563,419	419	1,662,530
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	49	166,899	70	272,770
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	79	8,848	115	13,244
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	2	843	4	564
Total ..		770	1,951,291	534	1,740,069	608	1,949,138
Grand Total ..		1,675	4,229,623	1,321	4,131,349	1,404	4,401,329

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,321 to 1,404 and the total net tonnage from 4,131,349 to 4,401,329. Of these, steamers numbered 1,141 of the burthen of 4,369,709 as against 1,084 of 4,101,623 tons in the preceding year. The average tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 3,783 against 3,809 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared. —

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,739,773	2,847,285	3,061,758
Japanese	261,757	517,408	470,140
Italian	135,049	337,044	363,923
American	..	135,140	85,902
Norwegian	41,599	29,269	36,470
Greek	12,157	2,874	13,749
Danish	..	6,074	..
French	176,195	47,756	55,700
German	479,116	131,276	202,682
Others	357,040	47,497	79,385
Total	4,202,686	4,101,623	4,369,709

47. *Freights.*—There was a downward tendency in rates to the United Kingdom during the first three months of the year. From July they began to improve and at the end of September they stood at the level of March 1925. Then again they continued to weaken, but in the beginning of January 1926 were up and remained steady to the end of the following month. In March there was a relapse and the rates dropped to a level considerably lower than that obtaining at the opening of the year under report. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1925.	September 1925.	March 1926.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton, raw (measurement)	17/9	19	13/6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	17/9	19	13/6
Castor seed, Cotton seed and Myrabolams (12 cwt.)	14/9	16	10/6
Manganese ore	17/6	17/6	14

Freight rates to other ports :—

				April 1925.	October 1925.	March 1926.
Antwerp—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	13	16	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	16	19	17/6
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunkirk—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	15	16/6	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	18	19/6	17/6
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havre—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	18/6	..	..
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	21/6	..	..
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	17	17	14
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	20	20	17
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genoa—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	12/6	14/6	15/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	16	17/6	18/6
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marseilles—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	13/6	13/6	14/6
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	16	16/6	17/6
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trieste and Venice—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	22/6	14/6	17
Seeds (14·15 cwt.) ..	..	..	..	24	19	19/6
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Now Yark—						
Light seeds ..	..	..	..	25	19	..
Measurement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

48. *Exchange.*—Fluctuations were kept within smaller limits during the year under review by Government fixing their buying rate at 1s. 6-3/16*d.* The year opened with exchange at 1s. 5-27/32*d.* ; it rose to 1s. 6-3/16*d.* at the end of August and remained fairly constant until March when the rupee took a downward turn and touched a point below 1s. 6*d.* on the last day of the year. ✓

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

		Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901:	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1921- 1922.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.	1925- 1926.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
Metals and Ores—									
Brass	Per Cwt.	100	103.47	165.49	129.59	124.07	121.48	117.70	110.66
Copper ..	" "	100	108.52	173.94	149.29	130.87	120.78	109.52	104.55
Iron and Steel	" Ton.	100	94.71	297.38	198.23	157.27	145.63	136.80	129.61
Oils—Kerosene	" Gal.	100	88.88	173.33	173.33	137.78	137.78	133.33	135.55
Sugar, refined	" Ton.	100	93.56	374.82	188.75	153.57	154.11	135.24	97.78
Textiles—									
Cotton—Twist and	" Lb.	100	175.44	485.96	322.81	256.14	296.49	298.25	252.63
Yarn.									
" Piece-goods	" Yd.	100	136.36	418.18	318.18	327.27	327.27	318.18	290.91
Grey.									
" Piece-goods	" "	100	133.33	441.66	366.66	333.33	333.33	308.33	308.33
White.									
" Piece-goods	" "	100	125.00	450.00	356.25	318.75	325.00	306.25	275.00
Coloured printed or dyed.									
Silk—Raw	" Lb.	100	107.26	208.66	198.32	224.86	232.40	227.65	196.09
" —Piece-goods	" Yd.	100	96.43	226.19	214.29	200.00	203.57	183.33	151.19
Wool—Piece-goods	" "	100	108.33	496.43	519.05	377.38	285.71	266.67	273.81
EXPORTS.									
Grain, pulse and flour—									
Rice (Indian)	Per Ton.	100	114.26	240.65	228.05	218.51	227.72	240.61	219.84
Seeds—									
Linseed	" "	100	175.16	247.57	196.39	198.95	197.50	198.95	201.73
Rape ..	" "	100	116.51	216.84	200.84	193.82	175.70	191.78	203.16
Til or Jinjili	" "	100	125.41	251.76	192.10	197.88	191.28	198.75	188.16
Cotton ..	" "	100	163.14	207.58	239.05	229.17	247.71	253.11	229.74
Castor ..	" "	100	119.60	172.58	157.58	174.00	206.99	234.34	182.92
Textiles—									
Cotton, Raw	" "	100	181.72	243.31	233.72	256.00	307.75	325.16	275.60
" Twist and	" Lb.	100	156.66	403.33	316.66	320.00	316.66	336.66	306.66
Yarn.									
" Piece-goods—									
Grey	Per Yd.	100	125.00	375.00	333.33	300.00	266.66	250.00	225.00
White	" "	100	105.26	310.53	273.68	201.05	173.68	194.74	163.16
Coloured, printed or dyed.	" "	100	95.45	218.18	186.36	186.36	154.54	150.00	140.91
Wool, Raw	" Lb.	100	122.92	270.83	179.17	191.70	191.66	229.17	197.92

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the articles of the import trade, except cotton white piecegoods and woollen piecegoods, have declined, the fall in cotton twist and yarn and sugar being most pronounced. The price of cotton white piecegoods ruled steady and that of woollen piecegoods improved slightly. Among exports prices of linseed and rapeseed have risen, but those of all other articles have declined, and the decrease was more marked in the case of raw cotton and castor seed.

51. The effect of the changes in prices has been indicated in the following table in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been recalculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As prices of imports for the most part have declined and the value of the total imports of merchandise shows a noticeable decrease, it is evident that the volume of imports has decreased considerably. Under exports only raw cotton shows a considerable increase in volume and groundnuts both in volume and value.

Articles.	1924-25.		1925-26.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2. (4)	Increase or decrease in 1925-26 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.								
Coal Ton.	288,809	77,51,851	232,606	53,54,193	62,43,308	—56,203	—23,97,658	—15,08,543
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from coal tar.	14,220,712	1,99,88,989	7,694,940	1,06,01,137	1,08,11,391	—6,525,772	—93,87,852	—91,77,598
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	222,016	1,14,57,498	178,045	89,45,828	91,88,297	—43,971	—25,11,670	—22,09,201
Copper Ton.	178,188	1,01,69,137	188,384	1,02,66,446	1,07,51,018	+10,196	+97,309	+5,81,881
Iron and steel Gal.	306,385	6,16,05,627	264,454	5,04,54,781	5,31,74,295	—41,931	—1,11,50,846	—84,31,332
Oils—Kerosene Ton.	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	1,38,76,817	+3,021,709	+6,18,444	+29,75,877
Sugar 16 D. S. and above.	167,851	4,93,51,365	187,267	3,98,08,364	5,50,59,869	+19,416	—95,43,001	+57,08,504
Textiles—								
Cotton, Twist and Yarn.	27,315,042	4,64,40,097	26,853,955	3,84,07,917	4,53,11,723	—661,087	—80,32,180	—11,28,374
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey Yds.	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	120,790,490	3,91,96,240	4,23,24,988	—10,512,568	—68,09,099	—36,80,351
White "	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	3,76,90,357	—13,876,495	—48,87,490	—51,87,803
Coloured "	143,849,755	7,01,32,259	131,295,896	5,82,45,017	6,40,06,749	—12,553,859	—1,18,87,242	—61,25,510
printed or dyed.								

Silk—raw ..	Lb.	1,015,233	82,74,805	872,522	61,25,218	71,11,578	-142,711	-21,49,587	-11,63,227
"—Piece-goods ..	Yds.	11,629,035	1,79,39,005	12,999,314	1,65,17,193	1,99,65,946	+1,370,279	-14,21,812	+20,26,941
Wool—Piece-goods ..	"	5,609,622	1,25,04,818	5,358,031	1,23,33,499	1,20,01,454	-251,491	-2,31,319	-5,63,364
EXPORTS:									
Grain, Pulse and flour—									
Rice not in the husk ..	Ton.	15,059	39,06,737	26,780	63,47,583	69,49,835	+11,721	+24,40,846	+30,43,098
Wheat flour ..	"	24,053	57,52,551	21,783	55,47,869	52,09,653	-2,270	-2,01,682	-5,42,898
Skins, raw ..	"	3,402	46,84,489	3,979	55,84,932	54,79,007	+577	+9,00,443	+7,94,518
Leather—Hides, tanned									
-or dressed ..	"	1,419	56,96,614	954	38,90,645	38,29,859	-465	-18,05,969	-18,86,755
" Skins ..	"	785	39,11,748	626	33,70,847	31,19,432	-159	-5,40,901	-7,92,316
Metals and Ores—									
Manganese ore ..	"	2,77,009	64,64,180	279,340	71,06,670	65,18,800	+2,331	+6,42,490	+54,620
Seeds—									
Castor ..	"	64,635	1,96,30,537	83,654	1,98,31,661	2,54,06,866	+19,019	+2,01,124	+57,76,319
Cotton ..	"	125,882	1,50,38,611	124,850	1,35,38,255	1,49,15,318	-1,032	-15,09,356	-1,23,293
Groundnuts ..	"	45,949	1,27,79,139	84,614	2,15,89,244	2,85,32,482	+38,665	+88,10,105	+1,07,53,343
Linseed ..	"	187,353	5,07,67,359	163,133	4,20,74,729	3,26,32,457	-34,220	-86,92,630	-1,81,34,902
Rape ..	"	41,120	99,36,052	21,950	56,18,735	53,03,899	-19,170	-43,17,317	-46,32,153
Sesamum (oil or jinji) ..	"	27,558	86,21,263	34,079	1,00,94,900	1,06,61,298	+6,521	+14,73,637	+20,40,035
Textiles—									
Cotton, raw ..	"	415,401	62,80,81,057	4,84,961	62,15,03,874	73,32,59,408	+69,563	-65,77,183	+10,51,78,351
" Twist and yarn ..	"	36,060,849	3,64,99,928	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	3,19,20,282	-4,525,301	-74,51,083	-45,79,646
" Piece-goods Yds.		143,025,630	4,61,88,030	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	3,88,31,954	-22,765,690	-1,05,52,316	-73,56,076
Wool, raw ..	Lb.	23,401,210	2,57,10,180	17,984,518	1,70,46,961	1,97,59,590	-5,416,692	-86,63,216	-89,50,590

52. A similar contrast is made in the subjoined table between the year under review and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that excepting kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn the volume of the import trade is considerably below the pre-war level, though 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly the volume of exports compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of raw cotton, cotton piecegoods and groundnuts which show notable increases in volume.

Articles.	(1)		(2)		(3)		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	(5)		Increase or decrease in 1925-26 as compared with column (2).	(6)
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		
				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Coal Ton.		443,085		82,41,479	232,606	53,54,193	43,26,472	—	210,479	—	39,15,007
Dyeing and Tanning substances—											
Dyes obtained from Lb. coal tar.		11,885,515		76,28,764	7,694,940	1,06,01,137	49,38,612	—	4,190,575	+	26,90,152
Metals and Ores—											
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.		242,147		1,19,20,370	178,045	89,45,828	87,64,764	—	64,102	—	31,55,606
Copper "		210,251		1,27,72,975	188,384	1,02,66,446	1,14,44,535	—	21,867	—	13,28,440
Iron and Steel .. Ton.		279,941		3,97,57,357	264,454	5,04,54,781	3,75,57,839	—	15,487	+	21,99,468
Oils—kerosene .. Gal.		18,748,220		85,94,265	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	91,02,611	+	1,442,115	+	5,03,346
Sugar 16 D. S. and Ton. above.		213,145		3,75,39,310	187,267	3,98,08,364	3,29,81,651	—	25,378	+	45,57,559

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

COASTING TRADE.

53. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,17,03,289	1,36,32,248	+ 19,28,959	2,26,46,168	2,61,07,258	+ 34,61,090
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	40,32,442	38,50,742	— 1,81,700	39,17,657	36,15,299	— 3,02,358
Kathiawar	5,41,90,841	7,58,17,499	+ 2,16,26,658	2,77,20,833	3,67,06,945	+ 89,86,112
Goa	2,05,58,711	2,69,67,496	+ 64,08,785	75,49,907	52,11,446	— 23,38,461
Other Ports	6,05,986	7,87,450	+ 1,81,463	17,25,965	14,35,444	— 2,90,521
Total ..	7,93,87,980	10,74,23,216	+ 2,80,35,236	4,09,14,362	4,69,69,134	+ 60,54,772

Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	2,55,61,719	2,33,41,661	—	22,20,068	6,71,42,288	4,20,51,177	—2,50,91,111
Madras	..	..	3,57,30,217	3,95,31,170	+	38,00,953	4,71,10,122	5,66,02,259	+ 94,92,137
Burma	..	..	7,93,35,135	11,78,41,451	+	3,35,06,316	2,80,80,493	3,82,81,669	+1,02,01,176
Sind	..	..	5,82,90,012	3,92,07,127	—	1,90,82,885	10,22,89,757	8,35,45,577	—1,87,44,180
Total	..		19,89,17,083	21,99,21,409	+	2,10,04,326	24,46,22,660	22,04,80,682	—2,41,41,978
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		1,32,936	83,727	—	49,209	3,93,382	2,08,097	— 1,85,285
State of Travancore	..	..	94,40,135	1,15,04,487	+	20,64,352	42,73,061	63,98,680	+ 21,25,619
Other Ports	..	..	8,042	16,739	+	8,697	8,08,197	8,10,364	+ 2,167
Total	..		95,81,113	1,16,04,953	+	20,23,840	54,74,640	74,17,141	+ 19,42,501
GRAND TOTAL	..		29,95,89,465	35,25,81,826	+	5,29,92,361	31,36,57,830	30,09,74,215	1,26,83,61

54. Imports from coast ports into Bombay almost entirely consist of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.
Grain, pulse and flour	588	840
Cotton, raw	1,158	1,334
Seeds	149	156
Kerosene	118	182
Teak wood	87	102
Jute manufactures	139	134
Coal	43	52
Spices	104	117
Ghi	53	36
Tea, black	28	12
Wool, raw	37	29

The total imports into Bombay improved by Rs. 5.3 crores to Rs. 35.26 crores mainly as a result of larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour and raw cotton, which form the most important items under imports. Imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced by Rs. 2.52 crores owing to increased shipments of rice from Burma and of wheat from Sind. The improvement in raw cotton of Rs. 1.76 crore to Rs. 13.34 crores was due to larger receipts from Kathiawar, the Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and Madras while those from Sind fell considerably. Among other articles, imports of kerosene from Burma increased by Rs. 63.55 lakhs to Rs. 1.81 crore. There were larger arrivals also of teak wood from Burma, seeds from Travancore, coal from Bengal and spices from British Ports within the Presidency, Travancore and Madras ; imports of tea from Bengal and raw wool from Sind showed noticeable decreases.

55. Exports from Bombay, on the other hand, again fell by Rs. 1.27 crore to Rs. 30.1 crores mainly as a result of smaller shipments of Indian produce. Exports of Indian produce, which formed over 75 per cent. of the total

exports, declined by Rs. 2·58 crores to Rs. 22·7 crores owing chiefly to smaller despatches of cotton piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn to Bengal and Sind ; on the other hand there was a noticeable increase in the exports of grain, pulse and flour which improved by Rs. 52·16 lakhs to Rs. 3·18 crores due mainly to larger despatches of rice to Kathiawar, wheatflour to Burma and pulse to Madras. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 1·31 crore to Rs. 7·39 crores in consequence of larger reshipments of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Travancore, metals and machinery and millwork to British Ports within the Presidency and kerosene oil to Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	15,49	11,92
Cotton twist and yarn	3,78	3,37
Grain, pulse and flour	2,66	3,18
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	2,36	2,76
Sugar	59	49

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

56. The foreign trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which chiefly consisted of dates from Mesopotamia, advanced from Rs. 4·22 lakhs to Rs. 5·75 lakhs, while exports fell from Rs. 14,834 to Rs. 1,323 owing to smaller shipments of firewood and to no gunny bags being shipped to Madagascar.

Coasting Trade.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the Subordinate Ports increased further by Rs. 14·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·22 crores, both imports and exports being responsible for the increase. Imports advanced by Rs. 10·49 lakhs to Rs. 4·65 crores and exports by Rs. 4·07 lakhs to Rs. 3·57 crores. Forty-eight per cent. of the total trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency is with the Chief Port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	36,15,634	31,72,791	1,77,53,625	1,59,71,672	80,76,838	1,09,23,294
Export ..	49,66,158	50,71,697	57,23,763	57,76,943	61,58,992	63,15,218
Total ..	85,81,792	82,44,488	2,34,77,388	2,17,48,615	1,42,35,830	1,72,38,512
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	5,40,851	5,13,416	7,81,860	7,35,097	68,206	2,48,237
Export ..	3,53,555	5,07,471	3,32,959	3,43,281	8,45,854	7,57,571
Total ..	8,94,406	10,20,887	11,14,819	10,78,378	9,14,060	10,05,808
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	6,67,339	6,41,508	28,70,626	28,10,497	1,08,739	88,011
Export ..	3,98,525	3,04,248	4,19,688	6,19,822	33,11,146	33,65,030
Total ..	10,65,865	9,45,756	32,90,314	34,30,319	34,19,885	34,53,041
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,525
Export ..	..	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,01,813
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,06,338
Grand Total { Import	48,23,815	48,27,715	2,14,06,111	1,95,17,266	82,53,783	1,12,64,067
Export	57,18,238	58,83,416	64,76,410	67,40,046	1,06,18,989	1,07,39,632
Treasure ..	..	..	501	..	..	..
Total ..	1,05,42,053	1,02,11,131	2,78,83,022	2,62,57,312	1,88,72,772	2,20,03,699

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped:—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,57,860	39,36,451	31,45,705	35,22,838	3,68,49,662	3,75,27,046	+ 6,77,384
49,47,596	52,38,305	16,61,494	16,79,450	2,34,58,003	2,40,81,613	+ 6,23,610
92,05,456	91,74,756	48,07,199	52,02,288	6,03,07,665	6,16,08,659	+ 13,00,994
2,47,316	3,94,470	21,44,830	24,09,609	37,83,063	43,00,829	+ 5,17,766
23,57,648	23,58,527	17,50,612	22,91,208	56,40,628	62,58,058	+ 6,17,430
26,04,964	27,52,997	38,95,442	47,00,817	94,23,691	1,05,58,887	+ 11,35,196
56,061	52,689	10,57,484	10,38,238	47,60,240	46,30,943	— 1,29,297
13,00,879	5,77,273	4,87,010	2,18,446	59,17,248	50,84,819	— 8,32,429
13,56,940	6,29,962	15,44,494	12,56,684	1,06,77,488	97,15,762	— 9,61,726
150	800	70,223	48,036	70,373	53,361	— 17,012
...	..	..	..	3,02,997	3,01,813	— 1,184
150	800	70,223	48,036	3,73,370	3,55,174	— 18,196
45,61,387	43,84,410	64,18,242	70,18,721	4,54,63,338	4,65,12,179	+ 10,48,841
88,06,123	81,74,105	38,99,116	41,89,104	3,53,18,876	3,57,26,303	+ 4,07,427
..	..	..	1,800	501	1,800	+ 1,299
1,31,67,510	1,25,58,515	1,03,17,358	1,12,09,625	8,07,82,715	8,22,40,282	+ 14,57,567

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara ; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, fish and salt from Thana and raw cotton, teak wood and firewood from Surat.

W. W. NIND,

Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 19th June 1926.



REPORT

on the

**Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay
Presidency, excluding Sind,**

for the

Official Year 1926-27

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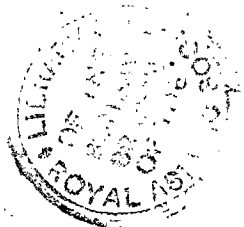
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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1927..



GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1927, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1924-25:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
Imports.					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	97,78,14,407.	78,98,88,548	76,87,78,624	—2,11,09,924
Gold	27,99,20,839	30,00,59,677	34,66,42,144	19,25,43,315	—15,40,98,829
Silver	8,68,27,258	17,23,25,378	16,03,41,011	15,57,32,565	—46,08,446
Currency Notes ...	..	55,71,545	31,15,810	15,31,374	—15,84,436
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,48,57,71,007	1,29,99,87,513	1,11,85,85,878	—18,14,01,635
Exports.					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	10,42,14,765	7,57,85,191	5,37,44,532	—2,20,40,659
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	86,76,79,782	94,73,80,882	65,21,61,530	—29,52,19,352
Gold	3,65,04,983	7,26,91,107	22,86,191	4,85,138	—18,01,053
Silver	2,67,58,434	2,55,59,159	2,52,72,586	1,44,63,367	—1,08,09,219
Currency Notes ..	..	10,89,000	44,00,000	97,900	—43,02,100
Total, Exports ..	69,38,27,433	1,07,12,33,813	1,05,51,24,850	72,09,52,467	—33,41,72,383
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,55,70,04,820	2,35,51,12,363	1,83,95,38,345	—51,55,74,018

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	19,79,07,086	38,99,52,801	37,51,52,273	33,69,10,473	—3,82,41,800
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	2,10,71,241	2,39,41,732	1,86,22,655	—53,19,077
Gold	4,969	3,58,845	..	700	+700
Silver	4,20,161	1,76,949	2,02,759	1,22,971	—79,788
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	41,15,59,836	39,92,96,764	35,56,56,799	—4,36,39,965
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	29,81,81,038	26,24,29,579	23,23,34,250	—3,00,95,220
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	7,24,42,649	7,42,70,948	6,60,59,033	—82,11,915
Gold	64,896	21,834	67,285	..	—67,285
Silver	6,05,400	2,73,638	3,52,132	7,14,955	+3,62,823
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	37,09,19,189	33,71,19,935	29,91,08,338	—3,80,11,597
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	78,24,79,025	73,64,16,699	65,47,65,137	—8,16,51,562
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,33,94,88,845	3,09,15,29,062	2,49,43,03,482	—59,72,25,580
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Foreign	3,48,81,534	7,47,61,243	3,25,80,608	3,03,62,131	—22,18,477
Coasting	1,33,54,993	20,24,860	25,74,019	44,74,202	+19,00,183
Total, Government Transactions ..	4,82,36,527	7,67,86,103	3,51,54,627	3,48,36,333	—3,18,294
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,41,62,69,948	3,12,66,83,689	2,52,91,39,815	—59,75,43,874

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. It would be idle to pretend that these figures afford pleasant reading, but at the same time the analysis of them attempted in the body of this Report shows that gleams of sunshine are not wanting, and that there is some evidence that the worst of the storm is passed. The two trade factors of prime importance were external factors, over which India had no control whatsoever. One was the slump in raw cotton prices caused by a huge American crop, which followed on the record crop of the preceding year and left that record far behind, and the other was the dislocation of trade resulting from the prolonged and disastrous coal strike in the United Kingdom. The repercussions of the first factor on Bombay's staple export trade in raw cotton were extraordinary, and were exaggerated because the Indian crop of 1926 was late and short; and because Indian prices stubbornly remained above American parity. Consequently exports of Indian cotton, which normally represent two-thirds of the total value of Bombay's exports, contracted seriously in quantity, and even more seriously in value. The value actually declined by Rs. 22½ crores, but nearly Rs. 8 crores of this loss were the result of lower prices. And not only

did Bombay ship less cotton : she actually imported some 30,000 tons of American low grade cotton, and was still busily importing it when the fiscal year closed. It is almost inconceivable that America will continue to produce such enormous crops, and even if she does, low prices will encourage world consumption, as in fact they have already. Hence, if the monsoon is not unkind, a recovery in Bombay's raw cotton trade may be anticipated, and indeed heavy exports in the closing month of the year indicate that the recovery has already begun in some measure.

3. The influence of the coal strike is chiefly reflected in the smaller arrivals of the products of England's heavy industries, notably iron and steel, but general trade with the United Kingdom was also bound to suffer and did suffer. It is therefore at first sight remarkable that the United Kingdom should have regained the first place in the total trade of Bombay, which she had lost in the previous year to Japan. Unfortunately this was not due to any real improvement in the trade with the United Kingdom, but to the heavy decline in the value of the cotton shipped to Japan.

4. One pleasing feature of the export trade merits special notice, and that is the improvement in the shipments of cotton yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture. Despite falling prices, exports of yarn advanced by nearly 10 million lb. and by Rs. 15½ lakhs, while despatches of piece-goods, owing to a great expansion of coloured goods, increased by thirty million yards and Rs. 1.11 crore.

5. The apparent decline in the import trade represents lower price levels rather than a contraction of volume. Lower prices, however, should normally stimulate imports, and it is high time that the volume of Bombay's import trade should begin to expand.

6. The gross receipts collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,72,05,246 to Rs. 12,16,55,619. These figures exclude collections on account of various cesses such as the cotton cess. The ratio of true expenditure to true revenue was 1.25 per cent.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

* 7. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	97,74,31,233	78,93,13,987	76,85,18,040	—2,07,95,947
Gold ..	27,99,20,839	33,00,59,677	34,66,42,144	19,25,43,315	—15,40,98,829
Silver ..	8,68,27,257	17,23,25,378	16,03,41,011	15,57,32,565	—46,08,446
Currency Notes ..	..	55,71,545	31,15,810	15,31,374	—15,84,436
Total, Imports ..	87,77,23,246	1,48,53,87,833	1,29,94,12,952	1,11,83,25,294	—18,10,87,658
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23,79,978	10,42,14,765	7,57,85,191	5,37,44,532	—2,20,40,659
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	86,76,71,832	94,73,79,559	65,21,61,110	—29,52,18,449
Gold ..	3,65,04,983	9,26,91,107	22,86,191	4,85,138	—18,01,053
Silver ..	2,67,58,434	2,55,59,159	2,52,72,586	1,44,63,367	—1,08,09,219
Currency Notes ..	..	10,89,000	44,00,000	97,900	—43,02,100
Total, Exports ..	68,37,91,078	1,07,12,25,863	1,05,51,23,527	72,09,52,047	—33,41,71,480
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,56,15,14,324	2,55,66,13,696	2,35,45,36,479	1,83,92,77,341	—51,52,59,138
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	35,48,22,119	34,12,86,543	30,43,28,926	—3,69,57,617
Foreign Merchandise ..	27,00,268	1,24,93,585	1,12,95,283	67,36,392	—45,58,891
Gold ..	4,953	3,58,845	..	700	+700
Silver ..	3,35,768	1,52,615	2,00,959	1,22,471	—78,488
Total, Imports ..	17,55,60,336	36,78,27,164	35,27,82,785	31,11,88,489	—4,15,94,296
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	26,36,57,246	22,70,56,718	19,93,02,460	—2,77,54,258
Foreign Merchandise ..	4,90,70,311	7,19,74,487	7,39,17,497	6,56,46,151	—82,71,346
Gold ..	64,836	21,833	67,285	..	—67,285
Silver ..	5,25,973	2,71,212	3,52,132	7,14,455	+3,62,323
Total, Exports ..	14,83,41,012	33,59,24,778	30,13,93,632	26,56,63,066	—3,57,30,566
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	32,39,01,342	70,37,51,942	65,41,76,417	57,68,51,555	—7,73,24,862
Total, Private Trade	1,88,54,15,666	3,26,03,65,638	3,00,87,12,896	2,41,61,28,896	—59,25,84,000
III.—Aggregate Gov- ernment Transac- tions.					
	4,79,84,490	5,64,61,177	3,49,82,419	3,46,38,837	—3,43,582
Total, Trade ..	1,93,34,00,156	3,33,68,26,815	3,04,36,95,315	2,45,07,67,733	—59,29,27,582

8. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is virtually confined to its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay again declined by Rs. 51·53 crores to Rs. 184 crores. If treasure be excluded, Bombay's foreign trade decreased by Rs. 33·81 crores or 19 per cent. to Rs. 147 crores. The foreign trade of Calcutta fell by Rs. 18·09 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 207 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 7·9 crores or 13 per cent. to Rs. 54·49 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay declined by 3 per cent. while those into Calcutta and Karachi rose by 1 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals, machinery and mill work, railway plant and rolling stock and oils were chiefly responsible for the decrease at Bombay, while sugar, provision and cotton piece-goods largely account for the increase at Calcutta and sugar and cotton manufactures for that at Karachi. On the other hand there were noticeable increases in artificial silk, raw cotton, silk manufactures, tobacco and chemicals at Bombay, while there were smaller arrivals of railway plant and rolling stock, cotton twist and yarn, machinery and millwork and oils (mineral) at Calcutta and of metals and kerosene at Karachi.

9. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 29·52 crores or 31 per cent. to Rs. 65·22 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 19·12 crores or 13 per cent. to Rs. 126 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 10·17 crores or 29 per cent. to Rs. 24·76 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds and grain, pulse and flour account for the decrease at Bombay, raw jute and its manufactures, seeds and lac at Calcutta and raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and seeds at Karachi. On the other hand there were notable increases under cotton manufactures at Bombay and in tea at Calcutta.

10 The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure also fell by Rs. 7·75 crores to Rs. 57·6 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles raw cotton, rice and kerosene oil show noticeable decreases, while spices and wheat improved markedly. Under exports, shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton contracted considerably but those of grain, pulse and flour showed an appreciable expansion.

FOREIGN TRADE.

11. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21.84	11,07.25	9,46.22	9,51.07	+4.85
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88.01	10,82.52	10,70.08	10,89.94	+19.86
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72.06	73,11.57	57,08.55	54,50.12	-2,58.43
IV.—Living animals ..	21.00	18.75	28.28	18.83	-9.45
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06.84	2,54.22	1,40.01	1,45.22	+5.21
Total, Imports ..	51,09.75	97,74.31	78,93.14	76,85.18	-2,07.96
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28.40	3,12.09	4,28.14	3,04.18	-1,23.96
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00.75	58,65.87	80,05.68	50,77.14	-29,28.54
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03.36	11,67.56	9,16.57	10,33.59	+1,17.02
IV.—Living animals ..	.78	.64	.13	.09	—04
V.—Postal Articles ..	48.19	90.36	1,23.28	1,06.61	-16.67
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81.48	74,37.12	94,73.80	65,21.61	-29,52.19
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44.99	2,26.07	79.66	43.72	-35.94
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30.96	2,54.24	3,42.40	2,17.09	-1,25.31
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37.64	5,42.04	3,20.35	2,63.12	-57.23
IV.—Living animals ..	.31	.2.93	3.60	3.09	—51
V.—Postal Articles ..	9.90	16.86	11.84	10.42	-1.42
Total, Foreign Merchandise..	3,23.80	10,42.14	7,57.85	5,37.44	-2,20.41
Total, Exports ..	62,05.28	84,79.26	1,02,31.65	70,59.05	-31,72.60

12. *Imports.*—The most important class under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a decrease of Rs. 2·28 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton yarn and manufactures, iron and steel, machinery and millwork and railway plant and rolling stock, though there was a considerable improvement in the value of yarn and textile fabrics other than silk and wool yarn and manufactures. The improvement in class II was mainly due to larger importations of raw cotton, and larger arrivals of tobacco and provisions account for the increase in class I.

13. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—All classes, except class III, record decreases. The heavy loss of Rs. 29·28 crores in the most important class II was due to lower prices and reduced shipments of raw cotton and seeds. Smaller despatches of grain, pulse and flour account for the fall in class I, while larger shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures were responsible for a notable improvement of Rs. 1·17 crore in class III.

14. *Re-Exports.*—The decrease of Rs. 1·25 crore in class II was mainly due to reduced re-shipments of raw cotton. Smaller re-exports of cotton yarn and manufactures and of spices and sugar were chiefly responsible for the decreases in classes III and I.

IMPORTS.

15. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	Percent- age of each item to total. Imports of Mer- chandise in 1926-1927.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	In 1926-1927.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	16,56,08,370	15,10,81,205	13,02,28,375	—208·53	16·94	89·2	68·9	67·7	68·5
2 Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	10,31,63,971	8,48,57,589	7,05,30,948	—143·26	9·18	54·0	53·0	48·7	36·4
3 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	96,72,549	2,66,23,956	3,63,98,200	4,97,18,366	+133·20	6·47	57·0	23·4	7	9·0
4 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	9,10,06,066	5,15,14,178	4,29,22,793	— 85·91	5·59	92·3	87·6	83·9	82·3
5 Sugar ..	3,63,38,193	5,71,09,451	4,06,60,620	3,80,72,145	— 25·89	4·95	1·7	1·4	4·0	3·6
6 Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	5,23,94,590	3,84,07,917	3,08,54,430	— 14·54	4·81	89·9	52·5	26·5	33·3
7 Artificial Silk ..	..	63,10,174	1,44,36,753	2,92,88,889	+148·52	3·81	..	61·6	31·7	27·9
8 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	3,03,60,901	2,21,14,607	2,64,44,050	+ 43·29	3·44	5·6	2·1	2·1	1·6
9 Oils ..	1,16,78,199	2,65,58,819	3,19,76,093	2,61,42,692	— 58·33	3·40	9·6	6·6	5·1	5·6
10 Wool Manufactures in- cluding yarn and knit- ting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,36,38,159	1,59,14,908	1,59,77,696	+ 63	2·08	71·0	72·5	58·1	52·5
11 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,73,36,359	1,46,00,303	1,58,20,206	+ 12·20	2·06	72·5	40·4	34·4	32·7

12	Hardware ..	1,09,20,096	2,11,51,852	1,60,84,900	1,56,25,531	— 4-60	2-03	55-3	49-8	32-6	29-3	12
13	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	82,75,396	1,33,42,945	1,46,19,833	+ 12-77	1-90	70-9	47-0	27-2	29-7	13
14	Postal articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	2,54,22,412	1,40,00,399	1,45,21,951	+ 5-22	1-89	62-2	86-3	77-7	57-1	14
15	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,52,360	2,49,75,381	1,26,55,530	1,42,60,439	+ 16-05	1-86	4-9	14-2	7-9	6-1	15
16	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,69,01,178	1,23,12,440	1,37,20,509	+ 14-08	1-79	71-4	62-8	54-4	56-7	16
17	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	1,34,34,490	1,02,03,763	1,06,56,640	+ 4-53	1-39	50-1	37-5	32-4	24-9	17
18	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,20,58,282	99,24,687	1,04,85,319	+ 5-60	1-36	1-0	5	1-0	4	18
19	Liquors ..	56,45,147	1,24,74,811	96,15,110	1,04,67,420	+ 8-52	1-36	64-2	59-0	53-2	50-9	19
20	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,33,09,179	1,23,82,506	1,01,96,112	— 21-86	1-33	10-9	10-9	5-5	5-8	20
21	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,55,526	83,08,023	73,75,395	90,20,225	+ 16-45	1-17	41-4	42-8	40-7	35-5	21
22	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,25,360	4,02,46,309	1,47,55,676	38,55,656	— 59-00	1-15	38-7	33-8	31-6	55-7	22
23	Chemicals ..	28,76,025	70,91,955	58,19,073	82,69,718	+ 24-51	1-08	67-6	52-8	42-5	39-1	23
24	Rubber ..	10,47,800	79,37,889	96,50,520	31,69,468	— 14-81	1-06	67-4	49-7	41-8	38-7	24
25	Apparel ..	60,31,575	83,56,929	71,21,679	77,03,431	+ 5-81	1-00	44-2	42-9	45-2	47-3	25
26	Tobacco ..	14,91,358	43,69,938	47,17,345	76,66,566	+ 29-49	1-00	72-6	76-6	94-7	96-8	26
27	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	1,15,57,466	1,00,49,509	74,54,352	— 25-95	1-97	..	7-9	14-3	14-1	27
28	Spices ..	40,20,110	67,55,097	1,00,84,822	74,10,485	— 26-75	1-96	3	6	8	2-4	28
29	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	1,08,21,331	61,31,431	68,66,202	+ 7-35	1-89	1	3	2	..	29
30	Soap ..	21,37,246	50,66,028	56,61,009	56,61,264	— 03	1-74	88-1	92-7	92-9	89-0	30
31	Paints and [Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	52,41,459	47,71,535	51,83,018	+ 4-12	1-68	80-2	83-0	77-8	75-8	31
32	Tea ..	18,32,267	42,69,725	41,69,502	50,30,583	+ 8-61	1-05	8	1	2	2	32

	Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.	Percent- age of each item to total.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	In 1926-1927.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
33 Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	71,50,774	43,35,822	43,33,208	+ .02		.57	41.6	31.9	26.1	19.7
34 Wool and Timber ..	41,62,664	51,93,216	35,05,452	40,24,132	+ 5.19		.52	2.6	4.7	6.4	5.2
35 Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,53,059	32,69,371	23,37,420	32,92,597	+ 9.56		.43	68.8	47.0	42.1	33.6
36 Building and Engineering Materials.	23,45,230	37,30,368	23,93,087	32,62,446	+ 8.69		.43	73.2	54.3	32.4	24.6
37 Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	40,49,106	26,36,067	31,48,960	+ 5.13		.41	90.3	88.5	78.5	75.5
38 Stationery ..	27,30,823	50,98,965	35,14,870	31,39,570	- 3.76		.41	65.1	60.1	52.0	50.0
39 Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	43,98,898	29,58,673	29,36,514	- .22		.38	91.2	82.6	65.5	63.0
40 Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	58,42,605	33,60,080	27,24,158	- 6.45		.36	1.3	1.7	.3	.5
41 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	15,09,014	26,36,441	27,12,535	+ .76		.35	83.4	77.6	80.5	80.7
42 Tallow and Stearine ..	10,80,785	24,48,594	25,75,903	27,08,116	+ 1.32		.35	86.8	35.2	30.0	24.3
43 Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	1,70,78,826	54,36,389	26,41,602	- 27.65		.34	50.7	38.0	21.9	11.9
44 Wool, raw ..	11,78,850	18,63,793	37,07,652	25,30,682	- 11.77		.33	13.9	26.9	46.0	48.5
45 Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	24,00,397	20,62,208	24,50,487	+ 3.58		.32	31.3	17.5	16.9	17.4

46	Toilet Requisites ..	17,11,174	18,06,453	21,06,849	+ 3.02	.27	..	45.2	46.1	45.6	46
47	Bobbins ..	45,75,506	21,77,741	20,38,903	- 1.39	.26	..	86.7	92.4	94.9	47
48	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	29,59,423	18,95,306	- 10.64	.25	83.8	71.5	37.9	73.9	48
49	Animals, living ..	18,74,886	28,28,273	18,83,261	- 9.45	.24	18.8	56.5	61.8	58.1	49
50	Ivory ..	25,51,595	22,17,200	18,54,472	- 3.63	.24	44.3	41.6	41.5	52.9	50
51	Gums and Resins ..	15,69,109	14,46,974	17,69,006	+ 3.22	.23	1.6	7.1	8.0	6.1	51
52	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	19,54,500	17,87,614	- 1.86	.23	95.8	89.9	82.5	81.4	52
53	China Clay ..	..	17,58,605	16,77,213	+ 3.73	.22	..	91.5	78.1	50.7	53
54	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	8,56,842	10,54,294	15,80,479	+ 5.26	.21	46.7	47.5	39.2	52.0	54
55	Buttons of all sorts ..	..	13,96,550	14,83,330	+ 3.63	.19	..	8.2	6.7	4.7	55
56	Boots and Shoes ..	17,11,683	10,79,723	14,46,124	+ 3.66	.19	85.3	75.2	70.7	51.2	56
57	Fireworks ..	5,16,964	9,07,338	14,41,876	+ 5.34	.18	3.0	1.9	2.1	.9	57
58	Matches ..	25,67,950	24,23,603	14,35,319	- 9.89	.19	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	58
59	Starch and Farina ..	3,44,718	20,15,633	22,86,102	- 10.18	.18	20.5	8.8	4.2	3.2	59
60	Clocks and Watches ..	10,38,005	14,48,451	13,05,728	+ .64	.17	6.8	5.9	3.2	9.1	60
61	Cutlery ..	7,58,752	11,04,756	12,95,918	+ 4.50	.17	47.7	27.6	26.4	22.9	61
62	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	11,55,402	12,01,316	+ 1.78	.16	34.1	40.9	34.4	23.9	62
63	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,03,023	9,40,643	9,34,869	- .06	.12	94.7	97.6	98.3	96.1	63
64	Cordage and Rope ..	3,12,049	4,41,017	7,13,381	+ 2.72	.09	51.0	58.6	33.7	66.8	64
65	Polishes ..	..	5,03,198	6,49,557	- .31	.08	..	92.0	91.2	89.8	65
66	Seeds ..	5,03,360	9,24,100	4,62,622	- 8.93	.06	8.8	7.1	1.3	3.7	66
67	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	5,16,076	3,46,733	- 3.21	.05	84.8	63.5	22.5	53.3	67
68	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	10,80,622	3,80,200	- .48	.04	89.9	72.9	76.4	64.1	68

		Average for five years ending 1913-1914.	Average for five years ending 1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1926-1927.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1924-1925.	In 1925-1926.	In 1926-1927.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
69	Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	3,86,012	1,87,959	2,06,295	+ 18	-63	5.5	27.2	9.3	10.2
70	Ships, parts of ..	..	18,55,289	1,18,494	1,06,129	— 13	.01	..	..	96.3	66.8
71	Other Articles ..	92,48,011.	1,33,08,099	1,14,96,467	1,33,88,669	+ 18.93	1.75	49.7	52.7	34.9	39.0
	Total Merchandise ..	51,09,76,150	97,74,31,233	78,93,13,987	76,85,18,040	—207.96	100.00	56.1	50.2	41.6	38.5

16. Prolonged trade depression, and the dislocation caused by the coal strike in the United Kingdom have left their mark on Bombay's import trade in merchandise, the total value of which fell again by Rs. 2·08 crores to Rs. 76·85 crores. The decrease in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, machinery and millwork, oils, and railway plant and rolling stock. Coal, spices, precious stones and pearls, unset, sugar, glass and glassware, cotton twist and yarn, rubber, raw wool and matches also record noticeable decreases. On the other hand there were notable expansions in artificial silk, raw cotton, silk manufactures, tobacco, chemicals, drugs and medicines, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments and apparatus, motor cars and motor cycles, provisions, liquors and tea. The most important of these are noticed separately in the following paragraphs. Of the remaining the following items deserve comment. The total value of chemicals improved by Rs. 24·51 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of soda compounds and unclassified chemicals from the United Kingdom and Germany. Drugs and medicines record an increase of Rs. 16·45 lakhs owing to larger imports of camphor from Germany, of cassia lignea from China, of proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom and Germany and of "other sorts" from the United States of America and Germany. The increase of Rs. 14 lakhs under instruments and apparatus was due to larger arrivals of electrical instruments from the principal supplying countries. Imports of paper and pasteboard improved slightly although despatches from the United Kingdom declined. The increase of Rs. 12·77 lakhs under provisions was due to larger shipments of farinaceous foods from the Straits Settlements and of canned and bottled provisions from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, though supplies of the latter from Belgium show a noticeable decrease. Arrivals of rubber manufactures declined by Rs. 14·45 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of pneumatic motor covers from Italy and the United Kingdom; supplies from France, however, record a noticeable improvement. The decrease of Rs. 26·75 lakhs under spices was due to smaller supplies of cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba and of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Imports of glass and glassware fell by Rs. 21·86 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of bangles from Czechoslovakia. Fresh fruits and vegetables show an increase of Rs. 11·57 lakhs owing to larger imports from Italy. Arrivals of fruits, dried, etc., decreased by Rs. 6 lakhs as a result of smaller supplies of dates from Mesopotamia and Muscat, though almonds from Italy and France show noticeable increases. The increase of Rs. 29·49 lakhs recorded under tobacco was due to increased shipments of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, a vigorous price war having encouraged consumption in India. Apparel shows an improvement of Rs. 5·81 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan.

17. Coal—

	1924-1925.		1925-1926.		1926-1927.		Increase or decrease in 1926-1927.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	59,736	20,76,995	41,796	11,09,093	11,006	2,93,128	—30,790	—8,15,965
Japan	2,607	91,495	13,619	2,69,327	587	14,582	—13,032	—2,54,745
Belgium	180	2,850	2,000	44,000	..	..	—2,000	—44,000
Australia.	6,287	2,15,045	7,823	2,26,867	8,550	2,34,615	+727	+7,748
Natal	141,727	34,07,273	85,831	19,19,241	73,989	16,21,085	—11,842	—2,98,156
Gape of Good Hope.	..	..	1,682	36,717	..	..	—1,682	—36,717
Portuguese East Africa.	77,054	19,27,993	78,910	17,29,906	23,559	4,51,009	—55,351	—12,78,897
Other countries	1,218	30,200	945	19,042	336	6,030	—609	—13,012
Total	288,809	77,51,851	232,606	53,54,193	118,027	26,20,449	—114,579	—27,33,744
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	176,623	42,80,750	238,196	52,35,691	366,139	69,48,150	+127,943	+17,12,459

Imports of foreign coal have fallen by a further 115,000 tons to 118,027 tons in quantity and by Rs. 27·34 lakhs to Rs. 26·2 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments from Portuguese East Africa, Natal, Japan and the United Kingdom. The contraction in the arrivals of foreign coal is of course mainly the result of the disturbance in the world market caused by the disastrous coal strike in the United Kingdom, whence practically no coal was received except in the first and last months of the year under review. Britain's misfortune was Bengal's opportunity, and the deficiency in foreign shipments was more than made up by receipts from Calcutta. Prices were low in the opening months of the year, but strengthened later.

18. *Dyeing and Tanning Substances.*—Imports under this head improved from Rs. 1·26 crore to Rs. 1·42 crore, mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany, her share in the total imports having risen from 50 to 54 per cent. Arrivals of alizarine expanded by 2½ million lb. to 3,386,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·94 lakhs to Rs. 20·25 lakhs in value due chiefly to increased supplies from Germany. There was an appreciable increase in shipments from the Netherlands, but though those from the United Kingdom showed a small improvement in quantity, they declined in value. Imports of aniline increased by over 1 million lb. to 7,874,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·03 crore in value as a result of larger supplies from all the principal countries except the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The improvement in these dyes is probably due partly to restricted imports in the preceding year and partly to Germany's organised efforts to recapture the dye-stuffs market. The greater production of the Indian textile mills must also have had some effect. Imports of saffron rose from 28,000 lb. to 51,000 lb. in quantity owing to increased arrivals from France and Spain, but the value rose only by Rs. 54,000, as the average value of saffron fell from Rs. 47 to Rs. 27 per lb.

19. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. The value of the imports decreased further by Rs. 4·6 lakhs to Rs. 1·56 crore owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 45·77 lakhs as against Rs. 52·46 lakhs in the preceding year. Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share improving from 35 to 37 per cent. in the total imports, while the share of the United Kingdom receded from 32 to 29 per cent.

20. *Liquors*—

		1925-1926.		1926-1927.		Increase or decrease in 1926-1927.	
		Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
		Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer & porter	In bottles ..	491,719	13,12,815	573,338	14,84,651	+81,619	+1,71,836
	In bulk ..	426,073	7,05,149	509,790	7,15,199	+83,717	+10,050
Cider and other fermented liquors		4,774	24,374	2,300	11,790	—2,474	—12,584
Spirits—							
Whisky	Liquid ..	132,679	21,60,875	135,342	21,57,730	+2,663	—3,145
	Proof ..	102,393		97,577		—4,816	
Brandy	Liquid ..	158,785	16,47,487	179,653	19,78,974	+20,868	+3,31,487
	Proof ..	130,286		136,951		+6,665	
Gin, rum and liqueurs Liquid		57,928	4,72,550	53,455	4,41,445	—4,473	—31,105
Spirit, methylated (denatured),		213,426	2,68,892	245,584	3,17,121	+32,158	+48,229
Other spirits		71,842	21,11,828	71,192	23,47,412	—450	+2,35,584
Total of Spirits		634,460	66,61,632	685,226	72,42,682	+50,766	+5,81,050
Wines		80,208	9,11,140	88,853	10,13,098	+8,645	+1,01,958

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports of bottled beer have advanced by 82,000 gallons to 573,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, and in particular Japan whose despatches rose from 27,000 gallons to 62,000 gallons. Germany contributed 44 per cent. of the total imports. Imports of beer in bulk, mostly from the United Kingdom, improved again by 80,000 gallons to 496,000 gallons though the value showed only a slight increase. Imports of stout and porter both bottled and in bulk showed an improvement in quantity but a decline in value.

Spirits.—Notwithstanding the reduction in the Excise duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, imports of foreign spirits have not diminished. Imports of brandy expanded by 21,000 liquid gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3·31 lakhs in value chiefly due to increased shipments from France. Receipts of brandy from Germany improved from 39,000 to 41,000 gallons, but those from Java decreased from 8,000 to 5,000 gallons. Arrivals of gin, chiefly from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value, but those of whisky, also

chiefly from the United Kingdom, improved in quantity though there was a slight decrease in value. Spirit present in drugs and medicines has increased both in quantity and value. Receipts of perfumed spirit declined owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and France. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured here on arrival.

Wines.—The increase recorded is chiefly due to larger arrivals of Champagne and other sorts of wines from France.

21. *Machinery and Millwork.*—In view of the continued depression of the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency no improvement could be expected in this class of imports, which had declined in each of the preceding four years, and again in 1926-27 declined in value from Rs. 5·15 crores to Rs. 4·29 crores. Arrivals of textile machinery fell away by Rs. 50 lakhs, and arrivals of prime movers (other than electrical) and electrical machinery were down Rs. 19·55 lakhs and Rs. 10·58 lakhs respectively. Most of the remaining items under this head also record decreases. The share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, receded from 83·9 to 82·3 per cent., while the contributions of Germany and the United States of America improved from 5·5 and 5·7 to 6·3 and 6·9 per cent., respectively.

22. *Matches.*—The improvement noticed in the preceding year was not maintained and imports of matches fell from 2,514,000 to 1,432,000 gross of boxes in quantity, and from Rs. 24·24 lakhs to Rs. 14·35 lakhs in value. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply and her share in the total imports advanced from 72 to 88 per cent. Nevertheless her shipments fell away considerably, as also did those of Czecho-slovakia, while Japan sent only 7,000 gross of boxes, as against 414,000 gross in the previous year. Imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes again receded and were valued at Rs. 49,000, as compared with Rs. 2·44 lakhs a year ago. The heavy specific duty on these materials has obviously encouraged their manufacture in India, and imports of wooden logs—mostly from Japan—suitable for the manufacture of splints and boxes rose from 488,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 8·17 lakhs to 573,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 12·34 lakhs. Undoubtedly the heavy Customs duty has stimulated the local manufacture of matches, and it is to the competition of local factories that the contraction in imports is largely due.

	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium	47,326	Rs. 50,46,199	43,794	Rs. 49,62,997	49,302	Rs. 48,76,343	+508	Rs. -2,86,454
Brass	306,417	1,63,05,024	280,366	1,40,27,035	277,072	1,34,84,803	-3,294	-5,62,232
Copper	178,188	1,01,69,137	188,424	1,02,68,362	190,071	88,60,345	+1,647	-13,99,517
German Silver (including nickel silver)	7,800	9,55,737	13,336	12,70,291	10,597	9,54,506	-2,739	-3,15,785
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Bridge work	18,171	25,47,721	19,765	23,23,793	17,619	19,33,791	-2,146	-3,90,002
Bars other than cast steel	75,747	87,92,763	42,766	43,50,136	53,666	50,18,651	+10,900	+6,68,515
Hoops and Strips	17,249	30,31,437	19,764	31,65,995	15,891	21,25,730	-3,873	-10,40,265
Sheets and Plates—								
Galvanised	75,374	2,09,46,239	83,520	2,05,50,458	56,722	1,36,27,447	-26,798	-69,23,011
Tinned	9,638	37,25,632	8,832	30,10,284	7,204	23,91,014	-1,628	-6,19,270
Not galvanised or tinned	54,426	84,21,856	29,697	42,34,993	19,191	23,95,156	-10,506	-13,36,337
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	10,569	33,26,249	8,669	25,69,570	7,095	20,33,247	-1,574	-5,36,323
Other sorts of iron and steel	45,261	1,07,83,670	51,441	1,02,49,552	48,118	92,06,098	-3,323	-10,43,456
Total of Iron and Steel	396,385	6,16,05,627	264,454	5,04,54,781	225,506	3,87,31,132	-38,948	-1,17,23,649
Lead	7,313	2,08,453	13,590	3,61,486	15,027	3,68,518	+1,437	+7,032
Quicksilver	93,904	2,11,967	114,166	2,58,068	86,639	2,48,104	-27,527	-9,964
Tin	11,778	19,77,970	14,276	23,82,192	10,572	20,29,968	-3,704	-3,52,224
Zinc or spelter	24,441	5,64,033	24,490	6,33,216	32,232	7,30,481	+7,742	+1,47,295
Metals and ores unenumerated	3,356	2,49,706	3,396	2,33,661	5,808	4,07,548	+2,422	+1,68,887
Total	335,807	9,72,93,903	293,838	8,48,57,589	255,079	7,05,30,948	-38,759	-1,43,26,641

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The year under review has been a most disastrous period for the British iron and steel industry, which is of course very dependent on ample supplies of cheap native fuel. The coal strike involved an almost complete suspension of operations, and had the effect of stimulating the output of continental products, which competed for British markets and for markets overseas. The result was that the total imports of iron and steel into Bombay dropped by 39,000 tons. British shipments alone contracted by 51,000 tons, the loss being chiefly under 'sheets', and amounted to $88\frac{1}{2}$ thousand tons. Three years previously British despatches were nearly 100,000 tons heavier. Imports from Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany, on the other hand, rose by 12,000 tons, 5,000 tons and 1,600 tons respectively, mainly owing to larger despatches of steel bars. Shipments from France diminished by 8,000 tons and from Sweden by 1,300 tons.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year discloses an appreciable increase under "steel bars" from 40,000 tons to 45,000 tons as a result of increased supplies from Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany, but a noticeable falling off under "galvanised sheets" from 83,000 tons to 57,000 tons and under "sheets not galvanised or tinned" from 29,000 tons to 19,000 tons, due to smaller arrivals of the former from the United Kingdom and of the latter from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium.

Other metals.—Imports of brass fell further by Rs. 5·62 lakhs to Rs. 1·35 crore. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from Germany and Japan increased by Rs. 28·35 lakhs and Rs. 24·81 lakhs respectively, but that was counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 24·77 lakhs in mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and of Rs. 26·8 lakhs under "other sorts" from Japan. Under copper, imports of sheets from Belgium improved by over 18,000 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 8·65 lakhs in value, but while those from Germany rose by nearly 18,000 cwt. in quantity they fell by Rs. 2·95 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom showed a small improvement. Arrivals from France declined by Rs. 2·6 lakhs and shipments from the United States of America fell from Rs. 15·11 lakhs to *nil*. Imports of German silver declined owing to smaller arrivals from Italy. Imports of circles, the principal item under aluminium, contracted owing to smaller shipments from Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

24. *Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.*—The total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories rose in value from Rs. 146 lakhs to over Rs. 158 lakhs. The trade in private motor cars suffered a slight set back, imports having decreased from 3,663 to 3,573 in number and from Rs. 96·24 lakhs to Rs. 95·13 lakhs in value. Arrivals of Canadian cars declined by 259 to 1,206 and those from the United States of America by 120 to 570. The United Kingdom sent 928 as against 975 cars in the preceding year, and it is surprising that the trade suffered so little from the coal strike. The average price of British cars again declined but only slightly. Imports from Italy and France continued to expand, Italy's quota rising from 314 to 522 in number and from Rs. 11·07 lakhs to Rs. 15·13 lakhs in value, and France's quota rising from 168 to 291 in number and from Rs. 5·77 lakhs to Rs. 7·06 lakhs in value. Imports of motor cycles declined from 330 to 283 owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former country sending only 8 all told and the latter 259 as against 275 in 1925-26. Imports of commercial vehicles, on the other hand, rose by 280 to 1,601 in number and by Rs. 7·3 lakhs to Rs. 29·46 lakhs in value, mainly owing to larger despatches from Canada and the United States of America

25. Oils (mineral).—

	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Kerosene—								
United States								
{ Bulk	11,510,695	80,57,738	15,540,088	95,15,790	13,452,084	82,65,070	—2,68,004	—12,50,720
{ Tins	329,908	3,61,028	4,386,805	4,44,567	212,682	2,13,054	—2 23,623	—2,31,513
Georgia	5,328,023	33,82,174	2,178,850	13,27,736	..	..	—2,178,850	—13,27,736
Sunda	..	..	1,134,165	6,91,131	..	..	—1,134,165	—6,91,131
{ Tins	..	..	8,226	8,470	5,740	5,819	—2,486	—2,651
British Borneo	..	..	884,468	4,23,807	..	..	—884,468	—4,23,807
Celebes & other Islands	..	..	..	..	43,940	39,821	+43,940	+39,821
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Bulk	..	..	65	40	20	16	—45	—24
{ Tins	..	..	8,168	7,843	4,019	4,151	—4,149	—3,692
Total Kerosene	16,838,718	1,14,39,912	19,737,636	1,19,58,504	13,466,044	83,04,907	—6,241,592	—36,53,597
{ Tins	329,908	3,61,028	452,699	4,60,880	2,22,441	2,23,024	—230,258	—2,37,856
Total	17,168,626	1,18,00,940	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	13,718,485	85,27,931	—6,471,850	—38,91,453

	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27..		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	
Other sorts— United Kingdom ..	284,703	6,30,715	344,324	7,27,583	313,075	5,76,349	Rs. —1,50,934
Germany ..	552,280	8,55,040	741,057	8,22,183	652,514	4,72,651	—3,49,532
United States ..	3,476,942	55,82,699	3,972,399	52,31,455	3,533,207	48,42,611	—3,88,844
Dutch Borneo ..	..	..	2,387,421	8,27,663	..	..	—2,387,421
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	11,976	12,925	+11,976
British Borneo ..	3,558,876	12,38,198	7,549,652	27,68,360	8,713,740	30,10,870	+1,164,088
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan).	..	..	..	..	36,400	7,153	+36,400
Persia ..	17,785	25,079	94,731	1,13,025	133,084	1,53,072	+38,353
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	36,153,823	72,46,186	—5,649,815
Total other sorts ..	60,168,952	1,14,28,885	51,740,711	1,14,90,775	45,003,305	1,02,88,759	—12,13,016
Other sorts ..	4,379,083	70,84,604	5,158,311	69,08,745	4,737,066	61,57,880	—7,50,865
Total ..	64,548,035	1,85,13,489	56,899,022	1,84,05,520	49,740,371	1,64,41,639	—19,63,881
Total (Foreign) ..	81,716,661	3,03,14,429	77,089,357	3,08,24,904	63,458,856	2,49,69,570	—58,55,334
From Burma— Kerosene ..	22,601,536	1,18,07,437	36,461,803	1,81,61,664	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	—33,46,928
Other Mineral Oils ..	3,959,119	65,56,538	11,567,722	1,41,53,272	10,496,196	1,06,81,792	—34,71,490
Total (Burma) ..	26,560,655	1,83,63,975	48,029,525	3,23,14,936	40,432,973	2,54,96,528	—68,18,409
Grand Total ..	108,277,316	4,86,78,404	125,118,882	6,31,39,840	103,691,829	5,04,66,098	—1,26,73,742

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries declined by over $13\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to $63\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons owing to smaller arrivals of kerosene and fuel oils. As explained in the preceding year's report, imports of fuel oils by the G. I. P. Railway ceased to be included in the figures for private trade from July 1925 when the Railway was taken over by Government. Thus over $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of fuel oils imported by the G. I. P. Railway from Persia during the first three months of the preceding year were included in the figures for private trade for that year. The inclusion of the above quantity practically accounts for the apparent drop in imports of fuel oils, and the actual deficit in the total imports of mineral oils comes to about 8 million gallons, which is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of kerosene in bulk. The decreased imports of kerosene is apparently the result of over heavy receipts in the preceding year.

Imports of foreign kerosene declined by $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America and the cessation of supplies from Georgia, Sumatra and British Borneo. Imports from Burma also fell by 6 million gallons to 30 million gallons. Prices remained steady throughout the year. Shipments of fuel oil from British Borneo improved by 1,164,000 gallons, but Dutch Borneo sent none as against over $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in the previous year. Imports of foreign lubricating oils decreased by 376,000 gallons to 3,546,000 gallons owing to a fall in arrivals from the United States of America. There were no imports of foreign petrol, the whole supply coming from Burma.

26. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz., (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of Postal articles not specified improved by Rs. 5.22 lakhs to Rs. 1.45 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 82.86 lakhs as against Rs. 1.09 crore in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port fell further from 228,797 to 218,556 while that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles increased from 43,555 to 44,220. The further decrease in the number of parcels during the year under report was mainly due to the increase in the permissible weight of parcels from the United Kingdom and France. This change was introduced in the previous year, but did not become widely known till the year under review. The duty collected on parcels improved from Rs. 20.51 lakhs to Rs. 21.44 lakhs, but the amount realised on letter packets decreased from Rs. 10.8 lakhs to Rs. 8.48 lakhs owing to the fall in the value of diamonds imported.

27. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting almost entirely of diamonds, fell further from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 74.54 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Belgium, the United Kingdom and France. The value of diamonds imported from Belgium, the chief supplier, declined from Rs. 34.71 lakhs to Rs. 20.74 lakhs. The Bombay market was depressed throughout the year. Arrivals of pearls also decreased further by Rs. 8.77 lakhs to Rs. 34.48 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from Muscat and Bahrein Islands.

28. *Railway plant and rolling stock.*—Imports on private account declined from Rs. 147.56 lakhs to Rs. 88.56 lakhs as a result of smaller arrivals—notably

of wagons and parts—from the United Kingdom. Imports of wagons and locomotive engines, principally from the United Kingdom, fell respectively by Rs. 61·13 lakhs to Rs. 2·79 lakhs and by Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 13·57 lakhs. Arrivals of sleepers and keys of steel and iron increased by Rs. 7·89 lakhs to Rs. 29·24 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger despatches from Germany which were valued at Rs. 11·59 lakhs as against Rs. 13,000 in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports fell from 82 to 53 per cent.—another example of the effects of the coal strike—but Belgium's shipments advanced from Rs. 17·74 to Rs. 18·45 lakhs and Germany's from Rs. 3·31 to Rs. 14·59 lakhs. As explained in the preceding year's report, the stores imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been excluded from the private trade figures since July 1925. Imports of these stores were valued at Rs. 75·22 lakhs as against Rs. 89·85 lakhs in the preceding year.

29. *Sugar*.—Despite some restriction in the world production of sugar, and some improvement in Indian production, imports into British India as a whole in 1926-27 expanded by 120,000 tons, owing to larger arrivals of beet sugar. All the chief ports except Bombay considerably increased their takings, but Bombay's trade, instead of advancing *pari passu*, as might have been expected, actually declined from 187,000 to 183,000 tons. The reason is not far to seek. In 1925-26 the Kathiawar State ports, which since 1917 have enjoyed the privileges of Customs ports, imported, mostly after transshipment at Bombay, nearly 50,000 tons. In the first eleven months of 1926-27, they imported no less than 90,530 tons, of which 69,000 tons went to Jamnagar ports. Bombay receipts of sugar from Java dropped by 50,000 tons to 89,000 tons. This deficit was more than made good by supplies of beet sugar, which advanced by 60,000 tons to 87,000 tons, owing to larger arrivals from Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. A notable feature of the beet sugar trade was the entry of Russia into the Bombay market, with shipments amounting to over 13,000 tons valued at Rs. 28·67 lakhs. The preferential treatment accorded to Empire sugar by the United Kingdom accounts for the virtual disappearance of Mauritius sugar from the Bombay trade returns. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above, which stood at Rs. 15-10-0 at the beginning of the year, gradually rose and reached Rs. 18-8-0 by the middle of June. Then a reaction set in, and by the end of July the lowest price of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 15-2-0 was reached. Thereafter quotations rose gradually and attained the highest figure of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 18-13-0, in the beginning of December. But prices soon began to weaken again and at the end of March stood at Rs. 16-2-0.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1924-1925.		1925-1926.		1926-1927.		Increase or decrease in 1926-1927.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlan- tic Coast.	..	..	75	23,202	935	1,99,939	+ 860	+1,76,737
Germany	4,344	12,09,133	909	1,97,185	20,153	40,38,851	+19,244	+38,41,666
France	653	3,45,096	79	24,157	124	26,285	+45	+2,128
Italy	252	93,108	1,172	2,69,794	3,291	6,66,575	+2,119	+3,99,781
United Kingdom	62	38,945	4,308	9,25,195	3,551	7,15,393	—757	—2,09,802
Austria	995	2,83,600	1,445	2,99,750	9,527	19,02,753	+8,082	+16,03,003
Netherlands	142	43,379	760	1,78,538	3,020	6,17,126	+2,260	+4,38,588
Belgium	1,758	6,57,311	5,468	11,59,174	9,593	19,48,584	+4,125	+7,89,410
Hungary	4,117	12,45,512	9,213	18,83,299	8,486	17,02,703	+727	—1,80,596
Czechoslovakia	5,090	15,86,844	5,869	12,00,312	11,464	22,90,874	+5,595	+10,90,562
Mauritius	95,228	2,56,67,945	16,595	42,25,819	83	21,203	—16,512	—42,01,616
Hongkong	1,899	7,52,794	1,510	4,64,736	2,212	5,02,696	+702	+37,960
Java	68,232	2,18,52,893	139,312	2,88,36,906	89,591	1,81,63,369	—49,721	—1,06,73,537
Egypt	188	88,416	277	55,190	..	..	—277	—55,190
Poland (including Dantzic)	79	21,807	..	..	7,178	14,03,755	+7,178	+14,03,755
Russia-Southern Russia ..	..	..	..	..	13,571	28,67,034	+13,571	+28,67,034
Other countries	128	46,298	275	65,107	275	77,880	..	+12,773
Total	183,167	5,39,33,123	187,267	3,98,08,364	183,054	3,71,45,020	—4,213	—26,63,344
Re-exports	14,957	62,81,538	10,121	30,52,567	6,369	16,03,094	—3,752	—14,49,473
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	13,444	57,62,815	14,201	48,08,568	14,587	49,96,635	+386	+1,88,067

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea improved by 180,000 lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8·61 lakhs to Rs. 50·3 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java show a notable improvement, rising by 646,000 lb. to 800,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 5·26 lakhs in value, but imports from Ceylon declined by 70,000 lb. to 400,000 lb. Arrivals of green tea, mostly from China, declined by 463,000 lb. to over 4½ million lb. in quantity but improved in value by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. Imports from Calcutta show a remarkable increase, and amounted to 1½ million lb. as against 424,000 lb. in the previous year. Exports of Indian tea fell further by over 1 million lb. to over 1¼ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·77 lakhs to Rs. 15·21 lakhs in value. Re-exports of foreign tea also declined by 180,000 lb. to 137,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·54 lakh to Rs. 1·21 lakh in value, chiefly owing to smaller reshipments to Persia.

31. *Textiles*.

A. Cotton, Raw.—Imports of raw cotton from foreign countries have advanced by 27,000 tons to 45,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 4·97 crores in value as a result of imports of American cotton on a large scale. The bumper American crop contained a large proportion of low grade cotton, and the unfavourable parity of the Indian staple encouraged Indian mills to purchase low grade Americans. This is, of course, by no means unprecedented. Only five years ago, in 1921-22, nearly 12½ thousand tons of American cotton were imported, while in the two successive years 1911-12 and 1912-13 approximately 20 and 23 thousand tons reached Bombay. In the year under review direct imports from the United States of America amounted to 25,000 tons and 5,000 tons, probably all Americans, came from the United Kingdom. Imports from Kenya Colony fell from 16,000 tons to 13,000 tons, while the receipts from Persia were stationary at approximately 1,100 tons. Of the 14,000 tons of African cotton, 1,000 tons were reshipped to Japan, 500 tons to the United Kingdom and over 200 tons to the Continent of Europe, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills which now use fine foreign cotton to a small extent.

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1917-1918 ..	100,541,447	2,96,05,603	120,502,608	3,32,20,581	152,672,767	6,59,56,034
1918-1919 ..	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,702	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ..	68,904,029	3,06,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	27,128,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
Increase or decrease in 1926-1927 ..	-23,490,455	-1,20,67,249	-5,767,672	-27,86,712	+3,227,416	-45,02,785

Cotton Piece goods.—Importers of piecegoods for several years past have been left with relatively expensive goods on their hands owing to declining prices of the raw material and consequently of the manufactured article. With cotton prices as unstable as they were in the year under review, forward business was not to be expected; buyers operated with extreme caution and purchases were limited to immediate requirements. When at the beginning of 1927 it was realized that cotton could not go lower and was likely to go higher, good orders were placed, but Lancashire put up rates rather too quickly, with the result that by the beginning of March purchases were no longer being freely made. The rising market at the end of the year undoubtedly helped many merchants and should do much to restore confidence and facilitate future trade.

The general features of the year being as sketched above, a decline was certain to be exhibited in Bombay's import figures. The total value of imported piece goods (including fents) fell by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 12·19 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 5 crores, whites Rs. 3·52 crores and greys Rs. 2·71 crores. The largest decrease was under greys, *viz.*, Rs. 1·2 crore. Whites lost Rs. 28 lakhs, and coloured Rs. 45 lakhs despite an increase in yardage. Imports of fents declined by Rs. 6·72 lakhs to Rs. 58·35 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom, whose despatches fell in value from Rs. 38·43 to Rs. 29·71 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade actually improved from 69 to 70 per cent., while that of Japan fell from 22 to 18 per cent. owing to the drop under grey goods. Most of the fall of Rs. 1·21 crore under greys was borne by Japan, whose share declined from 69·7 to 61 per cent. Her despatches of long cloth and shirtings fell in value from Rs. 1·68 to Rs. 1·22 crore, and of sheetings from Rs. 66·79 to Rs. 22·24 lakhs. Imports of white piecegoods decreased by Rs. 27·87 lakhs to Rs. 3·52 crores, of which the United Kingdom contributed 87·2 as against 89 per cent. in the previous year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis and saris and (4) nainsooks, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom. Imports of coloured piece goods increased by 3½ million yards in quantity but fell by Rs. 45 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom in this class was 78 per cent. as against 84 per cent. in the preceding year. The chief varieties are (1) prints and chintz, (2) cambrics, (3) shirtings, (4) saris and scarves and (5) unspecified descriptions.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
United Kingdom ..	5,270	8,428	Rs. 102	Rs. 123
Japan	21,165	18,944	279	237
Other Countries ..	219	914	3	9

The total quantity of cotton yarn imported expanded by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to $28\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. owing to larger shipments from the United Kingdom, but its value declined by Rs. 14·54 lakhs to Rs. 3·7 crores as a result of lower prices. Imports from the United Kingdom—mostly of higher counts—have increased by over 3 million lb. to nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 21·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 crore in value. On the other hand arrivals from Japan declined by $2\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to 19 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 41·8 lakhs to Rs. 2·37 crores in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31—40s., imports of which fell from 12 million to 10 million lb. The partial recovery of the United Kingdom at the expense of Japan is apparently the result of lower prices, for English prices fell sufficiently to seem low and attractive. Despatches from China improved from 56,000 lb. to 616,000 lb. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn have advanced further by over $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to over 4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 21·37 lakhs to Rs. 85·14 lakhs in value. Japan contributed about 92 per cent. of this trade, the balance being

(The figures are shown in millions).

	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1922-1923 ..	4·52	14·36	33·87	39·72	14·13	497
1923-1924 ..	·84	11·77	23·55	41·95	15·93	398
1924-1925 ..	·63	15·55	27·31	50·48	19·85	474
1925-1926 ..	·42	15·51	26·65	51·12	19·00	423
1926-1927 ..	·25	15·54	28·28	56·51	30·41	512

supplied by the United Kingdom. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the import from abroad.

Although 94 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts shows a marked increase in the year under review.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk increased by 323,000 lb. to 1,200,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 7·35 lakhs to Rs. 68·66 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments from China. Arrivals from Hongkong and Siam declined. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps also improved by 445,000 lb. to 969,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19·78 lakhs to Rs. 53·5 lakhs in value owing to larger supplies from all the supplying countries, excepting the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter's exports showing a large decrease.

Imports of silk piece goods, the most important item in the group, rose further by over $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to over $14\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 19·47 lakhs to Rs. 1·85 crore in value owing to larger arrivals from all the principal supplying countries, notably China and Japan.

E. Artificial Silk.—The artificial silk trade, whose expansion has during the past few years been described as 'steady', received a remarkable impetus during 1926-27. Imports of yarn rose from 2 million lb. valued at Rs. 56·19 lakhs to over 5 million lb. valued at Rs. 91·23 lakhs, while piece goods of cotton and artificial silk advanced by over 16 million yards to $25\frac{1}{2}$ million

yards in quantity and by Rs. 1.11 crore to Rs. 1.97 crore in value. The yarn was chiefly supplied by Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, and the piece goods by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—The improvement recorded during 1925-26 was not maintained and imports declined by Rs. 11.77 lakhs to Rs. 25.31 lakhs, owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from Persia, the United Kingdom and Australia. A noticeable feature of the year was that re-exports of Persian wool amounted only to 15,792 lb. as against 1,391,768 lb. in the preceding year. Supplies of yarn and knitting wool also decreased as a result of smaller arrivals from Germany, though imports from the United Kingdom and France show a small improvement. The most important item under this head is woollen piece goods, imports of which improved by Rs. 2.93 lakhs to Rs. 1.26 crore mainly owing to larger shipments from France, Belgium and Germany. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Italy, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 72.53 lakhs and by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs respectively. The principal source of supply is still the United Kingdom which shipped 57 per cent. of the total imports. Other manufactures with the exception of carpets and rugs record decreases.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	658.7	1,050.3	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4
1	Hides and skins, raw ..				56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	299.3	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3
3	Wool Manufactures ..	12.9	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2
4	Cotton, raw ..	2.1			25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4
5	Oils ..		4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.6
6	Metals and Ores ..	5.9	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6
7	Gums and Resins ..	11.7	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2
8	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	138.1	113.5	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0
9	Apparel ..	4.6	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9
10	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	6.0	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4
11	Hardware ..	4.0	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2
12	Postal articles ..	8.9	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4
13	Fruits and Vegetables ..	41.0	35.4	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3
14	Coal and coke ..					13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7
15	Machinery and Millwork ..	1.6			10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0
16	Fish ..	6.4	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8
17	Spices ..	19.5	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5
18	Glass and Glassware ..	5.4	9.6	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9
19	Coffee ..	5.2	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4
20	Drugs and Medicines ..	4.8	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3
21	Silk Manufactures ..	9.3	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2
22	Leather ..	.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9
23	Matches ..	2.3	7.8	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8
24	Ivory, unmanufactured ..	3.5	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7
25	Tea ..	3.6	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
United Kingdom	199·27	179·25	—20·02
Arabia	58·79	57·04	—1·75
Other European Countries	77·00	55·04	—21·96
Persia	71·25	51·38	—19·87
Mesopotamia	51·45	32·37	—19·08
Japan	128·45	25·79	—102·66
Ceylon	22·55	18·18	—4·37
United States of America	15·40	15·89	+·49
Kenya Colony	23·79	15·16	—8·63
Aden	21·46	13·42	—8·04
Straits Settlements(including Labuan)	24·79	9·63	—15·16
Zanzibar and Pemba	11·66	9·61	—1·45
Hongkong	9·85	8·95	—·90
Tanganyika Territory	6·96	5·97	—·99

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay suffered a further setback, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported fell by Rs. 2·2 crores to Rs. 5·37 crores. This was mainly due to a heavy fall in reshipments of imported cotton, a result of direct shipments of African cotton to the United Kingdom and Japan and of the competition of the huge American supplies. The quantity re-exported contracted from 8,000 to 2,000 tons and the value from Rs. 1·62 crore to Rs. 36·39 lakhs. The value of cotton manufactures, mostly cotton piece goods, decreased further by Rs. 34·62 lakhs to Rs. 97·34 lakhs owing to smaller demands from Mesopotamia, Aden, Persia and East Africa. Re-exports of sugar also contracted by 3,700 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 14·5 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in value owing to smaller demands from Persia, Mesopotamia and Aden and to the cessation of re-exports to the United Kingdom. On the other hand re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins, improved slightly from 307 tons to 324 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4·82 lakhs to Rs. 1·15 crore in value, due to larger re-exports to the United Kingdom and France.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown:—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1926-1927.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, Raw (including waste) ..	23,51,13,336	55,39,30,401	62,78,94,273	40,52,19,295	-2226.75	62.13
2	Seeds ..	11,76,69,123	8,60,29,717	11,80,86,355	5,11,30,878	-669.29	7.84
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	1,17,60,653	5,16,70,155	3,73,50,628	4,83,47,619	+109.97	7.41
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	8,56,57,468	5,90,31,172	2,90,48,845	3,06,22,308	+15.73	4.70
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	3,44,42,749	1,85,81,721	2,66,90,083	1,61,28,356	-105.62	2.47
6	Wool, Raw ..	1,19,80,789	1,86,81,290	1,70,46,964	1,58,91,700	-11.55	2.44
7	Postal Articles ..	48,18,886	1,04,11,682	1,23,27,781	1,06,61,281	-16.67	1.64
8	Oil Cakes ..	10,43,015	30,36,228	54,67,137	90,21,898	+35.55	1.38
9	Leather ..	71,11,118	70,31,668	78,35,992	82,32,217	+3.96	1.26
10	Metals and Ores ..	87,94,004	88,54,792	85,15,523	76,43,984	-8.71	1.17
11	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	59,33,456	81,40,792	62,95,215	72,49,231	+9.54	1.11
12	Spices ..	21,39,034	32,16,932	52,18,910	53,42,327	+1.23	.82
13	Myrabolams ..	36,25,367	32,44,277	35,39,322	39,52,138	+4.13	.61

14	Wool Manufactures	..	..	8,54,749	38,25,875	35,21,527	31,94,887	-3.27	.49
15	Oils	..	..	9,69,536	31,04,726	28,78,037	26,67,091	-2.11	.41
16	Tobacco	..	..	9,60,866	25,67,107	22,81,703	24,40,246	+1.58	.38
17	Fruits and Vegetables	..	..	15,16,759	11,62,677	21,28,570	20,46,094	- .83	.31
18	Hemp, Raw	..	..	32,91,299	26,37,965	48,16,465	18,58,056	-29.58	.29
19	Tea	..	..	9,78,448	28,48,924	28,98,025	15,20,602	-13.78	.23
20	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	..	..	14,53,644	20,03,522	17,28,395	15,04,708	-2.23	.23
21	Wood and Timber	..	..	4,50,065	10,15,978	15,88,083	14,89,874	- .98	.23
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	..	..	7,58,821	11,17,381	23,85,094	11,93,511	-11.92	.18
23	Manures	..	..	16,14,755	13,50,398	11,28,856	10,90,843	- .38	.17
24	Jute Manufactures	..	..	6,20,493	14,55,645	8,99,927	10,80,945	+1.81	.17
25	Gums and Resins	..	..	8,50,373	6,47,122	11,36,039	10,65,625	- .70	.16
26	Fish	..	..	7,47,074	8,11,748	9,25,240	8,79,979	- .45	.13
27	Bristles	..	..	..	8,45,431	11,27,675	6,61,581	-4.66	.10
28	Books, printed and Printed Matter	..	..	3,89,684	4,58,720	6,55,746	6,11,138	- .45	.09
29	Silk and articles made of Silk	..	..	3,06,314	6,84,864	7,04,412	4,79,782	-2.24	.07
30	Coffee	..	..	2,05,289	6,72,887	7,01,006	4,12,358	-2.89	.07
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	..	..	3,68,337	4,10,450	5,00,105	3,65,298	-1.35	.06
32	Furniture and Cabinetware	..	..	3,14,317	4,54,180	2,75,473	3,21,864	+ .47	.05
33	Apparel	..	..	3,95,584	7,35,655	2,60,384	2,64,222	+ .04	.04

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1924-1925.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1926-27.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn meal.	10,03,867	1,86,817	2,08,444	2,07,950	—·60	·03
35	Sugar	4,00,868	5,16,149	1,95,363	1,43,225	—·52	·02
36	Other Articles	3,96,12,843	52,38,384	90,83,962	72,17,999	—18·66	1·11
	Total Merchandise ..	58,81,47,683	86,76,71,832	94,73,79,559	65,21,61,110	—29,52·18	100·00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures have declined for the third time in succession. The chief reason for the heavy fall of Rs. 29½ crores is of course the slump in both prices and shipments of raw cotton, but all the principal exports record decreases, except cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, and hides and skins. The chief items in the export trade will be noticed separately in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the remaining the following deserve notice. Exports of raw hemp fell further by Rs. 29·58 lakhs to Rs. 18·58 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium. The decrease of Rs. 13·78 lakhs in shipments of tea was due to smaller demands from Mesopotamia, Persia and Kenya Colony. On the other hand shipments of oilcakes expanded by Rs. 35·55 lakhs to Rs. 90·22 lakhs as a result of better takings of groundnut cakes by Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and of linseed cakes by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The improvement of Rs. 4·13 lakhs in myrabolams was due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

36. *Grain, Pulse and Flour*.—Wheat, wheat flour and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of wheat fell by 36,000 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 67·44 lakhs to Rs. 11·72 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom's takings were 4,000 tons as against 13,000 tons and those of Mesopotamia and Italy only 300 tons each as against 9,000 tons each in the previous year. France took none as against 1,200 tons. Exports of wheat flour decreased very slightly in quantity but by Rs. 2·58 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments to Persia, Mesopotamia, Aden and Ceylon, though the other Native States in Arabia were better customers. Exports of rice also declined by over 10,000 tons to 16,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 20·6 lakhs to Rs. 42·88 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller despatches to Mesopotamia and Persia. Shipments of jawar and bajra improved but those of lentils and other food grains declined.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned)*.—The improvement in the exports of raw hides recorded last year was temporary and shipments fell from 417 tons to 398 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·1 lakhs to Rs. 5·73 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller demand from Italy. The value of exported tanned hides also declined by Rs. 5·33 lakhs to Rs. 33·58 lakhs, though the quantity remained stationary. Exports of raw skins, on the other hand, improved further by 597 tons to over 4,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 10·6 lakhs to Rs. 66·45 lakhs in value as a result of larger shipments to France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Shipments of tanned or dressed skins also increased from 600 tons to 800 tons in quantity and from Rs. 33·71 lakhs to Rs. 43·58 lakhs in value as a result of better trade with the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores*.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India fell further from 564,000 tons to 536,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal improved by 32,000 tons but those from Bombay declined by 52,000 tons owing mainly to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom and to the cessation of exports to the United States of America. On the other hand shipments to France rose considerably, amounting to 110,000 tons as against 72,000 tons in the previous year, and those to Belgium and the Netherlands improved by 3,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds constitute the most important item in the export trade of Bombay after raw cotton. The United Kingdom crushing industry was far from active, and large quantities of vegetable oils were shipped to that country from the continent. Shipments of linseed from the Argentine and other foreign countries to Europe are reported to have been on a large scale. Recent crops in India have not been very good, but owing to the lack of foreign demands prices tended downwards. The total shipments from Bombay contracted from 519,000 tons to 253,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11.81 crores to Rs. 5.11 crores in value. All the principal varieties, notably linseed and cotton seed, recorded decreases. Exports of linseed fell by 75,000 tons owing to smaller purchases from the United Kingdom and the continental countries. The heavy decrease in exports of cotton seed is the result of reduced despatches to the United Kingdom which took only 35,000 tons as against 121,000 tons in the previous year. Exports of groundnuts declined by 34,000 tons owing mainly to restricted shipments to France and Spain, though Germany's takings show a noticeable improvement. Shipments of sesamum decreased by 33,000 tons by reason of the smaller demand from Italy, France and the Netherlands, and the fall in exports of castor seed is attributable to reduced despatches to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France.

Seeds.	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom ..	46,606	1,29,76,772	36,704	1,00,77,979	11,576	24,70,356	-25,128	-76,01,823
Italy ..	39,387	1,03,73,015	38,105	99,76,815	27,596	59,08,168	-10,509	-40,67,647
France ..	62,790	1,67,38,578	38,316	1,13,59,208	19,625	50,67,514	-18,691	-62,90,394
Belgium ..	7,872	21,48,695	11,947	32,05,986	48,50	10,16,500	-7,097	-21,89,486
Germany ..	4,975	13,91,785	6,551	17,16,808	6,217	13,44,944	-334	-3,71,864
Netherlands ..	9,120	25,43,392	9,880	27,09,522	1,965	4,07,580	-7,915	-23,01,942
Spain ..	12,117	33,02,194	9,000	23,60,375	5,475	11,83,444	-3,525	-11,76,931
Greece ..	250	69,124	1,700	4,12,124	950	1,98,855	-750	-2,13,269
Other countries ..	4,236	12,23,804	930	2,57,912	24	9,165	-906	-2,48,747
Total	187,353	5,07,67,359	153,133	4,20,74,729	78,278	1,76,12,826	-74,855	-2,44,61,903
<i>Sesamum (til or jingili)—</i>								
Germany ..	900	2,21,862	2,000	6,02,777	..	..	-2,000	-6,02,777
Italy ..	16,514	53,74,725	10,835	31,54,126	50	13,000	-10,785	-31,41,126
France ..	4,705	12,76,628	8,307	22,04,240	..	..	-8,307	-22,04,240
Netherlands ..	2,075	5,97,224	4,475	13,07,914	..	..	-4,475	-13,07,914
Belgium ..	400	1,19,345	1,100	3,14,820	..	..	-1,100	-3,14,820
Ceylon ..	1,061	3,36,411	1,323	4,05,350	633	1,83,670	-690	-2,21,680
Aden and Dependencies ..	148	55,064	393	1,66,428	73	21,860	-320	-1,44,568
United Kingdom ..	..	..	5	1,040	..	..	-5	-1,040

Seeds.	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Sesamum (oil or linseed)—contd.</i>								
Denmark ..	200	56,000	1,000	3,60,000	..	..	—1,000	—3,00,000
Turkey European ..	..	..	1,013	3,28,318	34	13,440	—979	—3,14,878
Other Native States in Arabia ..	213	1,35,205	399	1,53,426	144	55,290	—255	—98,136
Egypt ..	1,099	3,65,209	2,448	9,13,194	158	44,466	—2,290	—8,68,728
Other countries ..	243	84,590	781	2,43,267	172	65,080	—609	—1,78,187
Total ..	27,558	86,21,263	34,079	1,00,94,900	1,264	3,90,806	—32,815	—96,99,094
<i>Rape seed—</i>								
Germany ..	100	22,750	130	35,861	5	1,260	—125	—34,601
France ..	1,580	3,87,450	550	1,31,750	..	..	—550	—1,31,750
Netherlands ..	100	29,000	905	2,23,588	..	..	—905	—2,23,588
Belgium ..	20	4,600	..	..	3	720	+3	+720
Italy ..	24,478	59,94,908	12,356	32,36,990	591	1,37,918	—11,745	—30,93,072
United Kingdom ..	11,338	26,08,464	6,271	15,33,721	2,675	6,33,536	—3,596	—9,00,185
Spain ..	1,290	3,26,729	1,060	2,79,033	..	..	—1,060	—2,79,033
Norway ..	400	93,500	200	49,750	..	..	—200	—49,750
Other countries ..	1,814	4,68,651	498	1,34,042	412	1,51,453	—86	+17,411
Total ..	41,120	99,36,052	21,950	56,18,735	3,686	9,24,887	—18,264	—46,93,848
<i>Cotton seed—</i>								
United Kingdom ..	117,423	1,40,68,807	1,20,917	1,31,02,470	35,549	31,80,616	—85,368	—99,21,854
Egypt ..	8,240	9,24,725	3,290	3,41,337	7,000	5,52,500	+3,710	+2,11,163
Other countries ..	219	45,079	643	94,448	237	41,399	—406	—53,049
Total ..	125,882	1,50,38,611	124,850	1,35,38,255	42,786	37,74,515	—82,004	—97,63,740

<i>Castor seed—</i>									
United Kingdom ..	18,170	54,93,636	25,420	59,74,353	19,112	37,33,920	-6,308	-22,40,433	
United States of America ..	18,772	58,79,063	24,650	57,96,890	8,951	18,04,794	-15,699	-39,92,096	
France ..	11,156	33,38,717	16,760	40,29,261	13,356	26,33,649	-3,404	-13,95,612	
Belgium ..	3,005	8,59,627	5,436	12,90,822	3,845	7,70,695	-1,591	-5,20,127	
Italy ..	9,862	29,70,856	7,892	18,82,049	6,246	13,03,544	-1,646	-5,78,505	
Spain ..	2,451	7,31,362	2,575	6,23,142	1,725	3,30,656	-850	-2,92,486	
Other countries ..	1,219	3,57,276	921	2,35,144	1,856	3,56,491	+ 935	+ 1,21,347	
Total ..	64,635	1,96,30,637	83,654	1,98,31,661	55,091	1,09,33,749	-28,563	-88,97,912	
<i>Groundnuts—</i>									
France ..	10,394	29,56,621	25,251	66,94,327	5,585	13,72,916	-19,666	-53,21,411	
Germany ..	4,176	13,43,949	11,642	29,26,578	16,033	39,67,074	+ 4,391	+ 10,40,496	
Belgium ..	4,275	13,24,858	2,389	6,27,441	2,640	6,56,086	+ 251	+ 28,645	
United Kingdom ..	11,000	32,70,827	6,320	15,80,201	2,850	7,42,913	-3,470	-8,37,288	
Netherlands ..	4,398	12,99,127	6,745	16,44,985	7,514	18,61,905	+ 789	+ 2,16,920	
Italy ..	3,493	10,31,524	18,422	45,58,880	13,264	33,47,452	-5,158	-12,11,428	
Spain ..	7,675	13,98,129	12,125	30,31,848	1,900	4,92,309	-10,225	-25,39,539	
Denmark ..	..	..	1,000	3,00,000	..	..	-1,000	-3,00,000	
Other countries ..	540	1,54,204	720	2,24,984	264	81,068	-456	-1,43,916	
Total ..	45,949	1,27,79,139	84,614	2,15,89,244	50,060	1,25,21,723	-34,564	-90,67,521	
Other seeds ..	23,667	72,48,701	17,118	53,12,831	21,918	49,66,372	+ 4,800	-3,46,459	
Total Seeds ..	516,164	12,40,21,662	519,398	11,80,60,355	2,53,073	5,11,30,878	-2,66,325	-6,69,29,477	

40. *Textiles.*

A. Cotton, Raw.—The outstanding feature of the cotton year was the immense American crop. The 1925 crop had been a record, but the 1926 crop left all previous records far behind. The final ginning figures published by the American Government indicated a figure of 17,688,000 bales of an average weight of over 506 lb., which is the equivalent of nearly 22½ million Indian bales of 400 lb. A heavy fall in cotton prices was therefore to be expected, but the subsequent reaction due to greater consumption of cotton and greater production of cotton goods was somewhat astonishing. At the end of March 1926, the Liverpool spot quotation for middling American was 10.23*d.* It fell slightly below 10*d.* by the beginning of May, but went up to 10.3*d.* by the beginning of June. Fluctuations were not remarkable till the second week of September, when the price dropped to 9.54*d.*, but then the weight of the American crop told and by the end of October it had slumped to 6.71*d.* In the second week of December the bottom price of 6.47*d.* was reached. Thereafter the market firmed up and closed at 7.82*d.* at the end of March 1927. The Indian crop for 1926-27 is estimated at 4,973,000 bales as against 6,250,000 bales in the previous year. The crop, besides being short, was late, and prices ruled above American parity, although they of course fluctuated similarly. Prices were at their lowest in the middle of December 1926, and there can be little doubt but that this induced cultivators and dealers up-country to hold up cotton, rather than sell at rates which appeared to them unduly low after an era of high prices. As events turned out they were well advised, for prices rose again, and it is interesting to find that the tonnage exported from Bombay in March 1927 was greater than the tonnage exported in any month during the past two years. It was of course inevitable in view of the various factors described above that Bombay's exports of raw cotton should contract. The total shipments declined from 495,000 tons to 385,000 tons in quantity, and from Rs. 62.79 crores to Rs. 40.52 crores in value. Every European country took less than in the preceding year, and exports to Japan fell by 28,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 9.22 crores in value. China's takings also declined from 71,000 tons to 46,000 tons. Comment has already been made in paragraph 31-A on the importations of American cotton into Bombay.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	14,063	1,67,09,392	6,551	51,03,095	-7,512	-1,16,06,297
Germany ..	14,611	1,63,47,569	10,757	91,12,339	-3,854	-72,35,230
Netherlands ..	2,434	24,37,947	2,271	15,21,885	-163	-9,16,262
Belgium ..	25,546	3,07,50,706	16,951	1,52,05,948	-8,595	-1,55,44,758
France ..	25,165	3,00,27,044	13,804	1,38,00,438	-11,361	-1,62,26,606
Spain ..	7,370	90,95,197	4,444	40,82,318	-2,926	-9,52,879
Ceylon ..	1,349	21,38,530	655	8,07,885	-694	-13,30,645
Italy ..	40,822	5,08,56,291	24,872	2,39,80,901	-5,950	-2,68,75,390
Austria ..	289	3,37,700	182	2,00,709	-107	-1,37,000
China ..	70,920	9,15,00,984	46,160	5,37,07,995	-24,760	-3,77,92,989
Japan ..	281,746	36,57,90,068	253,697	27,35,76,789	-28,049	-9,22,13,279
Indo-China (including Cochin, China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	7,441	94,73,345	3,132	30,58,100	-4,309	-64,15,245
United States of America ..	2,416	19,21,570	1,191	5,50,345	-1,225	-13,71,225
Other countries ..	13	5,67,930	792	5,10,757	+149	-57,173
	44,273	385,459	40,52,19,295	109,356	22,26,74,978	

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past three years :—

Grey—	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,477,151	4,52,664	748,689	1,90,159	435,546	93,913	—313,143	—96,246
Aden and Dependencies ..	1,994,603	5,82,858	1,656,631	4,43,587	2,080,210	5,14,218	+423,579	+70,631
Bahrain Islands ..	690,690	2,00,842	646,943	2,04,181	632,040	2,34,492	—14,903	+30,311
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	473,412	1,39,757	421,108	1,01,827	448,450	1,99,710	+27,342	+97,883
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	2,046,863	7,27,562	1,476,559	4,66,557	1,627,227	5,13,306	+50,668	+46,749
Mesopotamia ..	13,090,690	36,88,383	10,663,458	25,57,001	882,848	2,00,800	—9,780,610	—23,56,201
Other Native States in Arabia ..	220,131	63,551	373,088	1,12,438	309,740	1,26,589	—63,348	+14,151
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	4,185,536	15,87,907	3,922,302	13,44,705	2,497,185	8,55,620	—1,425,117	—4,89,085
Egypt ..	105,513	32,424	372,650	95,798	872,270	2,24,430	+499,620	+1,26,932
Portuguese East Africa ..	6,626,367	17,29,059	5,536,810	14,36,462	2,825,655	8,24,411	—2,711,155	—6,12,051
Italian East Africa ..	731,891	1,67,074	867,675	1,93,819	910,105	2,00,845	+42,430	+7,026
Tanganyika Territory ..	4,976,092	18,29,136	3,496,722	11,37,162	3,134,920	9,72,097	—361,802	—1,65,065
Siam ..	435,924	1,50,125	734,380	1,86,615	49,598	21,227	—684,782	—1,65,388
Persia ..	5,549,073	13,29,045	4,129,828	9,19,576	711,886	2,51,327	—3,417,942	—6,68,249
Other countries ..	1,114,462	3,89,825	1,829,062	6,74,903	2,015,766	5,50,911	+186,694	—1,23,992
Total Grey ..	43,718,388	1,30,70,212	36,875,905	1,00,64,790	19,333,436	57,83,896	—17,542,469	—42,80,894
White ..	861,793	3,19,189	5,69,946	1,76,298	1,110,937	3,19,971	+540,951	+1,43,673

	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—								
Aden and Dependencies ..	3,697,546	14,52,085	2,807,697	10,78,696	4,373,317	15,26,482	+1,565,620	+4,47,786
Bahrain Islands ..	5,616,550	19,34,365	3,221,035	12,95,808	4,330,654	20,09,993	+1,109,619	+7,14,185
Ceylon ..	1,811,409	9,35,124	2,327,063	11,71,743	2,531,641	14,55,747	+204,578	+2,84,004
Natal ..	1,041,227	4,37,401	1,413,375	4,18,796	951,928	4,06,935	-461,447	-12,861
Egypt ..	1,762,510	5,45,159	2,336,406	6,04,719	2,027,339	5,41,721	-309,067	-59,998
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,851,214	12,19,603	3,625,273	13,23,912	5,866,332	16,18,814	+2,231,059	+2,94,902
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,405,790	5,91,493	1,213,451	4,60,653	3,312,477	10,05,995	+2,099,026	+5,46,342
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,996,147	8,08,167	1,319,390	5,11,914	1,498,105	5,10,341	+178,715	-673
Mesopotamia ..	35,506,783	88,03,523	22,882,326	51,12,990	37,332,832	1,05,09,447	+14,450,556	+53,96,457
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,483,594	8,68,343	2,106,883	6,99,892	2,593,032	9,84,195	+486,169	+2,84,303
Other Native States in Arabia ..	3,207,517	12,44,100	1,841,778	6,61,529	4,217,294	17,06,070	+2,375,516	+10,44,541
Persia ..	27,205,362	94,31,527	24,396,700	70,15,376	36,742,872	1,07,26,088	+12,346,172	+37,11,612
Siam ..	1,621,190	12,89,197	1,474,548	9,21,524	1,667,330	9,88,106	+192,782	+66,582
Portuguese East Africa ..	2,691,505	9,66,762	3,294,590	10,43,683	7,447,737	18,65,960	+4,153,147	+8,22,277
Tanganyika Territory ..	1,807,418	7,67,211	3,457,510	11,89,467	6,396,494	15,85,332	+2,938,984	+3,95,865
Other countries ..	3,749,747	15,04,569	5,096,124	18,87,824	8,224,439	31,59,891	+3,128,315	+12,72,007
Total Coloured ..	98,445,509	3,27,98,629	82,814,149	2,53,94,626	129,503,893	4,06,01,017	+46,689,744	+1,52,06,391
Total Piece-goods ..	143,025,690	4,61,88,030	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	149,948,266	4,67,04,884	+29,688,266	+1,10,69,170

The mill industry of the Bombay Presidency has again had a difficult year, but prospects became distinctly brighter after cotton had reached its lowest in December 1926 and began to rise steadily. Production both of yarn and cloth increased markedly, and at the end of the fiscal year stocks were not abnormally heavy, owing in part to the expansion of exports which the preceding table exhibits. Exports of greys fell away, but both white and coloured did much better. Exports of coloured piece-goods actually rose from 83 million to nearly 129½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 2·54 to Rs. 4·06 crores in value, the Gulf and East African markets being good customers. These markets, however, took much less grey cloth, so that the total gain under piece-goods was 30 million yards and Rs. 1·11 crore.

The price of standard longcloth, which had stood at Rs. 1-1-6 per lb. for several months firmed up a little in April 1926 and stood at Rs. 1-2 for a few weeks. Thereafter there was a steady decline until a price of 13½ annas was reached by the end of December. In February 1927 there was an upward tendency in sympathy with the reaction in the prices of the raw material, and by the end of March the quotation was 14½ annas.

Coloured piece-goods constituted 86 per cent. and greys 13 per cent. of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table :—

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1919-20	725	359	869	238
1920-21	473	320	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign greys and coloured piece-goods decreased, the former heavily.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	505,637	4,77,234	325,928	2,44,624	283,040	1,50,017	-42,888	-94,607
Egypt ..	6,666,618	67,13,515	5,095,150	47,92,717	5,018,050	39,82,764	-77,100	-8,09,953
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,853,240	32,84,395	2,613,090	26,85,051	3,763,809	32,44,006	+1,150,719	+5,59,055
China ..	....	....	8	10	....	....	-8	-10
Hongkong ..	14,128,010	1,35,55,870	9,444,904	81,36,722	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	+7,220,326	+21,12,595
Italy ..	26,656	26,637	1,251,880	9,37,536	47,200	28,293	-1,204,680	-9,09,243
Turkey European ..	364,200	3,54,693	785,200	7,36,523	194,960	1,33,087	-590,240	-6,03,436
Siam ..	1,428,600	15,36,937	1,679,040	15,42,612	1,605,600	14,07,150	-73,440	-1,35,462
Persia ..	3,227,025	36,01,229	3,617,190	37,04,713	4,413,306	42,21,387	+796,110	+5,16,674
Straits Settlements ..	810,290	8,96,593	1,085,080	10,72,167	1,167,600	11,19,376	+82,520	+47,209
Mesopotamia ..	921,000	9,21,151	796,516	7,01,245	1,035,196	7,54,881	+238,650	+53,636
Syria ..	2,376,314	23,08,539	1,782,400	16,30,298	3,598,632	28,42,693	+1,816,232	+12,12,395
Other countries ..	2,753,259	28,23,135	3,059,162	28,64,627	3,413,068	24,89,237	+373,906	-3,75,390
Total ..	36,060,849	3,64,99,928	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	+9,670,137	+15,73,463

The exports of yarn recovered well from the set-back noticed in the previous year, owing chiefly to larger despatches to Hongkong, Syria, Aden and Persia. The largest shipments were to Hongkong, and amounted to 16½ million lb. valued at Rs. 1·02 crore as against 9½ million lb. valued at Rs. 81·37 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria also showed noticeable increases.

D. Wool, Raw.—Exports of raw wool fell further by $\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. to 17 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 11·55 lakhs to Rs. 1·59 crore in value, mainly owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports to France also declined, but those to the United States of America advanced by 265,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·81 lakh in value.

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A noteworthy feature is that despite the damage to her export trade caused by the prolonged coal strike the United Kingdom regained pride of place in the total trade at the expense of Japan. This however was the result of the fall in the value of Japan's takings of cotton rather than of any improvement in the trade with the United Kingdom. The proportionate share of Continental Europe was practically the same as in the previous year, but America improved her share from 3.74 to 5.56 per cent. owing to heavy shipments of raw cotton.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure again declined by Rs. 3.33 crores to Rs. 29.54 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of iron and steel, cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock and cotton spinning machinery, though there were noticeable increases in artificial silk piece-goods and cigarettes. The figures also show a great expansion under raw cotton, but this cotton was in fact reshipped American cotton. Imports from other British possessions also fell by Rs. 2.22 crores to Rs. 6.32 crores owing chiefly to the falling off in the arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony, of wheat from Australia and of cloves from Zanzibar. On the other hand imports from foreign countries in Europe improved by Rs. 3.96 crores to Rs. 20.73 crores as a result of larger arrivals of beet sugar, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, chemicals and alizarine and aniline dyes from Germany, of silk yarn and artificial silk yarn and piece-goods and postal articles from Italy, of iron and steel, copper sheets and beet sugar from Belgium, and of artificial silk piece-goods from Switzerland. Among the foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan, next in importance to the United Kingdom, fell by Rs. 1.44 crore to Rs. 7.45 crores mainly owing to decreased shipments of cotton grey piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn. Arrivals from China expanded by Rs. 45.26 lakhs to Rs. 2.35 crores by reason of larger receipts of raw silk, silk manufactures and tea. Imports from Java declined owing to restricted shipments of sugar; and smaller arrivals of fuel oils account for the decrease in imports from Persia. Imports from Africa receded owing to smaller despatches of coal from the Portuguese East Africa, while the marked improvement of Rs. 2.1 crores in arrivals from America was due to the heavy shipments of raw cotton.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place and her share improved from 37.07 to 39.2 per cent. although shipments of raw cotton to that country fell considerably. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage share of 10.77 as compared with 11.31 in the previous year, the decrease being due to very restricted shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw wool and manganese ore. Among other countries the shares of Belgium, France and Italy have declined owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while those of Germany and the Netherlands do not show material variations. China's share decreased, her takings of raw cotton being very restricted, while that of Persia improved owing mainly to larger takings of cotton coloured piece-goods. America's share improved from 2.27 to 2.33 per cent.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account decreased by Rs. 36.05 lakhs to Rs. 2.39 crores, owing

to smaller arrivals of all articles, except machinery and millwork and hardware which show appreciable increases. The largest decline was in vehicles other than locomotives for railways, arrivals of which fell by Rs. 24·75 lakhs to Rs. 7·46 lakhs. Imports of railway plant and rolling stock, which includes stores imported by the G. I. P. Railway, fell by Rs. 14·63 lakhs to Rs. 75·22 lakhs, and arms, ammunition and military stores and metals recorded decreases of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs each. The improvement of Rs. 8·12 lakhs under 'all other articles, not specified' was mainly due to the inclusion of imports of fuel oils by the G. I. P. Railway which amounted to Rs. 25·07 lakhs as against Rs. 20·5 lakhs in the previous year. Exports on Government account expanded by Rs. 7·03 lakhs to Rs. 26·46 lakhs owing to larger shipments of metals, which increased in value from Rs. 3·63 lakhs to Rs. 11·27 lakhs.

44. *Treasure.*—

	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	33,00,59,678	34,66,42,144	19,25,43,315	—15,40,98,829
Government ..	27,000	2,21,03,478	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	17,23,25,378	16,03,41,011	15,57,32,565	—46,08,446
Government ..	2,15,72,687	17,71,209	4,35,088	10,38,657	+6,02,960
Currency notes—					
Private	..	55,71,545	31,15,810	15,31,374	—15,84,436
Government ..	..	7,51,860	2,32,303	7,63,327	+5,31,024
Total, Imports ..	38,83,47,784	53,25,83,148	51,07,66,356	35,16,08,638	—15,91,57,718
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,983	7,26,91,107	22,86,191	4,85,188	—18,01,053
Government ..	70,07,178	131	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	2,55,59,159	2,52,72,586	1,44,63,367	—1,08,09,219
Government ..	18,857	6,02,951	..	..	..
Currency notes—					
Private	..	10,89,000	44,00,000	97,900	—43,02,106
Government ..	..	10,90,000	25,00,000	20,50,000	+4,50,000
Total, Exports ..	7,02,89,452	10,10,32,348	3,44,58,777	1,70,96,405	—1,73,62,372

With a smaller balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India *viz.* Rs. 79 crores as against Rs. 161 crores in 1925-26, imports of treasure on private account fell further from Rs. 51·01 crores to Rs. 34·98 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 15·41 crores to Rs. 19·25

crores and the latter by Rs. 46·08 lakhs to Rs. 15·57 crores. Arrivals of gold bullion receded by Rs. 10·59 crores to Rs. 13·05 crores owing to smaller arrivals from Natal and the United Kingdom and to the cessation of despatches from the United States of America, but shipments from Egypt and Western Australia expanded by Rs. 93·17 lakhs and Rs. 80·79 lakhs respectively. Imports of sovereigns also fell by Rs. 4·33 crores to Rs. 5·53 crores by reason of smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and Natal, though receipts from Western Australia were higher by Rs. 64·45 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 48·36 lakhs under other coined gold was due to smaller arrivals of Turkish gold coin from Mesopotamia and of gold dollars from the United States of America. The decrease of Rs. 46·08 lakhs in the imports of silver is accounted for partly by a net decrease of Rs. 13·56 lakhs under bar and partly by a contraction of Rs. 28·35 lakhs in the arrivals of Government of India rupees. The notable improvements of Rs. 3·56 crores and Rs. 77·88 lakhs under bar from the United Kingdom and China were more than counterbalanced by the heavy fall of Rs. 4·53 crores in shipments from the United States of America. Arrivals from South Australia were Rs. 18·2 lakhs down, but there were new importations of Rs. 32·9 lakhs from France. The decrease of Rs. 28·35 lakhs under Government of India rupees was due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Mesopotamia, Muscat and Bahrein Islands, but despatches from Mauritius amounted to Rs. 17·41 lakhs as against none in the previous year.

Exports of gold and silver decreased, the former by Rs. 18·01 lakhs to Rs. 4·85 lakhs owing mainly to smaller shipments of sovereigns to the Straits Settlements, Zanzibar and Muscat, and the latter by Rs. 1·08 crore to Rs. 1·45 crore as a result of reduced shipments of bar to China and of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver improved by Rs. 6·03 lakhs to Rs. 10·38 lakhs owing to receipts of Rs. 6·73 lakhs from Persia.

45. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1925-1926.		1926-1927.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662	1,992,169	616	2,330,516	548	2,115,895
	{ In ballast ..	101	271,281	36	103,893	33	124,024
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142	14,882	143	17,724	110	14,547
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	1	88	3	631
Total ..		905	2,278,332	796	2,452,221	694	2,255,067

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1925-1926.		1926-1927.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	419	1,662,530	347	1,438,431
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	70	272,770	84	333,836
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	115	13,244	87	9,785
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	4	564	7	1,162
Total ..		770	1,951,291	608	1,949,108	525	1,783,214
Grand Total ..		1,675	4,229,623	1,404	4,401,329	1,219	4,038,301

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1404 to 1219 and the total net tonnage from 4,401,329 to 4,038,301. Steamers numbered 1012 of the burthen of 4,012,176 as against 1141 of 4,369,709 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage of the steamers which entered the port with cargo was 3861 as against 3783 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,739,773	3,061,758	2,727,866
Japanese	261,757	470,140	518,131
Italian	135,049	363,923	332,546
American	..	85,902	61,564
Norwegian	41,599	36,470	32,099
Greek	12,157	13,749	5,184
Danish	..	..	6,074
French	176,195	55,700	37,458
German	479,116	202,682	198,653
Others	357,040	79,385	92,601
Total	4,202,686	4,369,709	4,012,176

47. *Freights.*—Freights ruled easy in the first two months of the year. From June to December they rose continuously partly because much tonnage was employed in carrying coal from all parts of the world to the United Kingdom. Thereafter rates weakened, but at the end of March 1927 they were still much higher than they were twelve months earlier. Rates in shillings per ton for some more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1926.	December 1926.	March 1927.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton & wool, raw (measurement) ..	s. 13	s. d. 26—0	s. d. 19—0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	13	26—0	19—0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.) ..	10	23—0	16—0
Manganese ore	14	26—3	21—3
Myrabolams (14 cwt.)	11	24—0	17—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1926:	December 1926.	March 1927.
Antwerp—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Light seeds	7—6	26—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	10—6	29—0	21—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	7—9	27—0	19—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	10—9	30—0	22—6
Havre—			
Light seeds	8—0	31—6	20—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	11—0	34—6	23—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	7—9	27—0	18—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	10—9	30—0	21—6
Genoa—			
Light seeds	9—6	26—6	16—9
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	12—6	29—6	19—9
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	8—0	26—0	17—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	11—0	29—0	20—6
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	10—3	27—6	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	13—0	30—6	20—0
New York—			
Light seeds	16—0	..	—
Heavy. Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	23—0	..	—

48. *Exchange*.—At the beginning of the year under report the rupee was quoted at 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. for demand drafts. It touched 1s.- $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the middle of May, and again in the middle of August, but fluctuations were not remarkable until the 'battle of the ratios' began in the cold weather. In the first half of December the lowest figure of the year, 1s.- $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., was recorded, but there was a speedy reaction, and the next fortnight showed a rise of a farthing. The highest figure of the year, 1s.- $6\frac{1}{16}$ d., was reached in the latter half of January 1927, after which there was a slight weakening and the year closed with the quotation at 1s.- $5\frac{1}{16}$ d. Now that the Legislature has approved the 1s.-6d. ratio, traders are likely to be relieved of the anxieties caused by violent exchange fluctuations.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

		Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1922- 1923.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.	1925- 1926.	1926- 1927.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.									
Metals and Ores—									
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	124.07	121.48	117.70	110.66	107.49	
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	130.87	120.78	109.52	104.55	89.53	
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	157.27	145.63	136.60	129.61	116.68	
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	137.78	137.78	153.33	135.55	138.00	
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	153.57	154.11	135.24	97.78	93.34	
Textiles—									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn.	100	175.44	485.96	256.14	296.49	298.25	252.63	229.12	
„ Piece-goods Grey.	100	136.36	418.18	327.27	327.27	318.18	290.91	253.45	
„ Piece-goods White.	100	133.33	441.66	333.33	333.33	308.33	308.33	305.83	
„ Piece-goods Coloured printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	318.75	325.00	306.25	275.00	249.37	
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	224.86	232.40	227.65	196.09	166.20	
„ —Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	200.00	203.57	183.33	151.19	148.45	
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	377.38	285.71	266.67	273.81	256.69	
EXPORTS.									
Grain, pulse and flour—									
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	218.51	227.72	240.61	219.84	247.51	
Seeds—									
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	198.95	197.50	198.95	201.73	165.20	
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	193.82	175.70	191.78	203.16	199.14	
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	197.88	191.28	198.75	188.16	199.44	
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	229.17	247.71	253.11	229.74	186.90	
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	174.00	206.99	234.34	182.92	153.14	
Textiles—									
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	256.00	307.75	325.16	275.60	230.01	
„ Twist and Yarn.	100	156.66	403.33	320.00	316.66	336.66	306.66	247.71	
„ Piece-goods—Grey	100	125.00	375.00	300.00	266.66	250.00	225.00	249.17	
„ White	100	105.26	310.53	201.05	173.68	194.74	163.16	151.58	
„ Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	186.36	154.54	150.00	140.91	142.27	
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	191.70	191.66	229.17	197.92	192.92	

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the chief items of the import trade except kerosene have declined, the fall in the case of cotton grey piece-goods being most pronounced. The export figures show that prices of rice, cotton grey piece-goods, jingili seed and cotton coloured piece-goods have risen, the rise in the case of the first two items being considerable. The average prices of all other articles have fallen and the decrease was very marked in the case of cotton twist and yarn, raw cotton, linseed and cotton seed. The rise under cotton grey piece-goods seems contrary to known facts, and suggests that shippers' declarations, on which the recorded values are based, have in many cases been inaccurate.

51. The effect of the variations in prices is indicated in the following table in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been recalculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have generally fallen and the total value does not show a considerable decrease, it follows that the volume of imports has not declined. Under exports raw cotton and seeds show a heavy decline both in volume and value. Lower prices account for nearly Rs. 8 crores of the Rs. 22 crores fall under raw cotton.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
IMPORTS.								
Coal Ton.	232,606	53,54,193	118,027	26,20,449	27,16,745	—114,579	—26,37,448	
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from Lb.	7,694,940	1,06,01,137	11,260,857	1,23,70,194	1,55,06,200	+3,565,917	+49,05,063	
coal tar.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or Cwt.	178,045	89,45,828	244,420	1,18,43,682	1,22,80,863	+66,375	+33,35,055	
yellow metal for sheathing.								
Copper Ton.	188,384	1,02,66,446	190,071	88,69,345	1,03,58,299	+1,687	+91,853	
Iron and steel .. Gal.	264,454	5,04,54,781	225,506	3,87,31,132	4,30,23,839	—38,948	—74,30,942	
Oil—Kerosene .. Ton.	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	13,718,485	85,27,931	84,36,868	—6,471,850	—39,82,516	
Sugar 16 D. S. and above.	187,267	3,98,08,364	183,054	3,71,45,020	3,89,12,704	—4,213	—8,95,660	
Textiles—								
Cotton, Twist and Lb.	26,653,955	3,84,07,917	28,285,806	3,69,54,430	4,07,59,846	+1,631,861	+23,51,929	
yarn.								
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey .. Yds.	120,790,490	3,91,96,240	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	3,15,25,535	—23,489,455	—76,70,705	
White "	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	3,59,33,815	—5,767,672	—20,56,825	
Coloured "	131,295,896	5,82,45,017	134,523,312	5,37,42,232	5,95,93,827	+3,227,416	+13,48,810	
printed or dyed.								

Silk—raw " —Piece-goods Wool—Piece-goods	Lb.	872,522	61,25,218	1,138,781	67,76,263	79,94,243	+266,259	+6,51,045	+18,69,025
	.. Yds.	12,999,314	1,65,17,193	14,799,864	1,84,64,056	1,87,95,827	+1,800,550	+19,46,863	+22,78,634
	"	5,358,031	1,23,33,499	5,865,053	1,26,25,657	1,34,78,332	+497,022	+2,92,158	+11,44,833
EXPORTS.									
Grain, Pulse and flour— Rice not in the husk Wheat flour Skins, raw Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed " Skins " "	Ton.	26,780	63,47,533	16,066	42,87,527	38,08,074	—10,714	—20,60,056	—25,39,509
	"	21,783	55,47,869	21,377	52,90,108	54,43,777	—406	—2,57,761	—1,04,092
	"	3,979	55,84,932	4,576	66,45,640	64,22,882	+597	+10,60,708	+8,37,950
Metals and Ores— Manganese ore	"	954	38,90,645	945	33,58,301	38,53,940	—9	—5,32,344	—36,705
	"	626	33,70,847	782	43,57,466	42,10,866	+156	+9,86,619	+8,40,019
	"	279,340	71,06,670	2,27,176	61,93,322	57,79,562	—52,164	—9,13,348	—13,27,108
Seeds— Castor Cotton Groundnuts Linseed Rape Sesamum (oil or jinjil)	"	83,654	1,98,31,661	55,091	1,09,33,749	1,30,60,137	—28,563	—88,97,912	—67,71,524
	"	124,850	1,35,38,255	42,786	37,74,515	46,39,547	—82,064	—97,63,740	—88,98,708
	"	84,614	2,15,89,244	50,050	1,25,21,723	1,27,70,207	—34,564	—90,67,521	—88,19,037
Textiles— Cotton, raw " Twist and yarn, " Piece-goods*, Yds. Wool, raw	"	153,133	4,20,74,729	78,278	1,76,12,826	2,15,07,608	—74,855	—2,44,61,903	—2,05,67,121
	"	21,950	56,18,735	3,686	9,24,887	9,43,538	—18,264	—46,93,848	—46,75,197
	"	34,079	1,00,94,900	1,264	3,96,806	3,74,423	—32,815	—96,98,094	—97,20,477
Cotton, raw " Twist and yarn, " Piece-goods*, Yds. Wool, raw	"	484,064	62,15,93,874	373,925	39,99,32,359	47,92,02,237	—111,039	—22,15,71,515	—14,23,01,637
	"	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	3,79,54,556	+9,670,137	+15,73,463	+89,05,711
	"	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	149,948,266	4,07,04,884	4,44,29,671	+29,688,266	+1,10,69,170	+87,93,957
	Lb.	17,984,518	1,70,46,964	17,158,512	1,58,91,700	1,62,62,838	—826,006	—11,55,264	—7,84,126

52. A similar contrast is made in the subjoined table between the year under review and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of cotton twist and yarn the volume of the import trade is considerably below the pre-war level, though 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly in the case of exports the volume compares unfavourably except in the case of cotton piece-goods which show a notable improvement.

Articles.	1913-14.		1926-27.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1926-27 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
* 1	2		3		4	5		6
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS— <i>contd.</i>								
Textiles—								
Cotton, twist and Lb. yarn.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	28,285,806	3,69,54,430	2,71,09,116	+ 12,683,502	+ 2,20,00,579	+ 1,21,55,265
Cotton, Piece-goods Yds. —Grey.	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	1,53,83,294	—108,203,389	— 53,74,898	— 1,71,20,595
White ..	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	1,72,57,828	—143,916,180	— 79,86,806	— 2,59,33,036
Coloured, printed or dyed.	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	134,523,312	5,37,42,232	2,88,55,250	—211,280,254	—2,04,29,666	—4,53,16,648
Silk—Raw .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,138,781	67,76,263	54,53,167	— 880,120	— 28,91,582	— 42,14,678
Silk, Piece-goods .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	14,799,864	1,84,84,056	1,12,21,257	— 2,681,608	+ 52,09,729	— 20,33,070
Piece-goods ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	1,585,053	1,26,25,657	55,86,306	— 7,297,177	+ 76,432	— 69,62,919

COASTING TRADE.

53. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,36,32,248	1,53,21,276	+ 16,89,028	2,61,07,258	2,75,73,307	+ 14,66,049
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	38,50,742	9,40,275	— 29,10,467	36,15,299	35,87,056	— 28,243
Kathiawar	7,58,17,499	5,24,11,965	—2,34,05,534	3,67,06,945	3,30,84,491	— 36,22,454
Goa	2,69,67,496	2,50,30,326	— 19,37,170	52,11,446	43,07,315	— 9,04,131
Other Ports	7,87,479	5,21,606	— 2,65,873	14,35,444	17,73,380	+ 3,37,936
Total	10,74,23,216	7,89,04,172	—2,85,19,044	4,69,69,134	4,27,52,242	— 42,16,892

British Ports in other Presidencies—

Bengal	..	2,38,41,661	2,86,44,683	+ 53,03,022	4,20,51,177	3,04,55,777	-1,15,95,400
Madras	..	3,95,31,170	4,61,70,707	+ 66,39,537	5,66,02,259	4,90,03,004	- 75,99,255
Burma	..	11,78,41,451	9,43,59,806	-2,34,81,645	3,82,81,669	2,48,73,823	-1,34,07,846
Sind	..	3,92,07,127	3,19,84,875	- 72,22,252	8,35,45,577	8,25,80,299	- 9,65,278
Total	..	21,99,21,409	20,11,60,071	-1,87,61,338	22,04,80,682	18,69,12,903	-3,35,67,779
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—							
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	83,727	51,512	- 32,215	2,08,097	1,41,226	- 66,871
State of Travancore	..	1,15,04,487	1,56,17,899	+ 41,13,412	63,98,680	72,58,845	+ 8,60,165
Other Ports	..	16,739	10,388	- 6,351	8,10,364	3,10,088	- 5,00,276
Total	..	1,16,04,953	1,56,79,799	+ 40,74,846	74,17,141	77,10,159	+ 2,93,018
GRAND TOTAL	..	35,25,81,826	31,10,65,318	-4,15,16,508	30,09,74,215	26,49,48,611	-3,60,23,604

54. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.
Cotton, raw	1,334	1,003
Grain, pulse and flour	840	737
Spices	117	194
Seeds	156	173
Jute manufactures	134	159
Kerosene	182	148
Teak wood	102	80
Coal	52	70
Ghi	36	37
Wool, raw	29	28
Tea, black	12	19

The improvement in the total imports into Bombay noticed last year has not been maintained, and in the year under review imports fell away by Rs. 4·15 crores to Rs. 31·11 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of raw cotton and grain, pulse and flour, which form the two most important items. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 3·31 crores to Rs. 10·03 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, the Southern Maratha country *via* Goa and Cutch, while those from Madras recorded a noticeable improvement. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 1·03 crore to Rs. 7·37 crores owing to a heavy decrease in the arrivals of rice from Burma, though there was a noticeable improvement in the arrivals of wheat from Sind. Among other articles imports of kerosene and teak wood from Burma fell by Rs. 33·47 lakhs to Rs. 1·48 crore and by Rs. 22·74 lakhs to Rs. 77·42 lakhs respectively. On the other hand there were noticeable increases in the arrivals of spices from Travancore, British ports within the Presidency and Madras, of jute manufactures, coal and tea from Bengal, and of seeds from Madras.

55. Exports from Bombay to coast ports fell further by Rs. 3·6 crores to Rs. 26·49 crores mainly owing to smaller shipments of Indian produce. Exports of Indian produce, which formed over 75 per cent. of the total, declined by Rs. 2·77 crores to Rs. 19·93 crores owing chiefly to smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn to Bengal and Burma and of cotton twist and yarn to Madras, but despatches of cotton piece-goods to Sind show a noticeable increase. Exports of grain, pulse and flour also improved by Rs. 18·62 lakhs to Rs. 3·36 crores owing mainly to larger despatches of jawar and bajra to Kathiawar and of rice to British ports within the Presidency, though shipments of rice to Kathiawar and of pulse to Madras recorded decreases. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 82·71 lakhs to Rs. 6·56 crores mainly owing to smaller re-shipments of cotton piece-goods and kerosene to Kathiawar and of metals to British ports within the Presidency; reshipments of cotton piece-goods to Travancore showed an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

					Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
					1925-26.	1926-27.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	11,92	1,051
Cotton twist and yarn	..	..	..	..	3,37	211
Grain, pulse and flour	..	..	..	..	3,18	336
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>						
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	2,76	264
Sugar	..	..	..	..	49	50

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

56. The foreign trade of the Subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia, fell from Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 2·61 lakhs. Exports also fell from Rs. 1,323 to Rs. 420.

Coasting Trade.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the Subordinate ports decreased by Rs. 43·26 lakhs to Rs. 7·79 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decrease. Imports decreased by Rs. 20·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·45 crores and exports by Rs. 22·82 lakhs to Rs. 3·34 crores. Fifty-five per cent. of the total trade of the Subordinate ports is with the Chief Port, Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	31,72,791	36,50,416	1,59,71,672	1,71,47,142	1,09,23,294	96,34,864
Export ..	50,71,697	45,73,181	57,76,943	53,73,782	63,15,218	69,54,836
Total ..	82,44,488	82,23,597	2,17,48,615	2,25,20,924	1,72,38,512	1,65,89,700
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	5,13,416	6,04,438	7,35,097	7,85,720	2,48,237	2,43,928
Export ..	5,07,471	5,46,730	3,43,281	3,02,975	7,57,571	4,93,118
Total ..	10,20,887	11,51,168	10,78,378	10,88,695	10,05,808	7,37,046
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	6,41,508	5,27,910	28,10,497	24,46,142	88,011	1,04,720
Export ..	3,04,248	3,77,548	6,19,822	4,46,478	33,65,030	31,01,467
Total ..	9,45,756	9,05,458	34,30,319	28,92,620	34,53,041	32,06,187
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	4,525	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	3,01,813	2,68,117
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,06,338	2,68,117
Grand Total { Import	43,27,715	47,82,761	1,95,17,266	2,03,79,001	1,12,64,067	99,83,512
Export	58,83,416	54,97,159	67,40,946	61,23,235	1,07,39,632	1,08,17,538
Treasure ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Total ..	1,02,11,131	1,02,80,223	2,62,57,312	2,65,03,239	2,20,03,699	2,08,01,050

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39,36,451	41,16,383	35,22,838	22,60,885	3,75,27,046	3,68,09,690	— 7,17,356
52,38,305	46,27,707	16,79,450	8,15,449	2,40,81,613	2,23,44,955	— 17,36,658
91,74,756	87,41,090	5 2,02,288	30,76,334	6,16,08,659	5,91,54,645	— 24,54,014
3,94,470	2,30,742	24,00,609	19,26,489	43,00,829	37,91,317	— 5,09,512
23,58,527	21,98,502	22,91,208	17,72,929	62,58,058	53,14,254	— 9,43,804
27,52,997	24,29,244	47,00,817	36,99,418	1,05,58,887	91,05,571	— 14,53,316
52,689	58,415	10,38,238	6,97,944	46,30,943	38,35,131	— 7,95,812
5,77,273	10,92,645	2,18,446	4,99,308	50,84,819	55,17,446	+ 4,32,627
6,29,962	11,51,060	12,56,684	11,97,252	97,15,762	93,52,577	— 3,63,185
800	..	48,036	31,672	53,361	31,672	— 21,689
..	..	..	..	3,01,813	2,68,117	— 33,696
800	..	48,036	31,672	3,55,174	2,99,789	— 55,385
43,84,410	44,06,540	70,18,721	49,16,990	4,65,12,179	4,44,67,810	— 20,44,369
81,74,105	79,18,854	41,89,104	30,87,686	3,57,26,303	3,34,44,772	— 22,81,531
..	..	1,800	..	1,800	1,000	— 800
1,25,58,515	1,23,24,394	1,12,09,625	80,04,676	8,22,49,282	7,79,13,582	— 43,26,700

The principal articles exported are spices from Kanara ; coconuts and dried fruits, rice, myrabolams, spices and raw hemp from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, bricks, rice, salt and wood from Thana ; and raw cotton, cotton seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

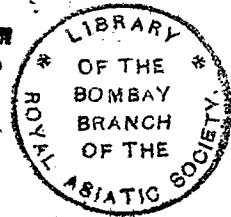
A. M. GREEN,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 14th June 1927.



REPORT

on the



Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind,

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1928.

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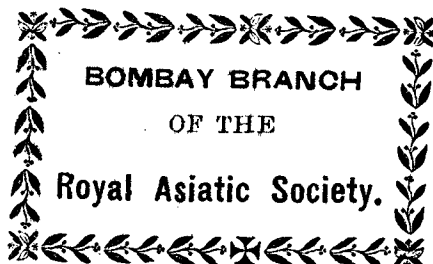
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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1928.



GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1928, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1925-26:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	87,04,81,045	76,87,78,624	86,38,78,494	+ 9,50,99,870
Gold	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,331	19,26,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Silver	8,68,27,258	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,220	— 3,46,86,336
Currency Notes ..	..	61,04,707	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,44,60,38,673	1,11,86,85,878	1,14,23,79,387	+ 2,37,93,509
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	9,54,97,076	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	+ 1,56,41,252
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	92,59,78,430	65,21,61,530	60,23,69,058	— 4,97,92,472
Gold	3,65,04,983	3,40,37,839	4,85,138	73,348	— 4,11,790
Silver	2,67,58,434	2,55,05,257	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	+ 95,78,616
Currency Notes ..	..	19,69,000	97,900	4,000	— 93,900
Total, Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,08,29,87,602	72,09,52,467	69,58,74,173	— 2,50,78,294
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,52,90,26,275	1,83,95,38,345	1,83,82,53,560	— 12,84,785

—	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	19,79,07,086	37,99,57,114	33,69,10,473	31,03,84,047	— 2,65,26,426
Foreign Merchandise ..	92,45,326	2,23,52,659	1,86,22,655	1,88,48,199	+ 2,25,544
Gold	4,969	25,710	700	..	— 700
Silver	4,20,161	1,96,170	1,22,971	1,55,241	+ 32,270
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	40,25,31,653	35,56,56,799	32,93,87,487	— 2,62,69,312
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	29,49,48,738	23,23,34,350	28,06,21,281	+ 4,82,86,931
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,01,57,990	7,13,77,742	6,60,59,933	8,63,38,741	+ 2,02,79,708
Gold	64,896	35,290	..	..	..
Silver	6,05,400	2,40,365	7,14,955	15,63,177	+ 8,48,222
Total, Exports ..	18,57,94,304	36,66,02,135	29,91,08,338	36,85,23,199	+ 6,94,14,861
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	76,91,33,788	65,47,65,137	69,79,10,686	+ 4,31,45,549
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,20,81,60,063	2,49,43,03,482	2,53,61,64,246	+ 4,18,60,764
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Foreign	3,48,81,534	3,78,73,688	3,03,63,131	4,47,91,854	+ 1,44,29,723
Coasting	1,33,54,993	21,20,949	44,74,502	31,84,032	— 12,90,170
Total, Government Transactions.	4,82,36,527	3,99,94,637	3,48,36,333	4,79,75,886	+ 1,31,39,553
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,33,81,54,700	2,52,91,39,815	2,58,41,40,132	+ 5,50,00,317

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The report for 1926-27 commented on the unsatisfactory results of that year's trading, but stated that there was some reason to hope that the worst of the storm had passed. This cautious prophecy has been partly realized and partly belied. The figures of 1927-28 indicate that after several years of depression, the import trade at least has turned the corner. Imports of private merchandise rose in value from Rs. 76·88 to Rs. 86·39 crores, or by nearly 12½ per cent, and reference to the itemized list in paragraph 15 will show that the improvement has been general. The figures are of course swollen by the larger arrivals of cheap American cotton, but this only accounts for Rs. 1·7 crore of the increase. The long-delayed revival of the import trade is no doubt a reflection of the better conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom and Europe generally, and in particular of the absence of serious labour trouble and the greater stability of the world's currencies. The growing confidence of the Indian consumer is in some measure shown by his increased takings of merchandise, and decreased takings of gold and silver. Bombay, which is India's

great bullion market, imported in 1927-28 nearly Rs. 7½ crores less of the precious metals than in the previous year, and Rs. 23 crores less than in the year before that. It is only the restricted imports of bullion that is responsible for the small falling off in the total value of the private foreign trade. In merchandise there is a betterment of over Rs. 6 crores.

3. Exports expanded satisfactorily with the exception, unfortunately a most important exception, of raw cotton and cotton manufactures. The cotton year was still overshadowed by the record American crop of 1926. That crop included a great mass of low quality fibre, which competed with Indian cotton, not only in its foreign but also in its domestic markets, so much so that no less than 50,000 tons reached Bombay in the year under review. The 1926-27 crop in India was late, and the 1927-28 crop was good both in quantity and quality. These factors, coupled with the financial difficulties experienced by Japan, Bombay's best consumer, caused exports to fall by 73,000 tons, and from Rs. 40½ to Rs. 31 crores in value. Lower prices account for nearly Rs. 2 crores of this loss. Japan alone, with takings reduced by 80,000 tons, more than accounted for the whole contraction. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1928 had reached the very high figure of 925,000 bales, and it would seem that sooner or later, these must be diminished by export. Shipments of Indian piece-goods and yarns also declined. Bombay's mill industry, despite a small spurt at the beginning of the fiscal year, has not thriven, and an attempt to put into operation certain proposals of the Textile Tariff Board, designed to make production more efficient, only resulted in a strike in January which later became general and still persists. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed to judge of the effects of the measures to aid the industry adopted by the Government of India in October 1927 as a result of the Tariff Board's report. Of other exports, seeds recorded a welcome advance of no less than Rs. 4½ crores, oilcakes gained Rs. 53 lakhs, and leather Rs. 31½ lakhs.

4. The United Kingdom maintained pride of place in the total trade of Bombay, which she had regained in the previous year from Japan. Her percentage advanced from 25·19 to 28·12, but this was mainly an indirect result of the fall in the quantity and value of raw cotton shipped to Japan. Trade with the Continent of Europe improved satisfactorily from 22·97 to 26·27 per cent. America's share rose from 5·56 to 7·17 per cent. owing to the abnormal receipts of American cotton.

5. The volume of Bombay's trade, always excepting cotton, has increased considerably. This is particularly marked on the import side where, despite a general fall in prices, the value of the trade has risen noticeably, and the volume therefore even more.

6. The coasting trade of the Presidency has shown a distinct revival. Imports have fallen off by Rs. 2·63 crores, but exports have advanced by Rs. 6·94 crores.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House rose from Rs. 1216,55,619 to Rs. 12,48,99,747. These figures exclude collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·24 per cent, as against 1·25 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	87,90,30,310	76,85,18,040	86,36,15,138	+ 9,50,97,098
Gold ..	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,330	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Silver ..	8,68,27,257	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	— 3,46,86,336
Currency Notes ..	..	61,94,708	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
Total, Imports ..	87,77,23,246	1,44,55,84,938	1,11,83,25,294	1,14,21,16,031	+ 2,37,90,737
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23,79,978	9,54,97,076	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	+ 1,56,41,252
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	92,59,70,614	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	— 4,97,92,052
Gold ..	3,65,04,983	3,40,37,840	4,85,138	73,348	— 4,11,790
Silver ..	2,67,68,434	2,55,05,257	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	+ 95,79,616
Currency Notes ..	..	19,69,000	97,900	4,000	— 93,900
Total, Exports ..	68,37,91,078	1,08,29,79,787	72,09,52,047	69,58,74,173	— 2,50,77,874
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,56,15,14,324	2,52,85,64,725	1,83,92,77,341	1,83,79,90,204	— 12,87,137
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	34,50,41,657	30,43,28,926	27,83,04,342	— 2,60,24,584
Foreign Merchandise ..	27,00,268	1,25,30,772	67,36,592	1,00,93,000	+ 33,56,608
Gold ..	4,953	25,710	700	..	700
Silver ..	3,35,768	1,81,410	1,22,471	1,55,241	+ 32,770
Total, Imports ..	17,55,60,336	35,77,79,549	31,11,88,489	28,85,52,583	— 2,26,35,906
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	25,96,54,157	19,93,02,460	24,54,48,411	+ 4,61,45,951
Foreign Merchandise ..	4,99,70,311	7,09,33,251	6,56,46,151	8,59,52,215	+ 2,03,06,064
Gold ..	64,836	35,290	..	..	..
Silver ..	5,25,973	2,38,538	7,14,455	15,63,177	+ 8,48,722
Total, Exports ..	14,83,41,012	33,08,61,236	26,59,63,066	33,29,63,803	+ 6,73,00,737
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	32,39,01,342	68,86,40,785	57,68,51,555	62,15,16,386	+ 4,46,64,831
Total, Private Trade	1,88,54,15,666	3,21,72,05,510	2,41,61,28,896	2,45,95,06,590	+ 4,33,77,694
III.—Aggregate Gov. ernment Transac- tions.					
Total, Trade ..	1,93,34,00,156	3,25,69,34,444	2,45,07,67,733	2,50,72,90,632	+ 5,65,22,799

9. The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is virtually confined to its chief port—Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay declined further by Rs. 12·87 lakhs to Rs. 184 crores. But if treasure be excluded, it will be seen that Bombay's foreign trade improved by Rs. 6 crores or 4 per cent to Rs. 153 crores. The foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 15 crores or 7 per cent to Rs. 222 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 50·39 lakhs or about 1 per cent. to Rs. 55 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Calcutta improved by 12 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, while those into Karachi fell by about 6 per cent. Cotton manufactures, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, railway plant and rolling stock, metals and ores, artificial silk, dyeing and tanning substances and fruits and vegetables mainly account for the increase at Bombay, and machinery and millwork, oils, metals and ores, cotton manufactures, salt and cotton twist and yarn for the increase at Calcutta, while cotton manufactures and sugar were chiefly responsible for the decrease at Karachi. On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in sugar at Bombay and sugar and spices at Calcutta, while there were larger receipts of metals at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 4·98 crores or nearly 8 per cent. to Rs. 60·24 crores at Bombay, but improved by Rs. 11·34 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 137·67 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 2·42 crores or 10 per cent. to Rs. 27·19 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures were chiefly responsible for the decrease at Bombay; raw jute, tea, lac, raw hides and skins, seeds and jute manufactures mainly accounted for the increase at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi. On the other hand there were marked increases in seeds, oilcakes and leather at Bombay, while there were heavy decreases in shipments of raw cotton and seeds at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure improved by Rs. 4·38 crores to Rs. 61·98 crores. Imports declined, but exports improved. Of the principal articles under imports raw cotton, rice, wheat and spices recorded notable decreases. Under exports shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton improved markedly.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12, The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21.84	10,54.54	9,51.07	10,17.85	+ 66.78
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88.01	11,33.92	10,89.94	13,63.67	+ 2,73.73
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72.06	63,91.10	54,80.12	60,79.74	+ 5,99.62
IV.—Living animals	21.00	19.55	18.83	15.98	— 2.85
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06.84	1,91.19	1,45.22	1,58.91	+ 13.69
Total, Imports ..	51,09.75	87,90.30	76,85.18	86,36.15	+ 9,50.97
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28.40	3,25.69	3,04.18	3,43.16	+ 38.98
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00.75	65,87.97	50,77.14	46,68.05	— 4,09.09
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03.36	10,09.84	10,33.59	8,98.78	— 1,34.81
IV.—Living animals	.78	.41	.09	.28	+ .19
V.—Postal Articles	48.19	96.20	1,06.61	1,13.42	+ 6.81
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81.48	80,20.11	65,21.61	60,23.69	— 4,97.92
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44.99	1,54.43	43.72	71.91	+ 28.19
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30.96	2,96.05	2,17.09	3,06.55	+ 89.46
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37.64	4,87.47	2,63.12	3,02.69	+ 39.57
IV.—Living animals	.31	3.42	3.09	3.65	+ .56
V.—Postal Articles	9.90	13.60	10.42	9.06	— 1.36
Total, Foreign Merchandise..	3,23.80	9,54.97	5,37.44	6,93.86	+ 1,56.42
Total, Exports ..	62,05.28	89,75.08	70,59.05	67,17.55	— 3,41.50

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV record increases. The most important class under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. After the last two years' setback this class recorded an improvement of Rs. 6 crores, mainly owing to marked increases in cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarn and textile fabrics including silk and wool, railway plant and rolling stock, iron and steel, dyes and colours, vehicles and rubber manufactures. The increase of Rs. 2·74 crores in class II was due chiefly to larger arrivals of raw cotton, raw silk, coal and oils. Larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, and fruits and vegetables account for the increase in class I though sugar, tobacco and tea recorded decreases.

14. *Exports:—Indian produce and manufactures.*—Classes II and III—the most important in this class of trade—showed marked decreases. The decline of Rs. 4·09 crores in class II was due to a heavy contraction in shipments of raw cotton in spite of a marked increase in shipments of seeds. Smaller shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures were chiefly responsible for the drop of Rs. 1·35 crore in class III. Larger shipments of spices, grain, pulse and flour and tobacco mainly account for the improvement of Rs. 38·98 lakhs in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—Larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins chiefly account for the increase in class II. The increase of Rs. 39·57 lakhs in class III was due to heavier despatches of dyes and colours and cotton yarn and manufactures and that of Rs. 28·19 lakhs in class I to larger reshipments of sugar.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1923-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	14,10,25,729	13,02,26,375	14,99,81,045	+1,97-53 (In lakhs)	17-36	89-2	68-3	68-5	63-5
2	Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	9,29,53,784	7,05,30,948	7,91,62,361	+ 86-31	9-17	54-0	50-2	36-4	44-5
3	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	3,98,16,019	4,97,18,366	6,74,23,052	+1,77-05	7-81	57-0	14-8	9-0	1-1
4	Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	8,65,29,090	4,29,22,793	4,30,73,522	+ 1-51	4-99	92-3	88-2	82-3	79-1
5	Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,62,58,532	3,69,54,430	3,70,70,744	+ 1-16	4-29	89-9	48-5	33-3	29-0
6	Sugar ..	3,63,38,193	5,16,19,444	3,80,72,145	3,55,94,372	- 24-78	4-12	1-7	2-0	3-6	-1
7	Artificial Silk ..	..	79,70,194	2,92,88,889	3,48,67,355	+ 55-78	4-04	..	50-1	27-9	21-6
8	Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	2,61,16,408	2,64,44,060	2,81,44,394	+ 17-00	3-26	5-6	2-0	1-6	1-4
9	Oils ..	1,16,78,199	2,76,96,793	2,61,42,692	2,77,50,096	+ 16-07	3-21	9-6	5-9	5-6	7-1
10	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	95,62,360	2,11,40,059	1,42,60,439	1,83,63,252	+ 41-03	2-13	4-9	10-3	6-1	7-1
11	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,13,80,832	1,58,20,206	1,83,13,392	+ 24-93	2-12	72-5	40-4	32-7	31-6
											11

12	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,37,21,037	1,05,07,905	1,59,77,736	1,81,70,282	+ 21.93	2.10	71.0	66	52.5	51.8	12
13	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	2,60,25,360	3,28,20,821	88,55,656	1,76,63,206	+ 88.08	2.05	88.7	90.7	55.7	75.5	13
14	Hardware	1,09,20,036	1,80,47,255	1,56,25,531	1,62,86,057	+ 6.61	1.88	55.3	42.9	29.3	32.6	14
15	Postal articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	1,91,19,462	1,45,21,951	1,58,91,124	+ 13.69	1.84	62.2	85.2	57.1	56.5	15
16	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,42,21,670	1,37,20,509	1,53,74,960	+ 16.54	1.78	71.4	61.8	56.7	56.4	16
17	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	90,81,714	1,46,19,833	1,45,98,701	— .21	1.69	70.9	43.2	29.7	32.1	17
18	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,17,33,850	1,04,85,319	1,41,34,873	+ 36.50	1.64	1.0	.5	.4	.2	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	99,83,906	1,66,56,640	1,15,67,506	+ 9.11	1.34	50.1	37.1	24.9	24.9	19
20	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	64,42,403	27,24,158	1,15,99,794	+ 88.76	1.34	1.3	.3	.5	..	20
21	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,23,80,538	1,01,96,112	1,03,65,336	+ 1.09	1.19	10.9	9.0	5.8	6.3	21
22	Rubber	10,47,800	76,37,455	81,69,468	1,00,17,132	+ 18.48	1.16	67.4	47.3	38.7	36.5	22
23	Liquors	56,45,147	1,07,97,731	1,04,67,420	99,86,996	— 4.80	1.16	64.2	57.3	50.9	52.4	23
24	Precious Stones and Pearls unset.	92,21,498	1,25,27,338	74,54,352	94,70,922	+ 20.17	1.10	..	10.8	14.1	10.1	24
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	91,01,553	68,66,202	88,36,085	+ 19.70	1.02	.1	.3	..	..	25
26	Chemicals	28,76,025	63,60,372	82,69,718	85,09,741	+ 2.40	.99	67.6	46.0	39.1	35.2	26
27	Apparel	60,31,575	65,38,486	77,03,431	82,01,356	+ 5.05	.95	44.2	42.5	47.3	44.0	27
28	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,55,526	78,59,973	90,20,225	74,82,980	— 15.37	.87	41.4	42.3	35.5	39.7	28
29	Spices	40,20,110	78,82,559	74,10,485	66,98,553	— 7.12	.78	.3	.7	2.4	.5	29
30	Tobacco	14,91,356	39,95,190	76,66,566	63,89,846	— 12.77	.74	72.6	86.7	96.8	95.5	30
31	Soap	21,57,246	51,93,275	56,61,264	60,07,353	+ 3.46	.69	88.1	94.3	89.0	90.5	31
32	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	47,49,244	51,83,018	52,08,421	+ .26	.60	80.2	81.2	75.8	74.8	32

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1926-27.	Percent- age of each item to total. Imports of Mer- chandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.
33 Haberdashery and Millinery.	Rs. 62,33,941	Rs. 47,97,890	Rs. 43,38,208	Rs. 50,65,723	Rs. (In lakhs) + 7.27	.59	41.6	30.4	19.7	22.9
34 Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	1,78,80,291	26,41,602	45,73,629	+ 19.32	.53	50.7	37.7	11.9	16.6
35 Wood and Timber ..	41,62,864	42,59,393	40,24,132	44,64,050	+ 4.40	.52	2.6	6.3	5.2	8.7
36 Tea ..	18,32,267	44,73,880	50,30,583	40,03,185	— 10.27	.46	.8	.1	.2	.1
37 Stationery ..	27,30,823	40,52,998	31,39,570	38,15,579	+ 6.76	.44	65.1	57.3	50.0	52.3
38 Belting for Machinery	7,84,022	38,57,008	29,36,514	33,95,194	+ 4.59	.39	91.2	78.4	68.0	70.5
39 Leather, and Manufac- tures of.	22,47,182	31,01,707	21,48,960	32,74,145	+ 1.25	.38	90.3	86.4	75.5	73.0
40 Wool, raw ..	11,78,850	20,37,869	25,30,682	30,12,450	+ 4.82	.35	13.9	33.1	48.5	56.2
41 Earthenware and Porce- lain.	17,53,059	29,92,441	32,92,597	28,94,035	— 3.98	.34	68.8	43.4	33.6	32.7
42 Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	23,02,991	24,20,487	27,39,520	+ 3.19	.32	31.3	16.1	17.4	17.0
43 Building and Engineer- ing Materials.	23,45,230	35,22,952	32,62,446	26,69,828	— 5.93	.31	73.2	48.8	24.6	33.7
44 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	16,87,127	27,12,535	26,18,219	— .94	.30	83.4	76.4	80.7	80.6
45 Starch and Farina ..	3,44,718	21,56,959	13,68,165	26,10,561	+ 12.42	.30	20.5	5.9	3.2	1.2

46	Bobbins ..	39,99,616	20,38,903	25,68,870	+	5.30	..	88.6	94.9	92.7
47	Gums and Resins ..	16,34,981	17,69,006	24,70,429	+	7.01	1.6	5.9	6.1	7.0
48	Tallow and Stearine ..	22,12,419	27,08,116	23,80,518	—	3.27	86.8	38.8	24.3	17.4
49	Toilet Requisites ..	17,52,585	21,06,849	22,35,192	+	1.28	..	43.0	45.6	42.6
50	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,54,775	17,67,614	22,13,711	+	4.46	95.8	88.0	81.4	81.8
51	Ivory ..	29,70,984	18,54,472	21,01,744	+	2.47	44.3	44.5	52.9	43.2
52	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	23,99,423	18,95,306	20,08,877	+	1.13	83.8	61.9	73.9	64.9
53	Animals, living ..	19,55,213	18,83,261	16,98,434	—	2.85	18.8	55.3	58.1	66.2
54	China Clay ..	15,52,853	16,77,213	15,97,362	—	.80	..	87.1	80.7	97.4
55	Boots and Shoes ..	17,11,683	14,46,124	15,80,945	+	1.35	85.3	80.1	51.2	50.7
56	Buttons of all sorts ..	12,96,907	14,83,330	15,00,653	+	1.17	..	7.1	4.7	5.1
57	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	9,68,390	15,80,479	13,85,857	—	1.95	46.7	47.3	52.0	40.7
58	Clocks and Watches ..	11,87,319	13,05,728	13,58,131	+	.52	6.8	4.3	9.1	3.5
59	Cutlery ..	9,03,949	12,65,918	12,49,030	—	.47	47.7	25.0	22.9	25.7
60	Umbrellas and Fittings	9,87,119	11,10,411	12,01,316	+	.40	34.1	35.7	23.9	22.5
61	Flax and Manufactures of	10,03,023	9,34,869	10,19,665	+	.85	94.7	98.2	96.1	96.3
62	Seeds ..	5,03,360	4,62,622	10,19,503	+	5.57	8.8	6.3	3.7	1.4
63	Fireworks ..	7,95,894	14,41,876	8,65,203	—	5.77	3.0	1.6	.9	3.6
64	Polishes ..	7,11,811	6,49,557	7,88,469	+	1.39	..	91.5	89.8	93.8
65	Matches ..	25,67,950	14,35,319	7,83,782	—	6.52	1.2	.1	.1	.3
66	Ships, parts of ..	18,37,443	1,05,129	5,23,518	+	4.18	..	52.9	66.8	77.5
67	Cordage and Rope ..	3,12,049	7,13,381	3,25,780	—	3.88	51.0	52.8	66.8	67.8
68	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	3,49,733	3,08,035	—	.41	84.8	51.7	53.3	50.5

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	Percent- age of each item to total. Imports of Mer- chandise in 1927-28.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.
69	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	Rs. 8,87,311	Rs. 7,35,607	Rs. 3,31,587	Rs. 3,04,398	Rs. (In lakhs) — .27	89.9	71.1	64.1	79.5
70	Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	3,40,178	2,06,295	2,24,840	+ .18	5.5	27.0	10.2	4.6
71	Other Articles ..	92,48,011	1,27,47,159	1,33,88,669	1,26,53,570	— 7.15	49.7	48.2	39.0	34.0
	Total Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	87,90,30,310	76,85,18,040	86,36,15,133	+9.50.97	56.1	47.7	38.5	11.0

17. After several years of depression, the import trade of Bombay seems to have turned the corner in 1927-28. The total value of the imported merchandise improved by Rs. 9·51 crores to Rs. 86·36 crores. The increase in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour, railway plant and rolling stock, metals and ores, artificial silk, dyeing and tanning substances, fruits and vegetables, motor cars and motor cycles, wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool), precious stones, raw silk, coal and coke, rubber, silk manufactures (including yarn), instruments and apparatus and oils. On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in sugar, tobacco, tea and spices. The most important of these are noticed separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining the following items deserve comment. Larger arrivals of wheat from Australia, which amounted to 43,347 tons in quantity valued at Rs. 69·57 lakhs as against 4,571 tons of the value of Rs. 8·2 lakhs and of rice from Japan of the value of Rs. 39·27 lakhs as against Rs. 17,000 only in the previous year account for a marked improvement of Rs. 88·76 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour. Imports of dried fruits improved by Rs. 44·14 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of dates from Mesopotamia, and of almonds from Persia and France. The increase of Rs. 18·51 lakhs under rubber manufactures was the result of larger arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from Canada, the United Kingdom and Italy. Supplies from France, however, contracted. There was again a rise, which amounted to Rs. 16·54 lakhs, under instruments and apparatus owing to larger arrivals of electrical instruments from the principal supplying countries. Imports of paper and pasteboard improved further by Rs. 9·11 lakhs as there were larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway. The decrease of Rs. 12·77 lakhs under tobacco was due to smaller arrivals of cigarettes especially of the dearer varieties from the United Kingdom. Owing to certain changes in classification no useful comparison can be made between the past two years' imports of drugs and medicines, spices, starch and provisions.

18. Coal—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	41,796	11,09,093	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	+ 17,937	+ 4,38,642
Japan . .	13,619	2,69,327	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	+ 4,912	+ 1,49,188
Belgium .	2,000	44,000	..	..	130	2,340	+ 130	+ 2,340
Australia. .	7,823	2,26,867	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	— 1,979	— 74,666
Natal . .	85,831	19,19,241	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	+ 56,071	+ 10,55,748
Gape of Good Hope.	1,682	36,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	78,910	17,29,906	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,87,044	+ 11,257	+ 3,36,035
Other countries	945	19,042	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	+ 744	+ 17,200
Total .	232,606	53,54,193	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	+ 89,072	+ 19,24,487
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	238,196	52,35,691	366,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	— 23,823	— 65,704

Imports of foreign coal have advanced by 89,072 tons to 207,099 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·24 lakhs to Rs. 45·45 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts from Natal, the United Kingdom, Portuguese East Africa and Japan. Australian shipments declined. The increase in the arrivals from the United Kingdom was due to the partial revival of the industry after the disastrous coal strike of 1926. Consequently it is not surprising that Bengal coal lost some ground, but though receipts did not attain last year's high figures, they were far larger than in 1925-26 and preceding years.

English coal prices showed a downward trend throughout the year. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were steady during the first half of the year (April to September), but declined thereafter.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances* :—Imports under this head further improved from Rs. 1·42 crore to Rs. 1·83 crore, mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany, whose share in the total imports was nearly 56 per cent. The trade was no doubt stimulated by the removal of the import duty of 15% with effect from 1st October 1927. Receipts of alizarine dye, which amounted to 3,439,700 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 20·62 lakhs in value, showed but a small improvement of 53,134 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 37 thousand in value, a decrease in the imports from Germany of over half a million lb. in quantity and Rs. 3·72 lakhs in value being counterbalanced by larger despatches from the United Kingdom. Imports of aniline increased further by over 2½ million lbs. to 10,691,690 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 41·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·45 crore in value, as a result of larger supplies from Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France. Imports from the United States of America and Belgium contracted both in quantity and value, but those from the United Kingdom, though they declined in quantity, rose slightly in value. Imports of saffron rose from 51,053 lbs. to 55,413 lbs. in quantity owing to increased arrivals from Spain, but fell in value by Rs. 1·99 lakhs to Rs. 11·84 lakhs, as a result of a decline in the average value from Rs. 27 to Rs. 21 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive head including a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamp-glasses, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 6·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·63 crore owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 53·13 lakhs and Rs. 63·26 lakhs as against Rs. 45·77 lakhs and Rs. 58·41 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share improving further from 37 to nearly 39 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom also rose from 29 to over 32 per cent. Imports from the United States of America and Japan have fallen considerably.

21. *Liquors—*

	1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer & porter { In bottles ..	573,338	14,84,651	609,530	15,54,783	+ 36,192	+ 70,132
{ In bulk ..	509,790	7,15,199	684,525	8,88,637	+ 174,735	+ 1,73,438
Cider and other fermented liquors	2,300	11,790	2,760	14,835	+ 460	+ 3,045
Spirits—						
Whisky { Liquid ..	135,342	21,57,730	123,270	20,26,887	— 12,072	— 1,30,843
{ Proof ..	97,577		95,760		— 1,817	
Brandy { Liquid ..	179,653	19,78,974	155,369	16,18,417	— 24,284	— 3,60,557
{ Proof ..	136,951		123,483		— 13,468	
Gin, rum and liqueurs Liquid	53,455	4,41,445	49,012	4,52,567	— 4,443	+ 11,122
Spirit, methylated (denatured), ..	245,584	3,17,121	301,103	3,56,852	+ 55,519	+ 39,731
Other spirits ..	71,192	23,47,412	65,988	21,43,387	— 5,204	— 2,04,025
Total of Spirits	635,226	72,42,682	694,742	65,98,110	+ 9,516	— 6,44,572
Wines	88,853	10,13,098	84,667	9,30,631	— 4,186	— 82,467

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports of bottled beer have advanced by 35,000 gallons to 570,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from the Netherlands and Japan. Despatches from Germany and the United Kingdom decreased. Receipts of beer in bulk, mostly from the United Kingdom, improved further by 176,000 gallons to 672,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·76 lakh to Rs. 8·72 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles also advanced further both in quantity and value, but imports in bulk declined.

Spirits.—Imports of potable spirits contracted markedly, owing in no small measure to the excise policy of the Government of Bombay. Receipts of brandy fell by 24,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3·61 lakhs in value chiefly due to smaller supplies from France and Germany. The former's despatches decreased from 130,000 to 115,000 gallons and the latter's from 41,000 to 32,000 gallons. Imports from Java also contracted further from 5,000 to 3,000 gallons, but those from the United Kingdom rose from 3,000 gallons to 4,000 gallons. Arrivals of gin, chiefly from the United Kingdom, improved both in quantity and value, but those of whiskey, also from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value. Imports of spirits present in drugs fell in spite of larger arrivals from the United States of America. Receipts of perfumed spirit further declined owing to smaller arrivals from Germany and France. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at Bombay on arrival. Imports showed a considerable increase.

Wines.—The decrease recorded is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of champagne from France and still red wines other than port from Italy and Spain.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—After five consecutive years of decline, imports under this head have at last improved, if only slightly. The total value advanced by Rs. 1·51 lakh to Rs. 4·31 crores and despite the depression of the cotton mill industry, even the value of textile machinery rose by Rs. 20 lakhs. Increases were also recorded under boilers, metal working machinery, oil crushing machinery and shuttles. Receipts of electrical machinery receded further by Rs. 22 lakhs and those of prime movers (other than electrical) also recorded a slight fall. Of the total imports the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 82·3 to 79·1 per cent. The share of Germany, on the other hand, increased from 6·3 to 7·7 per cent, and that of the United States of America maintained its level of the preceding year.

One of the results of the Textile Tariff Board was the removal of the 2½% duty on machinery with effect from 1st October 1927.

23. *Matches.*—Imports of matches fell further from 1,432,000 to 745,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 14·35 lakhs to Rs. 7·83 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments from Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Norway. Japan sent only 5,000 gross of boxes as against 7,000 gross of boxes in the previous year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 84 per cent as against 88 per cent in the previous year. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes in the year under review. The contraction in imports of matches is largely due to the growth of local manufacture, in regard to which the Tariff Board is conducting an enquiry. Imports of match-wood, mostly from Japan and Germany, for the manufacture of splints and boxes rose from 573,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 12·34 lakhs to 677,000 cubic feet of the value of Rs. 13·28 lakhs.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	48,704	Rs. 49,62,997	49,302	Rs. 46,76,543	66,770	Rs. 59,76,206	16,468	Rs. 12,99,663
Brass "	280,366	1,40,27,033	277,072	1,34,64,303	273,380	1,26,64,083	—	8,00,720
Copper "	188,424	1,02,68,862	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	—	18,71,451
German Silver (including nickel silver) "	13,336	12,76,201	10,597	9,54,506	11,617	9,83,648	1,020	29,142
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Bridge work.	19,765	23,23,793	17,619	19,32,791	30,113	30,67,366	12,494	11,33,575
Bars other than cast steel "	42,766	43,50,136	53,666	50,19,651	61,240	59,00,206	7,574	8,31,565
Hoops and Strips "	19,704	31,65,965	15,891	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	1,104	1,31,499
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised "	88,520	2,06,50,468	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	23,955	37,82,653
Tinned "	8,832	30,10,284	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	101	3,740
Not galvanised or tinned "	29,697	42,64,993	19,191	23,95,156	25,281	32,28,449	6,090	8,33,293
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought "	8,669	25,66,570	7,695	20,35,247	8,823	22,09,455	1,128	1,76,208
Other sorts of iron and steel "	51,441	1,02,49,552	48,118	92,06,096	56,070	1,06,99,992	7,952	14,93,896
Total of Iron and Steel "	204,454	5,04,54,781	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	58,790	81,73,421
Lead Cwt.	13,590	3,61,436	15,027	3,69,518	13,777	3,01,357	1,250	67,161
Quicksilver lb.	114,166	2,53,003	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	24,329	32,062
Tin Cwt.	14,276	23,82,192	10,572	20,29,968	16,310	31,88,582	6,238	11,53,614
Zinc or spelter "	24,490	6,33,216	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,23,315	18,733	2,48,334
Metals and ores unenumerated "	3,386	2,38,661	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	594	1,367
Total Tons	293,838	8,48,57,589	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,91,62,361	58,706	86,31,413

Iron and Steel.—In the year under review the British iron and steel industry was striving hard, with no small measure of success, to recover from the effects of the disastrous coal strike in 1926, and to consolidate its position. It first had to recover its home markets, and thereafter to compete with foreign manufacturers in external markets. It was helped in its struggle by the tendency of European currencies to become relatively stable, and by the tendency of foreign producing costs to rise. British steel makers did not find it necessary to join in the European steel cartel, and their own efforts have done much to restore the British industry to prosperity. British exporters to Bombay did not altogether win back the 51,000 tons which they lost in 1926-27, but were able to send 37,398 tons more than in the preceding year. The total tonnage received was nearly 126,000 and the value increased by nearly Rs. 54 lakhs. Belgian products were the chief rivals to British, and that country's despatches advanced from 72,000 to 93,000 tons. Nevertheless the value of the Belgian imports amounted to only Rs. 115½ lakhs as against the British figure of Rs. 255½ lakhs. German despatches fell away by 8,500 tons, but those from France and Luxemburg advanced by almost as much. The total imports of iron and steel increased by nearly 59,000 tons in quantity, and Rs. 81¾ lakhs in value.

There were considerable increases in the receipts of articles of iron and steel which pay a protective duty. Thus, galvanized sheets rose from 57,000 to 80,000 tons owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium; beams, channels, girders and bridge work rose from 18,000 to 30,000 tons owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and sheets not galvanised or tinned rose from 19,000 to 25,000 tons owing to larger supplies from the United Kingdom.

Other metals.—Imports of brass fell further by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crore. Receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and France increased by Rs. 9·7 lakhs and Rs. 2·86 lakhs respectively; but that was more than counterbalanced by the decrease of Rs. 17·83 lakhs in German supplies, though the total imports recorded a small quantitative increase. Under copper imports of sheets from Germany fell by 76,374 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 30·79 lakhs in value; while arrivals from the United Kingdom and France improved by Rs. 14·48 lakhs and Rs. 6·66 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Austria. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, improved by 16,345 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 12·61 lakhs in value as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France and the United States of America. Imports of tin improved from 10,572 cwt. to 16,810 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20·3 lakhs to Rs. 31·84 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements, the principal supplier.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The value of the total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories expanded from Rs. 1·58 crore to Rs. 1·83 crore. Doubtless the reduction of the duty from 30% to 20% *ad valorem* on 1st April 1927 stimulated imports of private cars, whose number rose from 3,573 to 4,093 and value from Rs. 95·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·12 crore. Arrivals of Canadian cars declined further from 1,206 to 1,138, but those from the United States of America rose from 570 to 908. The United Kingdom

recorded a noticeable advance with 1,240 as against 928 cars in the preceding year. The average declared value of the British cars fell markedly, from Rs. 3,893 to Rs. 3,241. French shipments declined from 291 to 234 and Italian from 522 to 515. Imports of motor cycles improved from 283 to 332 owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom which has practically the whole market. Imports of commercial vehicles increased further by 350 to 1,951 in number and by Rs. 3·8 lakhs to Rs. 33·26 lakhs in value, mainly owing to larger arrivals from Canada. The United Kingdom also increased her shipments by 35, but the despatches from the United States of America contracted by 14.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Kerosene—								
United States	15,540,088	95,15,790	13,452,084	82,65,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	—	6,379,968 — 37,13,137
	4,336,305	4,44,567	212,682	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	+	379,396 + 3,17,695
Persia	..	..	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	+	6,424,255 + 20,32,295
	..	..	..	..	8	5	+	8 + 5
Georgia	..	..	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	+	5,963,794 + 23,20,733
Sumatra	1,134,165	6,91,131	..	..	13,000	13,338	+	13,000 + 13,338
	8,226	8,470	5,740	5,819	..	..	—	5,740 — 5,819
United Kingdom	..	..	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,886	+	1,956,655 + 5,80,870
British Borneo	884,468	4,23,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celebes & other Islands	..	..	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	—	30,940 — 24,621
Other countries	65	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8,168	7,843	4,019	4,151	3	2	—	4,016 — 4,149
Total Kerosene	19,737,636	1,19,59,504	13,466,044	83,04,907	21,442,340	95,14,385	+	7,946,796 + 12,09,478
	452,699	4,60,880	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,756	+	369,648 + 3,07,732
Total	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	+	8,316,444 + 15,17,210

	1925-26.			1926-27.			1927-28.			Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
	Gals.	Rs.		Gals.	Rs.		Gals.	Rs.		
Other sorts— United Kingdom ..	344,324	7,27,283		313,075	5,76,349		310,645	5,80,954	—	Gals. 2,430 Rs. 4,605
Germany ..	741,057	8,22,183		652,514	4,72,651		792,734	8,51,170	+	+ 3,78,519
United States ..	3,972,389	52,31,455		3,533,207	48,42,611		2,758,059	35,47,731	—	+ 140,220 — 12,94,889
Dutch Borneo ..	2,387,421	8,27,663		..	..		..	..	..	..
British Borneo ..	..	..		11,976	12,925		24,271	25,089	+	+ 12,164
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan).	7,549,652	27,68,360		8,713,740	30,10,870		5,587,270	19,11,590	—	— 10,99,280
Peru ..	..	..		36,400	7,153		..	..	—	— 7,153
Other sorts ..	..	..		133,084	1,53,072		131,899	1,16,195	—	— 36,877
Sumatra ..	..	..		36,153,823	72,16,186		42,016,246	81,18,432	+	+ 5,862,423
Other countries ..	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..
Total other sorts ..	51,740,711	1,14,96,775		45,803,305	1,02,83,759		49,009,766	1,05,45,012	+	+ 2,61,263
Total (Foreign) ..	5,158,311	60,08,745		4,737,066	61,57,880		5,067,273	57,72,285	+	+ 3,85,595
From Burma— Kerosene ..	56,899,022	1,84,05,520		49,740,371	1,64,41,639		54,167,039	1,63,17,297	+	+ 1,24,342
Other Mineral Oils ..	77,089,357	3,06,24,904		63,458,856	2,49,69,570		76,201,968	2,63,62,438	+	+ 13,92,898
Total (Burma) ..	36,461,803	1,81,61,664		29,936,777	1,48,14,736		29,505,960	1,44,10,425	—	— 4,04,311
Grand Total ..	11,567,722	1,41,53,272		10,498,196	1,06,81,792		14,247,214	1,41,16,891	+	+ 34,35,099
Total (Burma) ..	48,029,525	3,23,14,936		40,432,973	2,54,96,628		43,753,174	2,85,27,316	+	+ 30,30,789
Grand Total ..	125,118,882	6,31,39,840		108,891,329	5,04,66,098		119,955,142	5,48,89,754	+	+ 44,23,656

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries increased by 12½ million gallons to over 76 million gallons as a result of larger arrivals of kerosene and fuel oils. The kerosene figures must be considered in the light of the current "oil war", which is at present being investigated by the Tariff Board. The rise of 8½ million gallons was due almost entirely to arrivals of bulk oil from Persia, Georgia and the United Kingdom. The receipts from the United Kingdom can apparently be explained by the arrival in Eastern waters of a newly built tanker. The receipts from Georgia, however, represent "Russian" oil, whereas the receipts from Persia are of kerosene intended to fight the "Russian" kerosene imported under American auspices. It will be noted that the increase in arrivals from Georgia is almost exactly counterbalanced by a decrease in the arrivals from the United States. Arrivals from Burma declined by nearly half a million gallons. Prices of foreign kerosene were steady up to the end of September 1927, but the "oil war" then led to a remarkable decline in declared values. At the end of March 1928, the figure was 4½ annas per gallon, as against the figure of 10 annas ruling before the "war" started. Shipments of fuel oils from Persia improved by over 5½ million gallons. Imports from British Borneo fell by 3 million gallons, but Sumatra sent for the first time 1½ million gallons in the year under review. Imports of foreign lubricating oils increased by 281,744 gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 5.78 lakhs in value. Imports from Sumatra amounted to 866,865 gallons against none in the previous year, but this increase was counterbalanced by a decrease of 683,007 gallons in the arrivals from the United States of America. There were no imports of foreign petrol, the whole supply coming from Burma. Imports advanced from 1,074,000 to 1,518,000 gallons.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz., (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified improved by Rs. 13.69 lakhs to Rs. 1.59 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 89.93 lakhs as against Rs. 82.86 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port increased from 218,556 to 231,828 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 44,220 to 52,744. The duty collected on parcels improved from Rs. 21.44 lakhs to Rs. 23.66 lakhs and the amount realised on letter packets from Rs. 8.48 lakhs to Rs. 9.66 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting almost entirely of diamonds, improved from Rs. 40.06 lakhs to Rs. 53.98 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, which were valued at Rs. 35.08 lakhs as against Rs. 20.73 lakhs last year. Arrivals of pearls increased by Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Rs. 40.73 lakhs owing to larger shipments from other Native States in Arabia.

29. *Railway plant and rolling stock.*—Imports on private account improved from Rs. 88·55 lakhs to Rs. 176·63 lakhs, due to larger arrivals of carriages and parts, and sleepers and keys of steel and iron. Imports of carriages and parts, principally from the United Kingdom, increased by Rs. 54·77 lakhs to Rs. 88·7 lakhs owing mainly to the importations of carriages for the electrification of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Arrivals of sleepers and keys of steel and iron rose in value by Rs. 21·54 lakhs to Rs. 50·78 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Belgium, but those from Germany were valued at Rs. 4,000 only as against Rs. 11·59 lakhs in the previous year. Locomotive engines and tenders also recorded a small increase as a result of larger arrivals from the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports was 75 per cent. as against 53 per cent. in the preceding year. Shipments from Belgium advanced further from Rs. 18·45 lakhs to Rs. 30·23 lakhs, but those from Germany were valued at Rs. 2·55 lakhs only as against Rs. 14·59 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports of railway materials on Government account amounted to Rs. 1·38 crore as against Rs. 75·22 lakhs in the previous year.

With effect from 1st April 1928 the major head "Railway plant and rolling stock" will be omitted from the monthly sea-borne trade returns and Annual Statement of British India, the articles falling under that head being merged under the appropriate heads in the classified lists.

30. *Sugar.*—During the year under report, supplies of sugar in the world market were plentiful. The result was a considerable decline in prices. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, stood at Rs. 16-2-0 per cwt. at the beginning of the fiscal year in Bombay, and remained steady till the middle of May. Thereafter, prices persistently declined, subject of course to a few fluctuations, till the price reached the lowest level of the year, viz., Rs. 14-0-0 at the end of February 1928. In March, however, a reaction started. Merchants were somewhat cautious of operating on a falling market, and British India as a whole imported nearly a hundred thousand tons less than in the previous year. The chief fall was in Sind, but the Bengal figures also contracted. The Bombay imports, however, only declined from 184,400 tons to 178,000 tons. Despite this, duty receipts rose from Rs. 1,41,42,482 to Rs. 1,50,38,879 which indicates that there were considerable clearances from Bond. Bombay importers had an additional reason for caution in placing forward orders for the 1927 season, because when the season started, it was not known what, if any, action Government would take on the Kathiawar question, to which reference was made in last year's report. Failing an agreement with the States concerned, the Government of India reimposed the Viramgam land customs line with effect from 4th July 1927. There were of course considerable stocks of Kathiawar sugar already in the country, but the increase in duty collected at Bombay, coupled with the decline in imports, unimportant when compared with India as a whole, go to prove that the re-imposition of the Viramgam land Customs line is affording a valuable safeguard to the Customs revenue of British India.

Java was the chief source of supply to the Bombay market, receipts from that country having expanded from 90,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Supplies of beet sugar, however, contracted from 87,000 tons to 15,000 tons. This was due to Java prices being more favourable.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America	75	23,202	935	1,99,939	52	14,041	883	1,85,298
Germany	909	1,97,185	20,153	40,38,851	131	27,350	20,022	40,11,501
France	79	24,157	124	26,285	..	16	124	26,269
Italy	1,172	2,69,794	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	3,129	6,32,075
United Kingdom	4,308	9,25,195	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	3,485	6,81,217
Austria	1,445	2,99,750	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	9,190	18,36,273
Netherlands	760	1,78,538	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	2,282	4,69,416
Belgium	5,468	11,59,174	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	9,480	19,26,764
Hungary	9,213	18,83,299	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	6,933	13,38,713
Czechoslovakia	5,869	12,00,312	11,404	22,90,874	175	35,000	11,289	22,55,874
Mauritius	16,595	42,25,819	83	21,203	..	..	83	21,203
Hongkong	1,510	4,64,736	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	99	16,684
Java	139,312	2,88,36,906	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,962	3,18,25,403	69,391	1,36,62,034
Egypt	277	55,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland (including Dantzic)	..	..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	7,178	14,03,755
Russia	..	..	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	1,831	5,19,241
Other countries	275	65,107	275	77,880	244	57,397	31	20,483
Total	187,267	3,98,08,364	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	6,657	16,82,732
Re-exports	10,121	30,52,567	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	9,084	28,17,860
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	14,201	48,08,568	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	1,601	1,72,001

31. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1 million lb. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10·27 lakhs to Rs. 40·03 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon improved by 300,000 lb. to 720,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·87 lakhs to Rs. 6·39 lakhs in value, but those from Java declined by 100,000 lb. to 712,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4·34 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China fell by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to over $2\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 12·22 lakhs to Rs. 26·28 lakhs in value. Imports from Calcutta rose further from $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in the year under review. Exports of Indian tea fell further from 1,333,000 lb. to 693,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 15·21 lakhs to Rs. 8·02 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia. Re-exports of foreign tea also declined further by 13,000 lb. to 124,000 lb. but rose slightly in value. The decline in quantity was due to smaller re-shipments to Persia and Mesopotamia.

32. *Textiles*.

A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Receipts of abnormally cheap American cotton from the record crop of 1926 continued during the year under report, with the result that imports of foreign cotton advanced by 21,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 6·74 crores in value. Imports from the United States of America actually rose from 30,000 tons, including about 5,000 tons shipped from the United Kingdom, to 50,000 tons. The consumers were of course the Indian mills. Kenya Colony sent 13,000 tons—an increase of 518 tons over the figures of the previous year. Receipts from Persia at 1,066 tons showed little change. Of the 14,000 tons of African cotton 2,000 tons were re-shipped to the United Kingdom, over 200 tons to Japan and 400 tons to the Continent of Europe, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1918-1919 ..	163,260,576	6,76,15,701	90,267,092	4,45,69,211	108,997,702	5,77,82,586
1919-1920 ..	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	79,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,568	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
Increase or decrease in 1927-1928 ..	+42,099,469	+ 72,75,639	+17,122,688	+ 12,19,940	+42,381,512	+ 76,51,106

Cotton Piece-goods.—In the year 1926, the cotton piece-goods market was depressed by unstable prices and a falling market. But at the beginning of 1927, prices began to advance, and profits were made. In the year under report, a considerable advance took place in the price of raw cotton, and this;

coupled with stable exchange and improved trade conditions in general, encouraged importers to make forward contracts. The result was that despite certain excursions and alarms such as some sensational fluctuations in the news about, and therefore in the prices of, American cotton, and serious monsoon floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, which for a time dislocated the Bombay market, imports improved by nearly 34 per cent. in quantity, and by less than 16 per cent. in value. The actual volume of imports has been greater than in any year since 1921-22, except in the case of white piece-goods which arrived in larger quantities in 1924-25. The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) improved by Rs. 1.9 crore to Rs. 14.09 crores, towards which coloured piece-goods contributed Rs. 6.14 crores, whites Rs. 3.64 crores and greys Rs. 3.44 crores. Coloured and greys recorded large increases of Rs. 76.51 lakhs and Rs. 72.76 lakhs respectively, but the increase under whites was only Rs. 72.2 lakhs. Imports of fents improved by Rs. 28.79 lakhs to Rs. 87.14 lakhs mainly owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America which were valued at Rs. 50.35 lakhs as against Rs. 27.65 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of fents from the United Kingdom showed a small increase of Rs. 6.18 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade fell from 70 to 65 per cent while that of Japan improved from 18 to 22 per cent. Under greys, long cloth and shirtings and sheetings are the chief items, the bulk of which was supplied by Japan whose share improved from 61 to 69 per cent. Imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings increased by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 1.88 crore, and of sheetings by Rs. 10.56 lakhs to Rs. 32.8 lakhs. Of the total imports of whites, British supplies constituted 85.5 per cent. as against 87.2 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long cloth and shirtings, (3) nainsooks and (4) dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 61.56 lakhs out of the Rs. 76.51 lakhs improvement under coloured, but the value of Japan's shipments also rose from Rs. 55.03 lakhs to Rs. 76.33 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
United Kingdom ..	8,428	7,060	Rs. 123	Rs. 108
Japan	18,944	13,378	237	187
Other Countries	914	8,189	9	76

Imports of cotton yarn advanced slightly by 342,000 lb. to 28½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.16 lakh to Rs. 3.71 crores in value. Arrivals from Japan declined further by 5½ million lb. to 13¼ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 49.65 lakh to Rs. 1.87 crore in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31-40s., imports of which fell from 10 million lb. to 4½ million lb. British yarn, mostly of higher counts, also fell by 1½ million lb. to

7 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 15.3 lakhs to Rs. 1.08 crore in value. Receipts from China, on the other hand, advanced further from 616,000 lb. to 7 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.42 lakhs to Rs. 66.53 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 14,600 lb. to 802,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 4.92 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn again expanded by 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23.58 lakhs in value. Japan contributed about 95 per cent. of this trade, the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the

(The figures are shown in millions).

	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1923-1924 ..	84	11.77	23.55	41.95	15.93	398
1924-1925 ..	63	15.55	27.31	50.48	19.85	474
1925-1926 ..	42	15.51	26.65	51.12	19.00	423
1926-1927 ..	25	15.54	28.28	56.51	30.41	512
1927-1928 ..	14	15.42	28.62	55.82	35.99	492

B o m b a y
Presiden c y
is compar-
ed with the
imports
from abroad.
Although
93 per cent.
of the pro-
duction of
the mills in
the Bombay
Presiden c y

is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts shows a further improvement in the year under review.

With effect from 22nd September 1927 a specific duty of 1½ annas per lb. was imposed on all imported cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread valued at Rs. 1.14-0 per lb. or under. Goods costing more than that figure pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The full effect of this measure is of course not visible in the year under report.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk rose further by 310,000 lb. to 1,508,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19.7 lakhs to Rs. 88.36 lakhs in value. This was due to larger shipments from Hongkong which amounted to 294,000 lb. valued at Rs. 17.24 lakhs as against 59,000 lb. of the value of Rs. 3.6 lakhs last year. Arrivals from China and Japan also recorded small increases. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved further by 187,000 lb. to 1,156,000 lb. in quantity, though their value advanced but slightly as a result of reduced prices. All the supplying countries except France increased their supplies.

Imports of silk piece goods, the most important item in the group, rose further by 2 million yards to over 16½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 14.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.99 crore in value. Shipments from Japan, Hongkong and France, notably from the first named country, were larger, while those from China and the United Kingdom fell away. Arrivals of silk mixtures advanced by 276,000 yards to nearly 2 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3.28 lakhs to Rs. 26.5 lakhs in value owing to larger imports from all the supplying countries, especially from Japan and France.

E. Artificial Silk.—This trade continues its remarkable advance. The outstanding feature of the year has been the stability of prices, which perhaps

reflects the efforts of the leading producers in all countries to encourage manufacturers to place forward orders. Imports of yarn rose by 1 million lb. to 6 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 30·89 lakhs to Rs. 1·22 crore in value, and those of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk by 3 million yards to 28½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 24·13 lakhs to Rs. 2·21 crores in value. Yarn was supplied chiefly by Italy, the United Kingdom and France, and the piece-goods by Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria.

One of the results of the Textile Tariff Board recommendations was the reduction of the duty on artificial silk yarn and warps and artificial silk thread from 15 to 7½ per cent. with effect from 1st October 1927.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved by 45,000 lb. to 4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4·82 lakhs to Rs. 30·12 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Persia, the United Kingdom and Australia. Imports from Mesopotamia declined. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool were somewhat greater, owing to larger supplies from Germany, though the United Kingdom and France supplied less. Imports of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in this group, improved further by Rs. 14·19 lakhs to Rs. 1·4 crore, mainly as a result of larger shipments from the United Kingdom and Germany. Arrivals from Belgium receded both in quantity and value. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, shipped 58 per cent. of the total imports. Most of the other manufactures of wool, particularly carpets and rugs showed increases.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

33. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	1,050.3	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	547.5	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7
3	Wool Manufactures ..	13.8	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4
4	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	113.5	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2
5	Cotton, raw ..	..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1
6	Gums and Resins ..	19.3	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2
7	Metals and Ores ..	14.4	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2
8	Cotton Twist and Yarn..	32.1	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	35.4	39.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3
10	Hardware ..	11.0	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2
11	Oils ..	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4
12	Coal and coke ..	..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.9	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5
13	Apparel ..	22.0	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4
14	Postal articles ..	13.4	19.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0
15	Machinery and Millwork	3.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3
16	Fish ..	6.2	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2
17	Glass and Glassware ..	9.6	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9
18	Spices ..	16.3	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9
19	Silk Manufactures ..	36.3	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6
20	Drugs and Medicines ..	19.6	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5
21	Coffee ..	2.9	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3
22	Ivory, unmanufactured	6.9	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2
23	Leather ..	2.2	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9
24	Matches ..	7.8	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.6
25	Tea ..	14.4	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table:—

Countries.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	179.25	289.62	+ 110.37
2. Arabia	57.04	84.61	+ 27.57
3. Other European Countries	55.04	55.19	+ .15
4. Persia	51.38	53.16	+ 1.78
5. Mesopotamia	32.37	36.74	+ 4.37
6. Ceylon	18.18	29.85	+ 11.67
7. Japan	25.79	17.32	— 8.47
8. Kenya Colony	15.16	16.27	+ 1.11
9. Aden and Dependencies	13.42	14.75	+ 1.33
10. United States of America	15.89	14.31	— 1.58
11. Hongkong	8.95	10.76	+ 1.81
12. Zanzibar and Pemba	9.61	8.10	— 1.51
13. Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	9.63	6.67	— 2.96
14. Tanganyika Territory	5.97	6.38	+ .41

34. The entrepôt trade of Bombay very largely recovered from the set back noticed during the preceding last two successive years. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported expanded by Rs. 1.56 crore to Rs. 6.94 crores, mainly owing to larger re-shipments of raw hides and skins and of sugar. The value of cotton manufactures improved by Rs. 10.4 lakhs as a result of greater re-shipments of grey piece-goods to Mesopotamia, Bahrein Islands and Italian East Africa, although Portuguese East Africa decreased her takings. Better demand from other Native States in Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Aden, Muscat and Mesopotamia led to an improvement of 9,084 tons and Rs. 28.18 lakhs under sugar. Re-shipments of raw cotton advanced from 2,000 tons to 2,800 tons in quantity and from Rs. 36.39 lakhs to Rs. 44.15 lakhs; the United Kingdom, Italy and China proved better customers, but Japan took less. Re-exports of raw hides and skins, which consisted almost entirely of Persian fur-bearing skins, improved further by 107 tons to 431 tons in quantity and by Rs. 76.79 lakhs to Rs. 1.92 crore in value, due to larger re-shipments to the United Kingdom.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

35. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	23,51,13,336	61,21,35,526	40,52,19,295	31,04,78,193	—	51.54
2	Seeds	11,76,69,123	9,83,93,422	5,11,30,878	9,37,71,180	+	15.57
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,653	4,77,19,005	4,83,47,619	4,12,36,973	—	6.85
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,57,468	4,59,65,823	3,06,22,368	1,84,33,336	—	3.06
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,749	1,96,87,102	1,61,28,356	1,75,62,868	+	2.92
6	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,789	1,95,99,660	1,58,91,700	1,71,35,237	+	2.84
7	Oil Cakes	10,43,015	37,22,005	90,21,898	1,43,34,728	+	2.33
8	Leather	71,11,118	77,95,987	82,32,217	1,14,09,642	+	1.89
9	Postal Articles	48,18,886	1,09,95,783	1,06,61,281	1,13,41,866	+	1.88
10	Metals and Ores	87,94,004	86,46,271	76,43,984	91,37,388	+	1.52
11	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	73,99,290	72,49,231	81,29,029	+	1.35
12	Spices	21,39,034	35,91,313	53,42,327	69,54,142	+	1.15
13	Myrabolams	36,25,367	34,81,846	39,52,138	52,93,448	+	.89

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Wool Manufactures ..	8,54,749	39,02,925	31,94,887	40,84,874	+ 8-90	-68
15	Tobacco ..	9,60,666	24,81,193	24,40,246	34,68,138	+ 10-28	-58
16	Oils ..	9,69,536	27,39,650	26,67,991	32,38,668	+ 5-72	-54
17	Fruits and Vegetables ..	15,10,759	14,02,927	20,46,094	23,29,672	+ 2-84	-39
18	Hemp, Raw ..	32,91,299	30,37,627	18,58,056	22,00,600	+ 3-43	-37
19	Wood and Timber ..	4,50,065	11,02,131	14,89,874	19,20,475	+ 4-31	-32
20	Gums and Resins ..	8,50,373	6,87,402	10,65,625	16,62,213	+ 5-97	-28
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	14,53,644	19,26,020	15,04,708	16,11,6-6	+ 1-07	-27
22	Manures ..	16,14,755	13,47,666	16,90,843	14,10,697	+ 3-20	-23
23	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolams.	7,58,821	13,56,610	11,93,511	10,40,318	- 1-53	-17
24	Jute Manufactures ..	6,20,493	13,59,995	10,80,945	9,22,741	- 1-58	-16
25	Fish ..	7,47,974	8,44,010	8,79,979	8,96,842	+ 1-17	-15
26	Tea ..	9,78,448	28,55,085	15,20,602	8,01,914	- 7-19	-13
27	Bristles ..	..	9,92,103	6,61,581	7,87,927	+ 1-26	-12

28	Books, printed and Printed Matter	..	3,89,684	5,39,429	6,11,136	7,14,422	+	1.03	.12
29	Silk and articles made of Silk	..	3,06,314	7,02,517	4,79,782	6,35,143	+	.55	.09
30	Coffee	..	2,05,289	6,25,468	4,12,358	6,01,850	+	.89	.05
31	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics).	..	3,68,337	4,14,293	3,65,298	3,92,841	+	.28	.06
32	Apparel	..	3,95,584	7,31,861	2,64,222	3,60,183	+	.96	.06
33	Furniture and Cabinetwork	..	3,14,317	4,06,621	3,21,864	3,15,812	-	.06	.05
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn and Horn meal.	..	10,63,807	1,65,594	2,07,950	2,28,329	+	.20	.04
35	Sugar	..	4,00,868	3,96,225	1,43,225	1,86,557	+	.43	.03
36	Other Articles	..	3,96,12,843	68,21,830	72,17,909	75,39,206	+	3.21	1.25
Total Merchandise			58,81,47,683	92,50,70,614	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,038	+	497.92	100.00

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36. For the fourth year in succession the total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported has declined. This is entirely due to the poor shipments of raw cotton, which was still handicapped by the record American crop of 1926, and of cotton piece-goods and yarns. Apart from this black spot, exports expanded satisfactorily, especially those of seeds, which gained Rs. 4½ crores. There were also noticeable increases in the shipments of oilcakes, leather, spices, metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, myrabolams, raw wool, tobacco and raw hides and skins. The most important items in the export trade have been dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining items the following deserve notice. Exports of oilcakes expanded by Rs. 53·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·43 crore as a result of better trade in groundnut cake with Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium and in linseed cake with the United Kingdom and Belgium. Shipments of spices rose from Rs. 53·42 to Rs. 69·54 lakhs, owing to larger despatches of pepper to Egypt, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The increase of Rs. 13·41 lakhs in myrabolams was mainly a result of larger takings by the United States of America. Exports of tobacco, unmanufactured, rose by Rs. 10·4 lakhs to Rs. 34·42 lakhs owing to larger shipments to Aden and Dependencies. Exports of tea fell further by Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 8·02 lakhs, owing to smaller demands from Mesopotamia and Persia.

37. *Grain, Pulse and Flour.*—Wheat, wheat flour and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of wheat fell further by 4,562 tons to 1,836 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·6 lakhs to Rs. 5·12 lakhs in value, owing mainly to a cessation of shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of wheat flour recorded a slight improvement in quantity but a decline in value. Shipments to other Native States in Arabia increased by 3,414 tons in quantity and by Rs. 7·05 lakhs in value, but this increase was counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Persia, Aden, Kenya Colony and Ceylon. Exports of rice improved by 3,727 tons to 19,793 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·7 lakhs to Rs. 49·58 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger takings by Bahrein Islands and Portuguese East Africa. Exports of jawar and bajra increased further by 4,742 tons to 18,866 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·1 lakhs to Rs. 32·1 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Aden and Italian East Africa. Shipments of other food grains also improved slightly.

38. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).*—The trade in raw hides recovered from the setback noticed last year and exports improved from 398 tons valued at Rs. 5·73 lakhs to 575 tons valued at Rs. 9·45 lakhs, owing to better trade with Germany which took 523 tons as against 161 tons last year. Exports of tanned hides also improved by 669 tons to 1,614 tons in quantity and by Rs. 23·88 lakhs to Rs. 57·46 lakhs in value, owing in the main to better demand from the United Kingdom. The quantitative improvement noticed in the exports of raw skins in the two preceding years was not maintained as shipments fell by 381 tons to 4,195 tons, but nevertheless firm prices enhanced the value of the shipments by Rs. 5·26 lakhs to Rs. 71·71 lakhs. Germany alone increased her takings from 73 tons and 278 tons. Shipments of tanned or dressed skins advanced further from 800 tons to 900 tons in quantity and from Rs. 43·58 lakhs to Rs. 50·74 lakhs in value owing almost entirely to brisker demand from the United Kingdom.

39. *Metals and Ores.*—Manganese ore is the principal item in this group. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India improved from 536,000 tons to 704,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal, Bombay and Madras improved by 122,000 tons, 39,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. The improvement in Bombay's shipments was a result of larger purchases by the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Shipments to France and Italy declined.

40. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds rank second only to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay and the year's figures record a welcome expansion. The British oilseed crushing industry had only a moderately satisfactory year, as keen competition from Continental mills was again experienced, but the home demand was fairly constant. Though the quantity of oilseeds imported and used in the United Kingdom was again lower and less than average, a large share in the industry appears to have reverted to Continental countries whence there was a good demand for Indian seed. All the principal varieties exported from Bombay except rape seed recorded increases. Shipments of linseed increased by 10,000 tons to 89,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore in value owing to larger demand from all the principal customers except the United Kingdom, Belgium and Spain. The increase in exports of sesamum was due to better trade with Italy, France and the Netherlands, and that in cotton seed was solely the result of large despatches to the United Kingdom, which took 130,000 tons as against 35,000 tons in the previous year. The Indian product was in demand because Egyptian prices were firm. Exports of castor seed improved by 36,000 tons to 91,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 80·18 lakhs to Rs. 1·89 crore in value, mainly owing to larger demands from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. The increase in groundnuts was indeed remarkable, and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 92,000 to 142,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·26 crores to Rs. 3·52 crores in value, the United Kingdom and all the principal Continental countries proving good customers.

Seeds.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom ..	36,704	1,00,77,979	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,98,709	5,317	11,77,647
Italy ..	38,105	99,75,815	27,596	59,68,168	37,059	81,02,080	9,463	21,93,912
France ..	38,316	1,13,58,208	19,625	50,67,814	26,999	53,97,464	7,374	6,29,650
Belgium ..	11,647	32,05,986	4,856	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	2,750	5,75,501
Germany ..	6,551	17,16,808	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	2,274	4,82,100
Netherlands ..	9,880	27,09,522	7,965	4,07,580	2,500	5,15,520	535	1,07,940
Spain ..	9,009	23,60,375	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	2,125	4,61,218
Greece ..	1,700	4,12,124	950	1,98,855	1,809	3,72,787	850	1,73,932
Other countries ..	930	2,57,912	24	9,165	56	14,315	32	5,150
Total ..	163,133	4,30,74,729	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	10,436	13,78,318
<i>Besamum (til or jowar)—</i>								
Germany ..	2,000	6,02,777	..	..	3	815	3	815
Italy ..	10,835	31,54,126	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	1,150	3,03,875
France ..	8,307	22,04,240	..	..	2,668	6,78,222	2,668	6,78,222
Netherlands ..	4,475	13,07,914	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	1,956	5,44,342
Belgium ..	1,100	3,14,820	..	..	175	44,625	175	44,625
Ceylon ..	1,323	4,05,350	633	1,83,670	1,184	3,54,347	551	1,70,677
Aden and Dependencies ..	393	1,66,428	73	21,860	514	2,19,282	441	1,97,422
United Kingdom ..	5	1,040	..	..	272	65,078	272	65,078

Seeds.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Castor seed—contd.</i>								
Belgium ..	5,436	12,90,322	3,845	7,70,695	7,545	15,58,902	+	7,88,207
Italy ..	7,892	18,83,049	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	+	6,37,125
Spain ..	2,575	6,23,142	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,09,937	+	75,281
Germany ..	703	1,80,242	1,600	3,07,578	1,650	3,44,295	+	36,717
Other countries ..	218	54,902	256	43,913	293	59,031	+	10,118
Total	83,654	1,98,31,664	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	+	80,18,547
<i>Groundnuts—</i>								
France ..	25,251	66,94,327	5,585	13,73,916	22,044	56,00,746	+	42,27,830
Germany ..	11,642	29,20,578	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,23,902	+	40,61,828
Belgium ..	2,389	6,27,441	2,640	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	+	10,10,743
United Kingdom ..	6,320	15,80,201	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	+	28,34,223
Netherlands ..	6,745	16,44,985	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,089	+	35,90,134
Italy ..	18,422	45,58,880	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	+	69,53,970
Spain ..	12,125	30,31,848	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	—	2,30,611
Denmark ..	1,000	3,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	720	2,24,984	264	81,068	863	2,72,311	+	1,91,743
Total	84,614	2,15,89,244	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,683	+	2,26,39,860
Other seeds ..	17,118	53,12,831	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	—	4,60,806
Total Seeds	619,398	11,80,60,355	253,073	5,11,30,878	483,863	9,37,71,180	+	4,26,40,302

41. Textiles.—

A. Cotton; Raw.—During most of the fiscal year 1927-28 the Bombay cotton market was still under the deadening influence of the record American crop of 1926, which not only proved a serious competitor to Indian cotton in foreign consuming centres but successfully invaded the Indian domestic market. Up to the end of March 1927, about 30,000 tons of American cotton had reached Bombay, and 50,000 tons more arrived during the year under report. The 1927 American crop has now been finally estimated at 12,950,000 bales of 500 lb. equivalent to 16,187,500 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. As this figure was a long way below the preceding year's record, prices of course tended upwards. At the end of March 1927, the Liverpool spot quotation for middling American was 7·82*d.* It then rose with hardly a break till it touched 12·23 *d.* on 8th September. A reaction followed down to 9·95*d.* at the beginning of February 1928, but by the end of March there was a gain of a penny. Bombay prices conformed to the American, but were generally above parity. The Indian crop of 1926-27 was estimated at 4,973,000 bales and of 1927-28 at 5,480,000 bales, mostly of good quality. It was also late. These factors, together with the financial difficulties experienced by Japan, Bombay's best customer, led to a further restriction of exports, which fell from 385,459 to 312,382 tons in quantity and from Rs. 40½ to Rs. 31 crores in value. The contraction of 73,000 tons was more than accounted for by Japan's reduced takings, which were 80,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the Continent, however, were distinctly better. The stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1928 amounted to no less than 925,000 bales, as compared with 593,000 bales a year earlier. How these will move will depend largely on the news of the 1928 American crop.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	6,551	51,03,093	12,516	1,20,33,977	+ 5,965	+ 69,30,882
Germany	10,757	91,12,339	18,712	1,78,74,165	+ 7,955	+ 87,61,826
Netherlands	2,271	15,21,685	2,198	17,15,089	— 73	+ 1,93,404
Belgium	16,951	1,52,05,948	26,672	2,63,23,385	+ 9,721	+ 1,11,17,437
France	13,804	1,38,00,438	22,505	2,28,81,393	+ 8,701	+ 90,80,955
Spain	4,444	40,82,318	3,738	37,39,648	— 706	— 3,42,670
Ceylon	655	8,07,885	992	10,73,462	+ 337	+ 2,65,577
Italy	24,872	2,39,80,901	27,019	2,74,52,519	+ 2,147	+ 34,71,618
Austria	182	2,00,700	—	—	— 182	— 2,00,700
China	46,160	5,37,07,995	17,669	1,78,19,076	— 28,491	— 3,58,88,919
Japan	253,697	27,35,76,789	173,457	17,40,26,051	— 80,240	— 9,95,50,738
Indo-China (including Coch., China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	3,132	30,58,100	4,366	40,59,250	+ 1,234	+ 10,01,150
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	1,191	5,50,345	1,739	9,54,810	+ 548	+ 4,04,465
Other countries ..	792	5,10,757	799	5,25,368	+ 7	+ 14,611
Total ..	385,459	40,52,19,295	312,382	31,04,78,193	— 73,077	— 9,47,41,102

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—										
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,807,697	10,78,696	4,373,317	15,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	—	161,518	—	1,77,365
Bahrain Islands ..	3,221,035	12,95,808	4,330,654	20,09,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	+	587,448	+	25,534
Ceylon ..	2,327,063	11,71,743	2,531,641	14,55,747	2,408,162	11,14,138	—	123,479	—	3,41,609
Natal ..	1,413,375	4,18,796	951,928	4,03,935	683,100	3,31,628	—	268,828	—	74,307
Egypt ..	2,336,406	6,01,719	2,027,339	5,41,721	1,132,008	3,89,657	—	895,331	—	1,52,064
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate),	3,625,273	13,23,912	5,856,332	16,18,814	6,569,173	17,37,782	+	732,841	+	1,18,968
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,213,451	4,60,653	3,312,477	10,05,995	3,445,786	9,56,374	+	133,309	—	49,621
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,319,390	5,11,014	1,498,105	5,10,341	2,574,084	7,88,334	+	1,075,979	+	2,77,993
Mesopotamia ..	22,882,326	51,12,990	37,332,882	1,05,09,447	23,033,619	71,33,278	—	13,699,263	—	33,76,169
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,106,883	6,99,892	2,593,052	9,84,195	2,273,157	7,39,870	—	319,895	—	2,44,325
Other Native States in Arabia	1,841,778	6,61,529	4,217,294	17,06,070	3,294,290	12,58,907	—	923,004	—	4,47,163
Persia ..	24,396,700	70,15,376	36,742,872	1,07,26,988	27,787,346	78,85,734	—	8,955,526	—	28,41,254
Siam ..	1,474,548	9,21,524	1,667,330	9,88,106	1,720,110	11,48,350	+	52,780	+	1,60,244
Portuguese East Africa ..	3,294,590	10,43,683	7,447,737	18,65,960	5,934,761	15,10,422	—	1,512,976	—	3,55,538
Tanganyika Territory	3,457,510	11,89,467	6,396,494	15,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	+	2,873,964	+	7,03,914
Other countries	5,096,124	18,87,824	8,224,439	31,59,891	6,652,408	28,45,675	—	1,572,081	—	3,14,216
Total Coloured	82,814,149	2,53,94,626	129,503,893	4,06,01,017	106,628,363	3,35,14,039	—	22,975,530	—	70,86,978
Total Piece-goods	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	149,948,266	4,67,04,884	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	—	24,952,435	—	77,84,725

As a result of the Tariff Board enquiry into the Indian cotton textile industry, the duty on machinery and component parts and on the chief mill stores, including coal tar dyes, was remitted with effect from 1st October 1927. Further, the duty on artificial silk yarn and warps and artificial silk thread was reduced from 15 to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, and a minimum duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a pound imposed on all imported cotton yarn. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed since these measures were taken to observe their effects, but the Bombay mill industry is still doing badly. Some of the mills tried to put into practice some of the Tariff Board's recommendations as to more efficient working, but a strike ensued which speedily developed into a general strike which was not over at the end of the fiscal year.

The year opened favourably with prices following the rise in the raw material. But in May and June buyers lost confidence and stocks began to rise. Then came the serious floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, which caused considerable dislocation to the off-take of goods, and restricted new business from that area. The publication of the first Bureau report in August led to great activity in raw cotton, and the cloth market similarly became active on speculative buying, based on bullish crop reports. As a result, stocks soon showed a welcome decrease, but as from the middle of September cotton weakened, much of the speculative purchases was thrown back on the market at a loss, and hindered further business.

During the year production of cotton yarn fell away but that of piece-goods showed a further increase. The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year fell by 25 million yards to 125 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 78 lakhs to Rs. 3.89 crores in value, mainly as a result of reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods to Mesopotamia, Persia, Other Native States in Arabia and Portuguese East Africa. Shipments to Tanganyika Territory, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and Siam recorded appreciable increases. Smaller demands from most of the countries in East Africa, Aden, Bahrein Islands, Persia and Mesopotamia were responsible for the decrease in greys; but shipments to Portuguese East Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt recorded noticeable increases.

The price of standard long cloth, which stood at $14\frac{3}{4}$ annas per lb. at the end of March 1927 showed an upward tendency in May, and rising steadily reached Rs. 1-0-3 in September. In November the quotation declined to Re. 1-0-0, and in January to $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas, at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

As in the previous year coloured piece-goods constituted 86 % and greys 13 % of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated in the following table.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

					Grey.		Coloured.	
					Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1920-21	..	..	..	..	473	220	560	131
1921-22	..	..	..	..	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	..	..	..	..	305	612	898	126
1923-24	..	..	..	..	330	404	920	107
1924-25	..	..	..	..	437	317	984	119
1925-26	..	..	..	..	369	152	828	98
1926-27	..	..	..	..	193	112	1,205	97
1927-28	..	..	..	..	174	155	1,065	165

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign grey and coloured piece-goods increased, the former markedly.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	325,928	2,44,624	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	+ 72,154	+ 73,405
Egypt	5,095,150	47,92,717	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,81,998	— 182,380	— 3,00,766
Aden and Dependencies	2,613,090	26,85,051	3,763,809	32,44,106	3,809,150	30,52,507	+ 45,341	— 1,91,599
Hongkong	9,444,904	81,36,722	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	— 16,034,930	— 98,13,567
Italy	1,251,880	9,37,536	47,200	28,293	112,150	62,349	+ 64,950	+ 34,036
Turkey European	785,200	7,36,523	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	+ 255,840	+ 1,61,790
Siam	1,679,040	15,42,612	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	+ 17,046	+ 27,196
Persia	3,617,190	37,04,713	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	— 1,109,030	— 16,30,754
Straits Settlements	1,085,080	10,72,167	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,080,752	11,15,206	— 106,848	— 4,170
Mesopotamia ..	796,516	7,01,245	1,035,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,036	— 99,036	— 59,855
Syria	1,782,400	16,30,298	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	— 1,666,232	— 13,78,522
Other countries	3,059,170	28,64,637	3,413,068	24,89,237	5,102,695	33,83,051	+ 1,689,627	+ 8,93,814
Total ..	31,535,548	2,90,48,845	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	— 17,053,498	— 1,21,88,972

The position in the yarn market was far from satisfactory throughout the year, and though the number of idle spindles increased practically from month to month till the end of December 1927, stocks, instead of falling, rose. Early in 1928 the strike put an end to production.

The recovery in the exports of yarn noticed last year was not maintained, shipments having fallen by 17 million lb. to 24 million lb. and by Rs. 1·22 crore to Rs. 1·84 crore owing chiefly to smaller despatches to Hongkong, which only amounted to 630,000 lb. valued at Rs. 4·35 lakhs as against over 16½ million lb. valued at Rs. 1·02 crore. Shipments to Syria and Persia also declined by over 1½ million lb. and 1 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 13·78 lakhs and Rs. 16·31 lakhs in value.

D. Wool, Raw.—Exports of raw wool improved by 2½ million lb. to about 19½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 12·43 lakhs to Rs. 1·71 crore in value, mainly owing to larger despatches to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 42. Trade according to countries.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.			
	1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1913-1914.		1926-1927.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total imports.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total imports.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total exports.	Rs. Lakhs.	Percentage to total exports.	1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1913-1914.	1926-1927.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—												
United Kingdom ..	36,23-25		31,71-86	38-44	8,55-64		7,00-47	10-77	33-93		25-19	28-12
Hongkong ..	55-07		57-53	88	6,31-39		1,19-19	1-09	5-20		1-05	53
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	1,90-55		37	3-05	9-37		16-23	23	1-51		11	17
Aden and Dependencies ..	25-37		10-51	12	96-58		1,26-18	1,46-00	1-39		93	1-02
Mesopotamia ..	30-57		62-74	73	82-74		1,86-53	1,51-99	1-17		1-54	1-40
Ceylon ..	10-38		35-28	41	39-14		94-16	97-13	56		79	86
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	67-27		1,01-28	12	58-00		54-75	61-54	84		95	1-06
Bahrain Islands ..	71-30		20-87	24	32-49		56-65	67-70	46		53	58
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	30-08		30-42	35	20-82		50-91	44-54	30		55	49
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3-32		2,11-63	2-79	43-30		79-32	78-95	62		1-99	1-89
Tanganyika Territory ..	14		7-08	19	32-61		41-85	47-10	46		39	35
Natal ..	17-63		28-38	26	4-87		17-78	17-52	07		26	30
Canada ..	06		68-09	79	06		1-59	2-48	..		30	46
Australia ..	39-73		1,03-50	64	2-31		3-69	4-54	03		33	70
Other British Possessions ..	1-82		22-75	26	6-23		45-53	49-87	10		57	47
Total United Kingdom and British Possessions.	41,06-54		39,31-70	46-53	19,15-55		16,54-83	19,04-57	46-03		35-48	38-40

43. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. The United Kingdom maintained pride of place, which she had regained in the previous year at the expense of Japan, her share having expanded from 25·19 to 28·12 per cent. This, however, was the result of the heavy fall in the value of the raw cotton taken by Japan, whose share fell from 23·82 to 17·14 per cent. The share of other British possessions remained unchanged. The share of the Continent of Europe improved from 22·97 to 26·27 per cent. owing to better trade with Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The share of America increased from 5·56 to 7·17 per cent. owing to the heavy shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure improved by Rs. 2·17 crores to Rs. 31·72 crores owing mainly to larger arrivals of railway plant and rolling stock, cotton piece-goods, iron and steel and copper. Imports from other British possessions also improved by Rs. 1·38 crore to Rs. 7·6 crores as a result of larger receipts of wheat from Australia, dates from Mesopotamia, pneumatic motor covers from Canada and tin from the Straits Settlements. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 19·92 lakhs to Rs. 20·93 crores owing to large arrivals of iron and steel, precious stones and railway plant and rolling stock from Belgium, artificial silk piece-goods from Germany and Switzerland, kerosene from Georgia and artificial silk yarn from France, though there were noticeable decreases in the imports of copper from Germany and of beet sugar from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Austria. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan, next in importance to the United Kingdom, improved by Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 8·68 crores, mainly owing to larger arrivals of grey and coloured piece-goods, rice and silk piece-goods, though receipts of cotton twist and yarn declined. Imports from China advanced by Rs. 41·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·77 crores, owing mainly to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn. Larger arrivals of sugar account for the marked increase of Rs. 1·35 crore in the total imports from Java. The increase of Rs. 41·64 lakhs in imports from Persia was due to larger arrivals of fuel oils and to the importation, for the first time, of kerosene oil. Imports from Africa improved by Rs. 11·54 lakhs to Rs. 28·25 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of coal from Portuguese East Africa and raw cotton from Egypt. The marked increase of Rs. 2·03 crores in imports from the United States of America was due to the heavy shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place, though her share has fallen from 39·2 to 26·25 per cent. as the result of the heavy fall in her takings of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage of 17·05 as against 10·77 in the previous year, as a result of larger despatches of seeds, hides and skins (raw and tanned), raw cotton, groundnut cake and manganese ore. Among other countries the shares of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have improved owing to larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds. The heavy decrease in the shipments of cotton twist and yarn was responsible for the fall in the share of Hongkong. The shares of China and Persia decreased because of the restricted takings of raw cotton by the former and of cotton coloured piece-goods and yarn by the latter. America's share expanded from 2·33 to 3·61 per cent. owing to larger shipments of seeds.

44. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account improved by Rs. 1·34 crore to Rs. 3·72 crores, owing

mainly to larger arrivals of railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill-work, metals, instruments and apparatus, and vehicles, while 'all other articles not specified', stationery and hardware recorded small decreases. The decrease under 'all other articles not specified', was mainly due to smaller receipts of fuel oils by the G. I. P. Railway which amounted to Rs. 20.04 lakhs as against Rs. 25.07 lakhs in the previous year. Exports on Government account declined by Rs. 5.78 lakhs to Rs. 20.68 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of 'all other articles, not specified' and of arms, ammunition and military stores.

45. *Treasure.*—

	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	37,64,86,331	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	— 3,74,80,178
Government ..	27,000	20,554	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	18,38,73,590	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	— 3,46,86,336
Government ..	2,15,72,687	15,28,285	10,38,057	3,14,122	— 7,73,935
Currency notes—					
Private	..	61,94,707	15,31,374	23,91,527	+ 8,60,153
Government ..	..	7,98,321	7,63,327	39,736	— 7,23,591
Total, Imports	38,83,47,784	56,89,01,788	35,16,08,638	27,88,54,751	— 7,27,53,887
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	2,65,04,983	3,40,37,840	4,85,138	73,348	— 4,11,790
Government ..	70,07,178	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	2,55,05,257	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,933	+ 95,78,616
Government ..	18,857	2,613	..	4,71,207	+ 4,71,207
Currency notes—					
Private	..	19,69,000	97,900	4,000	— 93,900
Government ..	..	15,90,000	20,50,000	46,40,000	+ 25,90,000
Total, Exports	7,02,89,452	6,31,04,710	1,70,96,405	2,92,30,538	+ 1,21,34,133

Despite a somewhat larger balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India, viz., Rs. 82 crores as against Rs. 79 crores in 1926-27, imports of treasure on private account fell further from Rs. 34.98 crores to Rs. 27.85 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 3.75 crores to Rs. 15.5 crores and the latter by Rs. 3.47 crores to Rs. 12.1 crores. Arrivals of gold bullion dropped by Rs. 2.25 crores to Rs. 10.79 crores; there were smaller arrivals from Natal and Western Australia, but shipments from the United States of America, Egypt and the United Kingdom expanded by Rs. 1.06 crore, M1CofCB

Rs. 97·17 lakhs and Rs. 29·32 lakhs respectively. New Zealand sent Rs. 14·95 lakhs worth in the year under review as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns also fell further by Rs. 1·22 crore to Rs. 4·31 crores owing to smaller shipments from Natal and Western Australia, though receipts from the United Kingdom were higher by Rs. 37·13 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 27·17 lakhs in other coined gold was due to smaller arrivals of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia; receipts of gold dollars from the United States of America recorded a small improvement. The decline in imports of silver was a result of a contraction of Rs. 3·16 crores in bar and of Rs. 29·09 lakhs in Government of India rupees. The notable increases of Rs. 1·9 crore, Rs. 50·32 lakhs and Rs. 29·54 lakhs in shipments of bar from the United States of America, France and Egypt respectively were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases of Rs. 5·06 crores and Rs. 81·02 lakhs in the arrivals from the United Kingdom and China. The decrease of Rs. 29·09 lakhs under Government of India rupees was due mainly to smaller arrivals from Bahrein Islands, Mesopotamia, Persia and Muskat. Mauritius sent none as against Rs. 17·41 lakhs in the previous year.

Exports of gold on private account amounted only to Rs. 73,000 as against Rs. 4·85 lakhs in the previous year, while those of silver improved by Rs. 95·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·4 crores as a result of larger shipments of bar to China and of Government of India rupees to Mauritius.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver decreased from Rs. 10·38 lakhs to Rs. 3·14 lakhs, while exports amounted to Rs. 4·71 lakhs as against none in the previous year.

46: *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1927-1928.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662	1,992,169	548	2,115,885	640	2,465,823
	{ In ballast ..	101	271,281	33	124,024	38	1,17,289
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142	14,882	110	14,547	140	15,411
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	3	631	..	..
Total ..		905	2,278,332	694	2,255,087	818	2,598,523

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1926-1927.		1927-1928.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	347	1,438,431	422	1,688,802
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	84	333,836	61	240,467
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	87	9,785	101	11,333
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	7	1,162	..	..
Total ..		770	1,951,291	525	1,783,214	584	1,940,652
Grand Total ..		1,675	4,229,623	1,219	4,038,301	1,402	4,539,175

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,219 to 1,402 and the total net tonnage from 4,038,301 to 4,539,175. Steamers numbered 1,161 of the burthen of 4,512,381 as against 1,012 of 4,012,176 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of the steamers which entered the port with cargo was 3,853 or practically the same as in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

47. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.					1913-1914.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ..	..	..	..	..	2,739,773	2,727,866	3,093,713
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	261,757	518,131	506,024
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	135,049	332,546	365,035
American ..	..	..	..	..	..	61,564	77,654
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	41,599	32,099	86,571
Greek ..	..	..	..	..	12,157	5,184	6,332
Danish ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,074	8,471
French ..	..	..	..	..	176,195	37,458	23,955
German ..	..	..	..	..	479,116	198,653	236,929
Others ..	..	..	..	..	357,040	92,601	107,697
Total ..					4,202,686	4,012,176	4,512,381

48. *Freight*.—Homeward freights ruled easy during the first month of the year ; but from May to December they rose steadily. From January rates declined, but at the end of March they were still distinctly higher than at the beginning of the year under review. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1927.	December 1927.	March 1928.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
United Kingdom—			
Cotton & wool, raw (measurement) ..	16—0	21—0	19—0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	16—0	21—0	19—0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.) ..	13—0	18—0	16—0
Manganese ore	19—6	18—6	17—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1927.	December 1927.	March 1928.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	14—6	18—0	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—6	21—0	19—6
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	15—0	18—0	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	18—0	21—0	19—6
Havre—			
Light seeds	17—0	20—6	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—0	23—6	21—0
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	17—3	18—3	16—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—3	21—3	19—6
Genoa—			
Light seeds	14—0	19—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—0	22—0	21—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	14—0	19—6	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	17—0	22—6	20—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	15—3	20—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	18—3	23—0	21—0

49. *Exchange*.—At the beginning of the year under report the rupee was quoted at 1s: 5 7/8d. for demand drafts. This rate hardly varied down to the end of August. In the next two months there was a rising tendency and by the end of November 1s. 6 1/32d. was reached. In December 1s. 6 1/8d., the maximum of the year, was touched and thereafter rates declined slightly and stood at 1s. 6d. till the end of the year.

50. *Prices*.—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1923- 1924.	1924- 1925.	1925- 1926.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	121.48	117.70	110.66	107.49	102.45
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	120.78	109.52	104.55	89.53	94.84
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	145.63	136.60	129.61	116.68	112.08
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	137.78	153.33	135.55	138.00	102.22
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	154.11	135.24	97.78	93.34	92.47
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn. ..	100	175.44	485.96	296.49	298.25	252.63	229.12	226.31
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	327.27	318.18	290.91	253.45	227.27
White	100	133.33	441.66	333.33	308.33	308.33	305.83	266.67
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	325.00	306.25	275.00	249.37	218.75
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	232.40	227.65	196.09	166.20	163.69
" —Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	203.57	183.33	151.19	148.45	140.49
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	285.71	266.67	273.81	256.69	234.62
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	227.72	240.61	219.84	247.51	232.34
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	197.50	198.95	201.73	165.20	157.17
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	175.70	191.78	203.16	199.14	192.36
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	191.28	198.75	188.16	190.44	183.67
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	247.71	253.11	229.74	186.90	198.54
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	206.99	234.34	182.92	153.14	161.04
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	307.75	325.16	275.60	230.01	216.64
" Twist and Yarn. ..	100	156.66	403.33	316.66	336.66	306.66	247.71	253.33
" Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	266.66	250.00	225.00	249.17	241.67
White	100	105.26	310.53	173.68	194.74	163.16	151.58	194.74
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	154.54	150.00	140.91	142.27	140.91
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	191.66	229.17	197.92	192.92	183.33

51. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the chief items of the import trade except copper have declined, the fall in the case of kerosene oil and cotton and woollen piece-goods being most pronounced. Piece-goods though much cheaper than in the boom years after the war, are still much more expensive than before the war. The export figures show that prices of cotton seed, castor seed, cotton yarn and white piece-goods have risen, the rise in the case of the last named article being considerable. As pointed out in last year's report, the 1926-27 figure for cotton grey piece-goods was almost certainly too high, and the present year's figure must really represent a rise. The prices of other exports were down, the most noticeable decline being in raw cotton, rice and til seed.

52. The effect of the variations in prices is indicated in the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been recalculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As there is a considerable increase in the total value of imports and as the average prices have generally fallen, it is evident that the volume of import trade has expanded considerably. Under exports raw cotton shows a heavy decline, but seeds record a noticeable expansion both in volume and value. Lower prices account for nearly Rs. 2 crores of the fall of Rs. 9 crores under raw cotton.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
IMPORTS.								
Coal	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	45,98,012	+	19,24,487	+ 19,77,563
Dyeing and Tanning substances—								
Dyes obtained from coal tar.	11,260,857	1,23,70,194	14,131,390	1,65,41,551	1,55,16,266	+	41,71,357	+ 31,46,072
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	244,420	1,18,43,682	249,372	1,14,10,739	1,20,83,570	+	4,32,943	+ 2,39,888
Copper	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	70,78,170	—	13,71,451	— 17,91,175
Iron and steel	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	4,88,28,406	—	81,73,421	+ 1,00,97,274
Oils—Kerosene	13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	1,36,96,912	+	15,17,210	+ 51,68,981
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including Beet).	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	3,57,94,126	—	16,82,732	— 13,50,894
Textiles—								
Cotton, Twist and yarn.	28,285,806	3,69,54,430	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	3,73,87,498	+	1,16,314	+ 4,33,068

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column 2.		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
					Value.		Value.	Value.
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—contd.								
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey .. Yds.	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	3,88,64,860	+ 42,09,469	+ 72,75,639	+ 1,17,35,869
White .. "	86,823,588	3,52,03,958	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	4,14,85,167	+ 17,122,638	+ 12,19,940	+ 62,81,209
Printed, dyed and woven coloured goods	134,623,312	5,37,42,232	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	7,06,71,708	+ 42,381,512	+ 76,51,106	+ 1,69,29,476
Silk—raw .. Lb.	1,138,781	67,76,263	1,506,686	88,34,514	89,65,384	+ 367,905	+ 20,58,251	+ 21,89,121
— Piece-goods .. Yds.	14,799,864	1,84,64,056	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	2,09,92,778	+ 2,028,014	+ 14,04,586	+ 25,28,722
Wool—Piece-goods .. "	5,865,053	1,26,25,657	7,142,690	1,40,44,490	1,54,01,782	+ 1,287,637	+ 14,18,933	+ 27,76,125
EXPORTS.								
Grain, Pulse and flour—								
Rice not in the husk .. Ton.	16,066	42,87,527	19,793	49,58,447	52,82,150	+ 3,727	+ 670,920	+ 9,94,623
Wheat flour .. "	21,377	52,90,108	22,100	52,14,903	54,69,025	+ 723	+ 75,205	+ 1,78,917
Skins, raw .. "	4,576	66,45,640	4,195	71,71,282	69,92,320	+ 381	+ 5,25,642	+ 5,53,320
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed .. "	945	33,58,301	1,614	57,46,128	57,35,765	+ 669	+ 23,87,827	+ 23,77,464
Skins, .. "	782	43,57,466	925	50,73,858	51,54,291	+ 143	+ 7,16,392	+ 7,96,825

53. A similar contrast is made in the subjoined table between the year under review and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of coal tar dyes, brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, iron and steel, kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn, the volume of the import trade is still far below its pre-war level, though it must be noted that 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly in the case of exports the volume still compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of groundnuts, cotton piece-goods and leather which show notable improvements.

Articles.	1913-14.		1927-28.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1927-28 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			
IMPORTS—contd.								
Textiles—								
Cotton, twist and Lb.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
yarn.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	2,74,36,583	+ 13,025,183	+ 2,21,16,893	+ 1,24,82,732
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey. Yds.	205,504,424	3,25,03,839	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	2,20,39,220	— 66,103,920	+ 19,00,741	— 1,04,64,669
White " "	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	112,846,276	3,64,23,898	2,03,41,624	— 126,793,492	— 67,66,966	— 2,38,49,240
Printed, dyed, and woven-coloured goods. " Lb.	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	3,79,46,085	— 168,898,742	— 1,27,78,560	— 3,62,25,813
Silk—Raw " " Lb.	2,018,901	96,07,845	1,506,686	88,34,514	72,14,916	— 512,215	— 8,33,331	— 24,52,929
Silk, Piece-goods " Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	1,27,58,897	— 663,594	+ 66,14,315	— 4,95,430
Wool Piece-goods " "	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	7,142,690	1,40,44,590	68,14,840	— 6,009,540	+ 14,95,365	— 57,34,385

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—	28,884	42,53,184	19,793	49,58,447	29,14,529	—	9,091	+	7,05,263	—	13,38,655
Rice, not in the Ton. husk.											
Wheat flour	34,677	58,19,827	22,100	52,14,903	37,09,034	—	12,577	—	6,04,924	—	21,10,793
Skins, raw	6,878	56,24,982	4,195	71,71,282	34,30,764	—	2,683	+	15,46,300	—	21,94,218
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed.	1,560	35,09,328	1,614	57,46,128	36,30,805	+	54	+	22,36,800	+	1,21,477
Leather—Skins, tanned or dressed.	876	35,26,119	925	50,73,858	37,23,356	+	49	+	15,47,739	+	1,97,237
Metals and Ores—											
Manganese ore	606,724	1,03,74,954	266,273	68,82,545	45,53,242	—	3,40,451	—	34,92,409	—	58,21,712
Seeds—											
Castor	115,389	1,73,85,321	90,805	1,89,52,296	1,36,81,317	—	24,584	+	15,66,975	—	37,04,004
Cotton	260,124	1,94,70,579	1,33,346	1,24,95,613	99,81,095	—	126,778	—	69,74,966	—	94,89,484
Groundnuts	53,647	1,06,57,980	141,717	3,51,61,583	2,81,54,732	+	88,070	+	2,45,03,603	+	1,74,96,752
Linseed	211,421	3,49,54,228	88,714	1,89,91,144	1,46,67,085	—	122,707	—	1,59,63,084	—	2,02,87,143
Rape	52,230	91,46,501	3,658	8,86,639	6,40,388	—	48,572	—	82,59,862	—	85,05,913
Sesamum (til or junili).	93,304	2,21,27,104	9,600	27,78,339	22,76,646	—	83,704	—	1,93,43,765	—	1,98,50,458
Textiles—											
Cotton, raw	380,464	29,70,81,890	3,03,756	30,60,09,594	23,71,85,139	—	76,708	+	89,27,704	—	598,96,751
Cotton, Twist and yam.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	1,19,62,578	—	161,768,678	—	7,36,86,957	—	8,01,37,715
Cotton, Piece-goods	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	2,27,89,240	+	63,780,522	+	2,77,53,507	+	1,16,32,558
Wool raw	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	19,421,487	1,71,35,237	1,17,83,016	—	539,237	+	50,25,273	—	3,26,948

COASTING TRADE.

54. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Increase or decrease.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,53,21,276	1,42,62,284	— 10,58,992	2,75,73,307	2,91,00,388	+ 15,27,081
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	9,40,275	26,00,580	+ 16,60,305	35,87,056	41,61,534	+ 5,74,478
Kathiawar	5,24,11,965	5,84,23,547	+ 60,11,582	3,30,84,491	3,17,72,004	— 13,12,487
Goa	2,50,30,326	1,78,07,516	— 72,22,810	43,07,315	56,53,582	+ 13,46,267
Other Ports	5,21,606	10,02,841	+ 4,81,235	17,73,380	14,81,373	— 2,92,007
Total ..	7,89,04,172	7,98,34,484	+ 9,30,312	4,27,52,242	4,30,68,493	+ 3,16,251

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	..	2,86,44,683	3,02,82,251	+ 16,37,568	3,04,55,777	4,44,83,947	+ 1,40,28,170
Madras	..	..	..	4,61,70,707	3,52,32,909	— 1,09,37,798	4,90,03,004	6,95,41,862	+ 2,05,38,858
Burma	..	..	..	9,43,59,806	8,63,16,032	— 80,43,774	2,48,73,823	4,02,77,070	+ 1,54,03,247
Sind	..	..	..	3,19,84,875	3,01,87,728	— 17,97,147	8,25,80,299	9,26,48,230	+ 1,00,67,931
Total	..	..	..	20,11,60,071	18,20,18,920	— 1,91,41,151	18,69,12,903	24,69,51,109	+ 6,00,38,206
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	..	● 51,512	35,339	— 16,173	1,41,226	1,40,681	— 545
State of Travancore	..	..	..	1,56,17,899	1,22,39,932	— 33,77,967	72,58,845	1,11,11,898	+ 38,53,053
Other Ports	..	..	..	10,388	6,383	— 4,005	3,10,088	10,28,057	+ 7,17,969
Total	..	..	..	1,56,79,799	1,22,81,654	— 33,98,145	77,10,159	1,22,80,636	+ 45,70,477
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	31,10,65,318	28,83,97,342	— 2,26,67,976	26,49,48,611	33,14,00,626	+ 6,64,52,015

55. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
Cotton, raw	1,003	834
Grain, pulse and flour	737	613
Seeds	173	177
Jute manufactures	159	157
Spices	194	152
Kerosene	148	144
Teak wood	80	69
Coal	70	69
Ghi	37	49
Tea, black	19	38
Wool, raw	28	34

The total imports into Bombay fell further by Rs. 2·27 crores to Rs. 28·84 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of raw cotton and of grain, pulse and flour, which form the two most important items. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 1·69 crore to Rs. 8·34 crores owing to reduced shipments from Madras, Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa, and Kathiawar, while those from Cutch improved slightly. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also fell further by Rs. 1·24 crore to Rs. 6·13 crores owing to heavy decreases in the arrivals of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Among other articles there were appreciable decreases in the arrivals of spices from British Ports within the Presidency, Travancore, and Madras, teak wood from Burma and jute manufactures and coal from Bengal. On the other hand noticeable increases were recorded in the arrivals of tea from Bengal and Madras, raw wool from Cutch and Kathiawar, and seeds from Kathiawar, though Madras, Travancore and Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa reduced their despatches of the last named commodity.

56. Exports from Bombay to coast ports improved by Rs. 6·65 crores to Rs. 33·14 crores owing to larger exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed over 74 per cent. of the total export trade, improved by Rs. 4·61 crores to Rs. 24·54 crores due mainly to larger exports of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Exports of cotton piece-goods improved by Rs. 2·33 crores to Rs. 12·69 crores as a result of larger shipments to Sind, Bengal, Burma and Madras. The increases of Rs. 71·62 lakhs and Rs. 28·17 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton respectively were due to larger shipments of the former to Bengal, Burma and Madras, and of the latter to Madras, Bengal and Pondicherry. In spite of the decreases of Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs in shipments of jawar and bajra and of rice to Kathiawar, exports of grain, pulse and flour showed an increase owing to larger shipments of pulse to Madras. Re-exports of foreign merchandise improved by Rs. 2·03 crores to Rs. 8·59 crores mainly owing to larger re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Madras, Travancore, Kathiawar and Sind. Re-shipments of cotton twist and yarn and metals to Madras also recorded an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	1,051	12,89
Cotton twist and yarn	211	283
Grain, pulse and flour	336	345
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	264	394
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	50	52

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

57. The foreign trade of the Subordinate ports of the Presidency is quite insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Mesopotamia, improved from Rs. 2·61 lakhs to Rs. 2·63 lakhs. Exports were nil as against Rs. 420 in the previous year.

Coasting Trade.

58. The total value of the coasting trade of the Subordinate ports decreased by Rs. 15·18 lakhs to Rs. 7·64 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 36·33 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 crores, but exports improved by Rs. 21·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 crores. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total trade of the Subordinate ports is with the chief port, Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kánara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	36,50,416	36,39,534	1,71,47,142	1,68,01,544	96,31,861	48,69,845
Export ..	45,73,181	48,93,108	53,73,782	53,88,630	69,54,836	51,73,708
Total ..	82,23,597	85,32,642	2,25,20,924	2,21,90,174	1,65,89,700	1,00,43,553
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	6,04,438	5,72,611	7,85,720	7,26,598	2,43,928	24,662
Export ..	5,46,730	4,02,570	3,02,975	3,00,172	4,93,118	2,30,538
Total ..	11,51,168	9,75,181	10,88,695	10,26,770	7,37,046	2,55,200
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,27,910	5,64,485	24,46,142	22,31,184	1,04,720	77,765
Export ..	3,77,548	4,62,583	4,46,478	5,88,153	31,01,467	38,30,768
Total ..	9,05,458	10,27,068	28,92,620	28,19,337	32,06,187	39,08,533
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322
Grand Total { Import	47,82,761	47,76,630	2,03,79,004	1,97,59,328	99,83,512	49,72,272
{ Export	54,97,459	57,58,261	61,23,235	62,76,955	1,08,17,538	95,41,336
Treasure ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Total ..	1,02,80,223	1,05,34,891	2,65,03,239	2,60,36,281	2,08,01,050	1,45,13,608

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,16,383	54,87,640	22,60,885	21,06,726	3,08,09,690	3,29,05,289	— 39,04,401
46,27,707	61,12,488	8,15,449	13,27,414	2,23,44,955	2,28,95,348	+ 5,50,393
87,44,090	1,16,00,128	30,76,334	34,34,140	5,91,54,645	5,58,00,637	— 33,54,008
2,30,742	4,05,520	19,26,489	25,86,684	37,91,317	43,16,075	+ 5,24,758
21,98,502	26,82,935	17,72,929	20,10,394	53,14,254	56,26,609	+ 3,12,355
24,29,244	30,88,455	36,99,418	45,97,078	91,05,571	99,42,634	+ 8,37,113
58,415	1,05,029	6,97,944	5,97,907	38,35,131	35,76,370	— 2,58,761
10,92,645	6,33,188	4,99,308	12,16,425	55,17,446	67,31,117	+ 12,13,671
11,51,060	7,38,217	11,97,252	18,14,332	93,52,577	1,03,07,487	+ 9,54,910
..	..	31,672	37,170	31,672	37,170	+ 5,498
..	..	..	..	2,68,117	3,06,322	+ 38,205
..	..	31,672	37,170	2,99,789	3,43,492	+ 43,703
44,05,540	59,98,189	49,16,900	53,28,487	4,44,67,810	4,08,34,904	— 36,32,906
79,18,854	94,28,611	30,87,636	45,54,233	3,34,44,772	3,55,59,396	+ 21,14,624
..	..	..	..	1,000	..	— 1,000
1,23,24,394	1,54,26,800	80,04,676	98,82,720	7,79,13,582	7,63,94,300	— 15,19,282



REPORT

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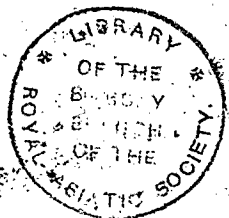
Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind,

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1929.

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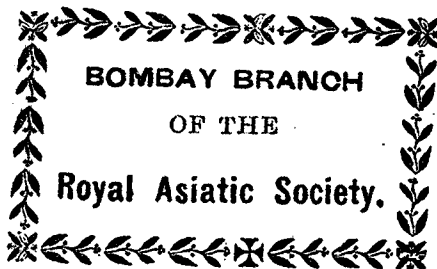


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REPORT

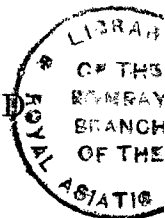
ON THE

SEABORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SINDH

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1929.



GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1929, and includes the figures of the preceding year, and the averages of the five years ending with 1913-14 and 1926-27 :—

—	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,11,22,062	84,03,31,311	86,38,78,494	84,13,53,914	—2,25,24,580
Gold	27,99,20,839	38,79,87,568	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	—2,24,25,557
Silver	8,68,27,258	18,16,16,578	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	—1,07,57,589
Currency Notes ..	..	65,00,982	23,91,527	15,30,227	—8,61,300
Total, Imports ..	87,78,70,159	1,41,64,36,439	1,14,23,79,387	1,08,58,10,361	—5,65,69,026
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,80,045	8,57,80,318	6,93,85,764	5,02,42,831	—1,91,42,953
Indian Produce ..	58,81,83,971	91,19,85,339	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	+18,46,24,517
Gold	3,65,04,983	15,19,869	73,348	71,733	—1,615
Silver	2,67,58,434	2,44,90,172	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+15,94,199
Currency Notes ..	..	19,88,580	4,000	3,000	—1,000
Total, Exports ..	68,38,27,433	1,02,57,64,278	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	+16,70,73,148
Total, Foreign Trade	1,56,16,97,592	2,44,22,00,717	1,83,82,53,560	1,94,87,57,682	+11,05,04,122

	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,79,07,086	36,59,50,116	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	+ 64,15,963
Foreign Merchandise..	92,45,326	2,18,29,695	1,88,48,199	1,79,41,032	—9,07,167
Gold	4,969	140	..	..	..
Silver	4,20,161	1,20,319	1,55,241	39,652	—1,15,589
Total, Imports ..	20,75,77,542	38,79,00,270	32,93,87,487	33,47,80,694	+ 53,93,207
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	13,48,76,018	28,34,42,491	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	—6,58,31,737
Foreign Merchandise..	5,01,57,990	6,99,52,200	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	—1,12,99,279
Gold	64,896	16,027	..	..	..
Silver	6,05,400	3,11,466	15,63,177	43,375	—15,19,802
Total, Exports ..	18,57,04,304	35,37,22,184	36,85,23,199	28,98,72,381	—7,86,50,818
Total, Coasting Trade	39,32,81,846	74,16,22,454	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	—7,32,57,611
Grand Total, Private	1,95,49,79,438	3,18,38,23,171	2,53,61,64,246	2,57,34,10,757	+ 3,72,46,511
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.					
Foreign	3,48,81,534	3,08,89,874	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	+ 2,14,49,552
Coasting	1,33,54,993	25,92,861	31,84,032	25,92,896	—5,91,136
Total, Government Transactions.	4,82,36,527	3,34,82,735	4,79,75,886	6,83,34,302	+ 2,08,58,416
Total, Trade ..	2,00,32,15,965	3,21,73,05,906	2,58,41,40,132	2,64,22,45,059	+ 5,81,04,927

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. In the introductory paragraphs of last year's report, it was remarked that the trade of Bombay, after a period of lean years, had turned the corner. Since then there has supervened a most disastrous period for the industry and commerce of Bombay. From March to October, there was a general strike of cotton mill operatives resulting in an enormous economic loss to the industry and in serious reactions on other business. Peace was declared in October but this was rather of the nature of a truce pending the issue of the findings of the Fawcett Committee which had been appointed to report, amongst other things, on the outstanding issues between owners and operatives. By the end of the year under report it was apparent that issue would again be joined and that a fight to the finish was imminent. The oil companies were also involved in prolonged labour troubles and the outbreak of a series of bloody communal riots in February bade fair to paralyse the economic and social life of Bombay. In the face of these facts, the trade figures of the present year appear almost paradoxical, marking as they do a further step, albeit a small one, towards trade recovery. The explanation of the paradox

is found in the importance of its hinterland to the port and it may be concluded that with happier times in Bombay itself, the year would have shown, in decided fashion, a welcome revival of trade.

Imports of private merchandise declined in value from Rs. 86·39 crores to Rs. 84·14 crores. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that this is due almost entirely to a reduction in imports of raw cotton. The imports of bullion further declined by Rs. 3·32 crores which is more than Rs. 26 crores less than in the year 1925-26. The total trade in merchandise expanded by Rs. 14·3 crores, or 9 per cent.

3. Exports of Indian produce expanded by the very substantial figure of Rs. 18·46 crores, or 30 per cent. This increase is due almost entirely to an increase in the export of raw cotton which, as foreshadowed in last year's report, advanced by Rs. 16½ crores. The greater part of this increase went to Japan which increased her takings by 73,000 tons thus almost recouping the reduction of 1927-28. China also was an important consumer and increased her takings by no less than 44,000 tons. Shipments of seeds also improved by the useful margin of Rs. 1·64 crore which marks an advance of nearly Rs. 6 crores on the figures for 1926-27. A result of the enforced idleness of the mills was the further decline in exports of cotton manufactures by over Rs. 79 lakhs making a total fall of Rs. 1½ crore from the figures of 1926-27. A further result of the strike is that it is still impossible to arrive at any evaluation of the effects of the measures to aid the industry adopted by the Government of India in October 1927 as a result of the Tariff Board's report.

4. The percentage distribution of India's trade among the various countries returned to normal. As a result of Japan's resumption of the import of Indian cotton, the United Kingdom's percentage receded from 28·12 to 25·68 which, however, is an advance of ½ on the percentage for 1926-27. Japan's percentage rose by a corresponding margin to 19·67. Trade with the Continent of Europe further improved from 26·27 per cent. to 27·67 per cent. America's share dropped from 7·17 per cent. to 5·16 per cent. owing largely to reduced imports of cotton from that country.

5. Excluding the abnormal increase in the export of raw cotton, the value of the total foreign trade of Bombay declined by about Rs. 5½ crores. The increase in the export of seeds is offset by a somewhat larger decrease in the re-export of foreign merchandise and the other contributing factors are a decline of Rs. 2½ crores in the imports of merchandise and of Rs. 3½ crores in imports of precious metals. The former decrease is partially accounted for by a general reduction in prices but the decrease in takings of gold and silver is not compensated by a corresponding increase in takings of merchandise and is probably attributable to the diversion of South African consignments from Bombay to Madras by reason of freight advantages.

6. There was a decided falling off in the coastal trade of the Presidency which receded by over Rs. 7 crores. This reduction was largely due to decreased shipments of cotton piece-goods, raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn, as a result of the prolonged mill strike.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House advanced from Rs. 12,48,99,747 to Rs. 12,57,92,838. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·27 per cent. as against 1·24 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	83,99,28,566	86,36,15,138	84,11,73,697	—2,24,41,441
Gold ..	27,99,20,839	38,79,87,568	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	—2,24,25,557
Silver ..	8,68,27,257	18,16,16,578	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	—1,07,57,589
Currency Notes ..	..	65,00,982	23,91,527	15,30,227	—8,61,300
Total, Imports ..	87,77,23,246	1,41,60,33,694	1,14,21,16,031	1,08,56,30,144	—5,64,85,897
<i>Exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise..	3,23,79,978	8,57,80,318	6,93,87,784	5,02,42,831	—1,91,42,953
Indian Produce ..	58,81,47,683	91,19,78,056	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	+18,46,14,961
Gold ..	3,65,04,983	15,19,869	73,348	71,733	—1,615
Silver ..	2,67,58,434	2,44,90,172	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+15,94,199
Currency Notes ..	..	19,88,580	4,000	3,000	—1,000
Total, Exports ..	68,37,91,078	1,02,57,56,995	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	+16,70,63,592
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,56,15,14,324	2,44,17,90,689	1,83,79,90,204	1,94,85,67,909	+11,05,77,705
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	17,25,19,341	33,18,96,539	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	+ 90,72,116
Foreign Merchandise..	27,00,268	1,13,77,374	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	—4,43,098
Gold ..	4,953	140	..	..	..
Silver ..	3,35,768	1,14,899	1,55,241	39,652	—1,15,589
Total, Imports ..	17,55,60,330	34,33,88,952	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	+85,13,429
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Produce ..	9,77,79,892	24,87,27,669	24,54,48,411	17,90,67,765	—6,63,80,646
Foreign Merchandise..	4,99,70,311	6,95,02,262	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	—1,13,25,982
Gold ..	64,836	16,027	..	..	..
Silver ..	5,25,973	3,10,180	15,63,177	43,375	—15,19,802
Total, Exports ..	14,83,41,012	31,85,56,338	33,29,63,803	25,37,37,373	—7,92,26,430
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	32,39,01,342	66,19,45,290	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	—7,07,13,001
Total, Private Trade	1,88,54,15,666	3,10,37,35,979	2,45,95,06,590	2,49,93,71,294	+3,98,64,704
III.—Aggregate Gov- ernment Transac- tions.	4,79,84,490	3,32,42,490	4,77,83,942	6,85,57,058	+2,07,73,116
Total, Trade ..	1,93,34,00,156	3,13,69,78,469	2,50,72,90,532	2,56,79,28,352	+6,06,37,820

9. Unlike Madras and Burma, the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is concentrated almost entirely in the chief port, Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay increased by Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 195 crores or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 14 crores, or 9 per cent., to Rs. 168 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 2·19 crores, or nearly 1 per cent., to Rs. 224 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 5½ crores, or 10 per cent., to Rs. 60½ crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 2½ per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi improved by 4 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively. Raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, artificial silk, fruits and vegetables, tobacco and chemicals mainly account for the decrease at Bombay ; while grain, pulse and flour machinery and millwork, spices and sugar were chiefly responsible for the increase at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour, cotton manufactures, sugar, kerosene oil and machinery and millwork for the increase at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in cotton manufactures, motor cars etc., and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay and large decreases of cotton manufactures at Calcutta and decreases of mineral oil (other sorts), tobacco and fruits and vegetables at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce advanced by Rs. 18·46 crores, or 30 per cent., to Rs. 78·69 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 5·96 lakhs, or ·2 per cent., to Rs. 27·25 crores at Karachi. Calcutta records a decrease by Rs. 74·71 lakhs, or ·5 per cent., to Rs. 137 crores. Raw cotton, seeds, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, grain, pulse and flour and raw wool account for the marked increase at Bombay and raw cotton, raw hides and skins and raw wool for the increase at Karachi while tea, seeds, grain, pulse and flour and opium are responsible for the falling off at Calcutta. On the other hand while there were marked decreases of cotton manufactures, spices and myrabolams at Bombay and of grain, pulse and flour at Karachi, Calcutta shows noticeable increases in shipments of jute manufactures, raw jute and lac.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, fell by Rs. 6·9 crores to Rs. 55 crores. Imports improved but exports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, rice, raw cotton and jute manufactures showed increases while kerosene oil, seeds and coal declined. Under exports, there were marked decreases in shipments of cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour.

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FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for 5 years end- ing 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,21·84	9,72·71	10,17·85	10,69·56	+51·71
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	5,88·01	10,84·98	13,83·03	10,25·55	—3 57·48
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	37,72·06	61,54·13	60,60·38	61,28·94	+68·56
IV.—Living animals	21·00	20·38	15·98	19·41	+3·43
V.—Postal Articles not specified..	1,06·84	1,67·08	1,58·91	1,68·28	+9·37
Total, Imports ..	51,09·75	83,99·28	86,36·15	84,11·74	—2,24·41
EXPORTS.					
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	4,28·40	3,46·07	3,43·16	3,48·72	+5·56
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	39,00·75	75,73·03	46,68·05	66,14·70	+ 19,46·65
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	15,03·26	10,87·61	8,98·78	8,02·33	—96·45
IV.—Living animals	·78	·17	·28	·58	+ ·30
V.—Postal Articles	48·19	1,12·90	1,13·42	1,03·51	—9·91
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures.	58,81·48	91,19·78	60,23·69	78,69·84	+18,46·15
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	44·99	1,22·72	71·91	34·03	—37·88
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	30·96	3,69·09	3,66·55	2,33·08	—73·47
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,37·64	4,11·15	3,02·69	2,24·67	—78·02
IV.—Living animals	·31	3·78	3·65	2·03	—1·62
V.—Postal Articles	9·90	11·66	9·06	8·62	—·44
Total, Foreign Merchandise..	3,23·80	8,57·80	6,93·86	5,02·43	—1,91·43
Total, Exports ..	62,05·28	99,77·58	67,17·55	83,72·27	+16,54·72

13. *Imports*.—All classes except class II record increases. The drop of Rs. 3·57 crores in class II is largely accounted for by marked decreases in raw cotton and coal. The increase in class III—the most important class under imports—is due to larger arrivals of vehicles, machinery of all kinds, cotton yarn and manufactures and silk yarns, though miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured and other yarns and fabrics show marked decreases. Larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour and sugar are responsible for the improvement in class I. The remaining two classes are unimportant.

14. *Exports*.—*Indian produce and manufactures*.—All the classes, except classes III and V, show increases. The falling off of Rs. 96·45 lakhs in class III was due to a falling off in shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and dyes and colours. The notable increase of Rs. 19·47 crores in class II is accounted for by larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds, oilcakes, hides and skins (raw) and wool while shipments of grain, pulse and flour are responsible for the improvement in class I, though exports of spices declined.

15. *Re-exports*.—All classes show a decrease. Reduced shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and dyes and colours are responsible for the falling off in class III. The decrease in class II is accounted for by smaller shipments of raw hides and skins and raw cotton while the decrease in class I is due to smaller despatches of sugar.

M7CPB(GCB)

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance —

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	12,83,78,228	14,94,48,017	14,99,31,045	16,28,59,544	+1,28,78	19.36	89.2	69.9	63.5	65.4
2 Metals and Ores ..	5,27,27,504	8,89,57,338	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	+ 7.83	9.50	54.0	46.9	44.5	43.7
3 Machinery and Millwork	2,16,85,474	6,89,86,392	4,30,73,522	5,21,91,265	+ 91.18	6.20	92.3	86.8	79.1	74.6
4 Sugar ..	3,63,38,193	4,57,55,473	3,55,94,372	4,00,47,076	+ 44.53	4.76	1.7	2.5	.1	1.7
5 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	96,72,549	3,40,03,126	6,74,23,052	3,89,32,227	-2,84.91	4.63	57.0	8.1	1.1	3.0
6 Artificial Silk ..	..	1,36,45,100.	3,48,67,355	3,15,78,576	- 32.89	3.75	..	43.5	21.6	20.8
7 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps.	1,99,05,733	2,65,00,889	2,81,44,304	3,04,71,136	+ 23.27	3.62	5.6	2.1	1.4	2.2
8 Cotton, Twist and yarn	1,29,74,170	4,21,90,454	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	- 73.42	3.53	89.9	40.3	29.0	46.8
9 Oils ..	1,16,78,199	2,84,73,169	2,77,50,096	2,72,26,897	- 5.23	3.24	9.6	5.2	7.1	4.7
10 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	44,08,354	1,22,66,106	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	+ 79.68	3.12	72.5	35.4	31.6	20.0
11 Dyeing and Tanning Substances,	95,52,360	1,86,66,691	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	+ 2.74	2.22	4.9	6.8	7.1	6.5

		1,37,21,037	1,27,40,582	1,81,70,282	1,84,80,806	+ 3.11	2.20	71.0	62.6	1.8	45.3	12
12	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.											
13	Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,90,120	26,69,288	1,15,99,794	1,84,07,258	+ 68.07	2.19	1.3	.4	..	.1	13
14	Instruments and Apparatus.	47,97,268	1,26,72,804	1,53,74,960	1,69,13,356	+ 15.38	2.01	71.4	59.9	56.4	50.9	14
15	Postal articles not specified.	1,06,83,600	1,67,08,186	1,88,91,124	1,68,28,443	+ 9.37	2.00	62.2	80.0	56.5	54.3	15
16	Hardware	1,09,20,036	1,71,92,599	1,62,86,057	1,59,61,646	— 3.24	1.90	55.3	36.7	32.6	29.8	16
17	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	40,14,674	1,09,48,339	1,45,98,701	1,36,15,023	— 9.84	1.62	70.9	39.6	32.1	35.9	17
18	Fruits and Vegetables	77,28,175	1,14,94,513	1,41,34,873	1,18,40,086	— 22.86	1.41	1.0	.5	.2	.6	18
19	Paper and Pasteboard	50,12,924	1,03,58,787	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	— 2.44	1.35	50.1	33.8	24.9	25.1	19
20	Glass and Glassware ..	74,95,982	1,20,34,369	1,03,05,336	1,03,84,820	+ .79	1.23	10.9	7.1	6.3	5.0	20
21	Apparel	60,31,575	67,88,045	82,08,356	94,67,296	+ 12.59	1.13	44.2	43.1	44.0	39.8	21
22	Liquors	56,45,147	1,03,03,282	99,86,996	94,35,716	— 5.51	1.12	64.2	55.2	52.4	54.6	22
23	Rubber	10,47,800	79,49,942	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	— 15.30	1.01	67.4	45.0	36.5	34.0	23
24	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	92,21,498	1,26,71,300	94,70,922	82,82,333	— 11.88	.98	..	13.6	10.1	8.2	24
25	Drugs and Medicines ..	41,56,526	81,31,398	74,82,980	79,69,479	+ 4.87	.95	41.4	41.1	39.7	38.9	25
26	Silk, Raw (including waste).	92,81,373	83,86,806	98,36,085	76,53,673	— 11.82	.91	.1	.4	..	.4	26
27	Spices	40,20,110	82,75,521	66,98,553	70,10,890	+ 3.12	.83	.3	1.0	.5	.3	27
28	Chemicals	28,76,025	67,39,285	85,09,741	62,44,934	— 22.65	.74	67.6	42.2	35.2	41.8	28
29	Soap	21,57,246	53,89,457	60,07,353	58,19,077	— 1.88	.69	88.1	92.6	90.5	87.6	29
30	Haberdashery and Millinery.	62,33,941	50,14,223	50,65,723	53,03,251	+ 3.28	.64	41.6	25.6	22.9	17.4	30
31	Paints and Painters' Materials.	25,45,433	48,81,376	52,08,421	51,23,119	— .85	.61	80.2	79.1	74.8	72.4	31

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
							In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (In lakhs)					
32 Wood and Timber ..	41,62,664	37,63,656	44,04,050	44,25,378	— 39	53	2.6	5.4	8.7	5.3
33 Tea ..	18,32,267	45,46,162	40,03,185	43,87,176	+ 3.84	52	.8	.1	.1	.2
34 Tobacco ..	14,91,356	46,84,309	63,89,846	36,82,113	— 27.08	44	72.6	90.2	95.5	94.8
35 Leather, and Manufactures of.	22,47,182	29,37,382	32,74,145	33,30,194	+ .56	40	90.3	82.9	73.0	60.0
36 Stationery ..	27,30,823	37,23,187	38,15,579	32,07,952	— 6.08	38	65.1	53.7	52.3	48.6
37 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	8,25,795	21,27,005	26,18,219	31,12,355	+ 4.94	37	83.4	77.3	80.6	90.0
38 Betting for Machinery	7,84,022	35,66,916	33,95,194	30,01,955	— 3.93	36	91.2	74.1	70.5	65.8
39 Toys and requisites for Games.	16,16,416	24,51,854	27,39,520	27,71,622	+ .32	33	31.3	15.1	17.0	18.4
40 Gums and Resins ..	15,69,109	16,38,441	24,70,439	26,66,863	+ 1.96	32	1.6	4.8	7.0	5.5
41 Earthenware and Pottery, etc.	17,53,059	29,09,292	28,94,035	26,50,723	— 2.43	31	68.8	39.9	32.7	32.2
42 Coal and Coke ..	65,91,857	97,23,009	45,73,629	25,79,281	— 19.94	31	50.7	28.4	16.6	24.1
43 Wool, raw ..	11,78,860	24,90,585	30,12,450	23,69,211	— 6.43	28	13.9	41.9	56.2	60.4
Toilet requisites ..	..	19,31,706	22,35,192	23,32,721	+ .98	28	..	43.6	42.6	43.6

45	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,04,858	18,71,036	22,13,711	23,09,737	+	·96	·27	95·8	38·0	81·8	76·4	45
46	Building and Engineer- ing Materials.	23,45,230	31,29,146	26,69,828	22,25,735	—	4·44	·26	73·2	39·8	33·7	38·1	46
47	Bobbins	..	29,91,977	25,08,870	21,48,032	—	4·21	·26	..	90·7	92·7	89·0	47
48	Tallow and Stearine ..	10,80,785	23,98,949	23,80,518	19,71,421	—	4·09	·23	96·8	31·2	17·4	10·1	48
49	Animals, living ..	21,00,565	20,38,132	15,98,434	19,40,909	+	3·42	·23	18·8	52·6	66·2	29·9	49
50	Books and Shoes ..	17,11,683	9,51,258	15,80,945	18,16,817	+	2·36	·22	85·3	74·4	50·7	48·4	
51	Ivory	25,51,595	25,43,920	21,01,744	17,44,353	—	3·57	·21	44·3	46·8	43·2	50·3	51
52	Search and Farina ..	3,44,718	21,11,296	29,10,561	16,75,625	—	9·35	·20	20·5	3·9	1·2	1·8	52
53	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,58,591	24,45,349	20,08,877	16,43,472	—	3·65	·19	83·8	59·5	64·9	73·0	53
54	Umbrellas and Fittings	4,87,119	11,39,871	12,40,895	15,69,175	+	3·28	·19	34·1	30·1	22·5	15·2	54
55	Buttons of all sorts ..	..	13,40,002	15,00,653	15,19,898	+	·19	·18	..	7·0	5·1	4·2	55
56	Furniture and Cabinet- ware.	8,56,842	9,76,187	13,85,357	14,95,473	+	1·10	·18	46·7	44·2	40·7	39·6	56
57	Clocks and Watches ..	10,38,005	11,07,637	13,58,131	14,32,462	+	·74	·17	6·8	5·6	3·5	6·0	57
58	Cutlery	7,58,752	10,22,876	12,49,039	12,33,114	—	·16	·15	47·7	22·5	25·7	22·4	58
59	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,03,023	9,12,872	10,19,665	11,00,997	+	·81	·13	94·7	97·9	94·3	96·1	59
60	Fireworks	5,16,964	9,05,148	8,65,203	10,70,696	+	2·05	·13	3·0	1·5	3·6	·9	60
61	Seeds	5,03,360	6,21,041	10,19,503	10,32,842	+	·13	·12	8·8	5·6	1·4	1·6	61
62	Polishes	..	7,19,354	7,88,469	8,00,597	+	·12	·09	..	91·9	93·8	94·2	62
63	Jute, Manufactures of (including Twist and Yarn).	5,33,702	5,05,558	3,08,635	7,41,688	+	4·33	·09	84·8	43·4	50·5	35·5	63
64	China Clay	..	14,91,921	15,97,392	7,36,730	—	8·61	·09	..	84·4	97·4	99·9	64
65	Cor dage and Rope ..	3,12,049	4,74,149	3,25,780	3,33,588	+	·08	·04	51·0	54·9	67·8	53·4	65

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	Average for five years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1928-29.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
								In the five years ending 1913-14.	In the five years ending 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
66	Matches	25,67,950	37,21,997	7,83,782	2,74,424	— 5.09	.08	1.2	.1	.3	.8
67	Carriages and Carts and parts thereof.	8,87,311	4,23,646	3,04,398	3,08,178	+ .04	.04	89.9	71.0	79.5	68.9
68	Stone and Marble ..	1,55,003	2,72,247	2,24,840	1,93,646	— .31	.02	5.5	21.7	4.6	.2
69	Ships, parts of ..	..	15,36,377	5,23,518	81,062	— 4.42	.01	..	66.3	77.5	32.6
70	Other articles ..	3,52,73,391	3,61,30,539	3,03,36,776	1,67,45,477	—135.91	1.99	49.7	63.8	34.0	26.4
	Tota, Merchandise ..	51,09,75,150	83,99,28,566	86,36,15,138	84,11,73,697	—234.41	1,00.00	56.1	44.9	11.0	37.5

17. In the year 1928-29, the total value of imported merchandise contracted by Rs. 2·24 crores to Rs. 84·12 crores. Despite this drop, which is due to a falling off in the imports of raw cotton, the hopeful prospects of the preceding year seem to have been justified to a certain extent. The notable fall in raw cotton amounting to Rs. 2·85 crores in value is accounted for by the return to more normal conditions in respect of the American crop and the consequently smaller receipts of American cotton. Other articles which contributed to the loss in imports are cotton twist and yarn, artificial silk, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, chemicals, coal, rubber, precious stones and pearls, unset and raw silk. On the other hand there are marked increases in value in cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, silk manufactures and instruments and apparatus. The more important commodities are the subject of special remark in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. There was again a decrease of Rs. 27·08 lakhs under tobacco due to smaller arrivals of cigarettes, especially of the more expensive varieties, from the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 22·86 lakhs under fruits and vegetables was due to smaller arrivals of dates from Iraq and of almonds from Italy and France. Smaller arrivals of chemicals from Germany were responsible for a decline of Rs. 22·65 lakhs under that head. The decrease of Rs. 15·3 lakhs under rubber was due to smaller arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America. The improvement of Rs. 68·07 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was accounted for by larger arrivals, as a result of a short Indian crop, of wheat from Australia amounting to 100,639 tons in quantity and to Rs. 1·52 crore in value, while there was a fall of Rs. 31·46 lakhs in the value of rice from Japan. The increase of Rs. 15·38 lakhs under instruments and apparatus was due to larger arrivals of electrical instruments from the principal supplying countries.

18. Coal—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	26,403	6,09,296	— 2,540	— 1,22,474
Japan	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	490	9,400	— 5,009	— 1,54,370
Belgium	..	..	130	2,340	..	..	— 130	— 2,340
Australia.	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	— 5,571	— 1,36,949
Natal	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	— 43,625	— 10,93,637
Portuguese East Africa.	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,87,044	18,606	3,18,367	— 16,210	— 4,68,677
Other countries	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	545	9,980	— 535	— 13,250
Total	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	1,33,479	25,53,239	— 73,620	— 19,91,697
Calcutta (Indian Produce).	366,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	296,177	54,64,579	— 46,139	— 14,17,867

Imports of foreign coal have receded by 73,620 tons to 133,479 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19·92 lakhs to Rs. 25·53 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals from all the principal countries of supply. Receipts of Bengal coal also fell by 46,000 tons to 296,000 tons. This all-round decrease in imports is probably due to the greater use of electric power in place of coal for industrial purposes, to the electrification of the local services by the G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. Railways and, in a minor degree, to the prolonged strike in the Bombay Cotton mills.

English coal prices were comparatively stable during the greater part of the year. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were also fairly steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head further improved from Rs. 1·84 crore to Rs. 1·86 crore mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany whose share in the total imports was 60 per cent. Receipts of alizarine dye, which amounted to 3,745, 180 lb. in quantity and Rs. 19·37 lakhs in value, recorded an improvement of 305,480 lb. in quantity but a contraction of Rs. 1·25 lakh in value. The despatches from Germany increased by 743,310 lb. in quantity and Rs. 2·26 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom fell by 141,633 lb. in quantity and Rs. 1·59 lakh in value. Imports of aniline dye decreased by 29,731 lb. to 10,661,959 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 1·91 lakh to Rs. 1·47 crore in value. Imports from Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom advanced, but those from the United States of America and Switzerland contracted, both in quantity and value. Imports of saffron fell by 641 lb. to 54,772 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 87 thousand to Rs. 12·71 lakhs in value owing to a rise in the average value from Rs. 21 to Rs. 23 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles etc. The value of the imports decreased by Rs. 3·24 lakhs to Rs. 1·6 crore, smaller arrivals being noticed from the United Kingdom and Germany, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 47·52 lakhs and Rs. 61·33 lakhs as against Rs. 53·13 lakhs and Rs. 63·26 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany, however, continues to be the largest supplier, her share being 38 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom declined from over 32 per cent. to nearly 30 per cent. Imports from Japan have increased slightly while those from the United States of America are practically stationary, their shares being 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively of the total imports.

21. *Liquors*—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer & porter { In bottles ..	609,530	15,54,783	630,605	15,86,316	+ 21,075	+ 32,033
{ In bulk ..	684,525	8,88,637	576,639	7,86,750	— 107,886	— 1,01,887
Cider and other fermented liquors	2,760	14,835	3,102	17,479	+ 342	+ 2,644
Spirits—						
Whisky .. { Liquid ..	123,270	20,26,887	116,080	18,96,879	{ — 7,190	{ — 1,30,008
{ Proof ..	95,760		85,378		{ — 10,882	
Brandy .. { Liquid ..	155,369	16,18,417	135,321	13,18,514	{ — 20,048	{ — 2,99,903
{ Proof ..	123,483		109,105		{ — 14,378	
Gin, rum and liqueurs Liquid	49,012	4,52,567	44,024	3,84,549	— 4,988	— 68,018
Spirit, methylated (denatured), ..	301,103	3,56,852	248,042	2,76,889	— 53,061	— 79,963
Other spirits ..	65,988	21,43,387	79,050	24,21,964	+ 13,062	+ 2,78,577
Total of Spirits ..	694,742	65,96,110	622,517	62,98,795	— 72,225	— 2,99,315
Wines ..	84,667	9,30,631	73,596	7,45,876	— 11,071	— 1,84,755

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer have further advanced by 27,000 gallons to 597,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom. Despatches from the Netherlands and Germany decreased. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased by 108,000 gallons to 564,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 7·71 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles decreased slightly, while those in bulk were stationary.

Spirits.—Owing to the excise policy of the Government of Bombay and also to the industrial strikes and riots in the city, imports of potable spirits again showed further contraction. Receipts of brandy fell by 20,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller supplies from Germany and France. The former's despatches decreased from 32,000 gallons to 20,000 gallons and the latter's from 115,000 gallons to 111,000 gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom and Java also fell by 1,900 gallons each. Arrivals of whisky and gin, mainly from the United Kingdom, declined both in quantity and value. Imports of spirits present in drugs showed some improvement, while those of perfumed spirits were practically stationary. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival. Imports showed a decrease of 53,000 gallons owing to late arrivals of shipments for want of freight.

Wines.—The further decline recorded under this head is mainly due to smaller arrivals of still red wines and other wines from the United Kingdom and France.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The total value of imports under this head rose by Rs. 91·18 lakhs to Rs. 5·22 crores. Out of the increase of Rs. 35·31

lakhs recorded under prime movers (other than electrical), Rs. 26·4 lakhs represent railway locomotives etc., which were previously registered under "Railway plant and rolling stock", which head has been omitted from the import classification list with effect from 1st April 1928. Despite the local mill strike for the greater part of the year, imports of textile machinery rose by Rs. 15·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·77 crore mainly for the up-country mills. Increases were also recorded under refrigerating machinery, sewing and knitting machines, boilers and other sorts of machinery. On the other hand, receipts of electrical machinery and metal working machinery receded. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, further declined from 79·1 to 74·6 per cent. and that of Germany from 7·7 to 7·5 per cent. The share of the United States of America, however, increased from 6·9 to 8·9 per cent.

23. *Matches*.—Imports of matches receded still further from 745,000 to 270,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·74 lakhs in value owing chiefly to reduced shipments from Sweden. Japan despatched 32,700 gross of boxes as against 5,000 gross of boxes in the preceding year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 76 per cent. as against 84 per cent. in the previous year. The decline in imports of matches is largely due to the expansion of the Indian match industry and to the improvement in quality of Indian matches. As in the previous year, there were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes. Imports of matchwood for the manufacture of splints and boxes fell from 677,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 13·28 lakhs to 550,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 10·33 lakhs. The falling off was chiefly noticeable in the arrivals from Japan which shipped only 72,000 cubic feet as against 288,000 cubic feet in the preceding year.

24. Metals and Ores.

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium	49,302	46,76,543	65,770	59,76,206	64,772	53,65,497	—	Rs. — 6,10,709
Brass	277,072	1,34,64,803	278,380	1,26,64,083	265,568	1,31,03,815	7,812	+ 4,39,732
Copper	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	151,376	79,42,029	—	+ 4,44,135
German Silver (including nickel silver)	10,597	9,54,506	11,617	9,83,648	18,250	15,15,209	+ 6,633	+ 5,31,561
Iron and Steel—								
Beams, channel ls, pillars, girders and bridge work.	17,619	19,33,791	30,113	30,67,366	30,806	35,20,699	+	693 + 4,53,333
Bars other than cast steel	53,666	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	—	11,483 — 3,12,687
Hoops and Strips	15,891	21,25,736	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	+	2,190 + 5,38,613
Sheets and plates—								
Galvanised	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,48,898	+	2,740 — 2,61,292
Tinned	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	5,674	17,91,827	—	1,631 — 6,02,927
Not galvanised or tinned	19,191	23,95,156	25,381	32,23,449	22,072	28,79,223	—	3,209 — 3,49,226
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	7,095	20,33,247	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,840	—	35 — 71,615
Other sorts of iron and steel	48,118	92,06,096	56,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	+	13,064 + 24,24,623
Total of Iron and Steel	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	+	2,329 + 18,18,912
Lead	15,027	3,68,548	13,777	3,01,357	19,307	3,46,797	+	5,530 + 45,440
Quicksilver	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	112,810	3,96,879	+	50,500 + 1,82,837
Tin	10,572	20,28,968	16,810	31,83,582	10,077	15,89,100	—	6,733 — 15,94,482
Zinc or spelter	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,28,815	33,752	6,23,221	—	17,213 — 4,05,694
Metals and ores unenumerated	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,37,359	—	975 — 68,222
Total	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,91,62,361	316,042	7,99,45,371	+	1,257 + 7,88,010

Iron and Steel.—The British iron and steel industry was depressed throughout the year 1928, but during the last quarter signs of revival were apparent. Strenuous efforts to consolidate its position have been made and although little progress was apparent during the year, there is reason to hope that it will prove to have been a year in which foundations for real progress were laid. It is equally true that in many instances 1928 witnessed the laying of the foundations of a better organisation in the industry. One of the main reasons for the prolonged depression in the industry is continental competition which drove prices down. Another factor is the development of the Indian steel industry which, in spite of internal troubles due to labour strikes, has gone a great way to diminish imports of foreign iron and steel into India. Notwithstanding the above factors, the United Kingdom was able to despatch 12,000 tons more than her shipments in the previous year. The total receipts from the United Kingdom amounted to 138,000 tons in quantity and to Rs. 2·63 crores in value. Belgian imports declined by 900 tons to 92,000 tons in quantity but advanced by Rs. 11·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crore in value. Despatches from Germany and Luxemburg fell by 5,600 tons and 3,200 tons respectively, while those from the United States of America and France advanced by 2,000 tons and 300 tons respectively. The total imports of iron and steel recorded an increase of only 2,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 18·19 lakhs in value.

The chief reason for the considerable falling off noticed in the receipts of articles which pay a protective duty is the gradual improvement in the production of Indian iron and steel. Thus, arrivals of bars other than cast steel fell by over 11,000 tons owing to reduced supplies from Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg. Beams, channels, girders and bridge work remained unchanged, smaller shipments from Belgium being counterbalanced by increased supplies from the United Kingdom. Receipts of galvanised sheets advanced by 2,700 tons owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, but those of ungalvanised declined by 3,000 tons on account of smaller despatches from that country.

Other metals.—Imports of brass though falling by 8,000 cwt. to 266,000 cwt. in quantity, increased by Rs. 4·4 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 crore in value. Receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and France decreased by Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 1·26 lakh respectively, but those from Germany and Japan increased by Rs. 7·35 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs. The total imports showed a decrease of 3,000 cwt. in quantity, but an increase of Rs. 5·64 lakhs in value. Under copper, imports of sheets from Belgium fell by 15,980 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 7·01 lakhs in value; while arrivals from Germany and the United Kingdom improved by Rs. 10·24 lakhs and Rs. 3·3 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Italy. Imports of aluminium circles decreased by 1,569 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 6·52 lakhs in value as increases in supplies from France, the United States of America and Switzerland were more than counterbalanced by decreases from the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium. Imports of tin receded from 16,810 cwt. to 10,077 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 31·84 lakhs to Rs. 15·89 lakhs in value owing to smaller arrivals from the Straits Settlements — the principal supplier.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The value of the total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories expanded further

from Rs. 1.83 crore to Rs. 2.63 crores. The imports of motor cars rose from 4,093 to 6,705 in number and from Rs. 1.12 crore to Rs. 1.49 crore in value. Arrivals of Canadian cars increased from 1,138 to 3,588 and those from the United States of America from 908 to 1,421. On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom declined from 1,240 to 1,164 cars. The average declared value of British cars fell further from Rs. 3,241 to Rs. 2,978. French and Italian shipments receded still further. Imports of motor cycles fell from 332 to 326, out of which 274 were despatched by the United Kingdom which is practically the sole supplier. Imports of commercial vehicles rose further by 2,303 to 4,254 in number and by Rs. 29.31 lakhs to Rs. 62.57 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from Canada and the United States of America. The despatches from the United Kingdom, however, contracted by 19.

The most important developments during the year were the establishment by the General Motors Corporation of an assembly plant in Bombay for the assembly in bond of a number of their special makes of car and the inauguration of an intensive selling campaign by Ford Motors. Both these developments occurred late in the year and their full effect on the import trade of motor cars into India is not yet apparent.

26. Oils (mineral).—

		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—									
United States	{ Bulk	13,452,084	82,05,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	..	— 7,072,116	— 45,51,933
	{ Tins	212,082	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	1,85,578	— 386,773	— 3,45,171
Persia ..	{ Bulk	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	11,980,538	45,45,518	+ 5,556,283	+ 25,13,223
	{ Tins	..	..	8	5	..	..	— 8	— 5
Georgia ..	{ Bulk	..	..	5,903,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	55,81,152	+ 5,878,917	+ 32,60,419
	{ Tins	..	..	13,000	13,338	..	..	— 13,000	+ 13,338
Sumatra ..	{ Bulk	5,740	5,819	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Tins	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,886	..	..	— 1,956,675	— 5,80,886
United Kingdom ..	Bulk	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	11,52,412	+ 2,244,788	+ 11,37,212
Celebes & other Islands	Bulk	..	..	..	..	13,000	11,036	+ 13,000	+ 11,036
Other countries	{ Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	{ Tins	4,019	4,151	3	2	..	..	3	2
Total, Kerosene	{ Bulk	13,496,044	83,04,907	21,442,840	95,14,385	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	+ 4,651,197	+ 17,75,733
	{ Tins	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,756	505,305	1,85,578	— 386,784	— 3,45,178
Total		13,718,485	85,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,096	+ 4,264,413	+ 14,30,555

	1926-27.				1927-28.				1928-29.				Increase or decrease in 1928-29.			
	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	+	-	+	-
Other sorts— United Kingdom .. Other sorts ..	313,075	5,76,349	310,645	5,80,954	316,421	5,99,238	316,421	5,99,238	316,421	5,99,238	316,421	5,99,238	+	—	+	—
Germany .. Other sorts ..	652,514	4,72,651	792,734	8,51,170	1,007,253	11,17,863	1,007,253	11,17,863	1,007,253	11,17,863	1,007,253	11,17,863	+	—	+	—
United States of America. .. Other sorts ..	3,533,207	48,42,611	2,758,059	35,47,731	2,938,557	36,11,858	2,938,557	36,11,858	2,938,557	36,11,858	2,938,557	36,11,858	+	—	+	—
Dutch Borneo { Fuel Oils ..	11,976	12,925	24,271	25,089	12,923	14,253	12,923	14,253	12,923	14,253	12,923	14,253	—	—	—	—
British Borneo { Fuel Oils ..	8,713,740	30,10,870	5,587,270	19,11,590	4,004,490	10,26,780	4,004,490	10,26,780	4,004,490	10,26,780	4,004,490	10,26,780	—	—	—	—
Other sorts .. { Fuel Oils ..	36,400	7,153	..	..	2,156,400	6,07,720	2,156,400	6,07,720	2,156,400	6,07,720	2,156,400	6,07,720	+	—	+	—
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan). .. Other sorts ..	133,084	1,53,072	131,899	1,16,195	90,779	93,289	90,779	93,289	90,779	93,289	90,779	93,289	—	—	—	—
Persia { Fuel Oils ..	36,153,823	72,46,186	42,016,246	81,18,432	34,666,221	68,72,681	34,666,221	68,72,681	34,666,221	68,72,681	34,666,221	68,72,681	—	—	—	—
Other sorts .. { Fuel Oils ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Sumatra { Fuel Oils ..	2,097	2,915	1,496,250	5,14,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Other countries { Fuel Oils ..	99,342	19,550	866,865	4,74,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Other sorts .. { Fuel Oils ..	91,113	97,355	182,800	1,77,080	143,576	1,46,606	143,576	1,46,606	143,576	1,46,606	143,576	1,46,606	—	—	—	—
Total, Other sorts .. { Fuel Oils ..	45,603,305	1,02,83,759	49,099,766	1,05,45,012	49,827,111	85,07,181	49,827,111	85,07,181	49,827,111	85,07,181	49,827,111	85,07,181	—	—	—	—
Other sorts .. { Other sorts ..	4,737,066	61,87,880	5,067,273	57,72,285	4,816,670	57,51,086	4,816,670	57,51,086	4,816,670	57,51,086	4,816,670	57,51,086	—	—	—	—
Total (Foreign) ..	49,740,371	1,64,41,639	54,167,039	1,63,17,297	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	—	—	—	—
Total (Foreign) ..	63,458,856	2,49,69,570	70,201,968	2,63,62,438	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	—	—	—	—
From Burma— Kerosene ..	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	29,505,960	1,44,10,425	18,485,557	89,83,416	18,485,557	89,83,416	18,485,557	89,83,416	18,485,557	89,83,416	—	—	—	—
Other Mineral Oils ..	10,496,196	1,08,81,792	14,247,214	1,41,16,891	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	+	—	+	—
Total (Burma) ..	40,432,973	2,54,96,528	43,753,174	2,85,27,316	34,441,992	2,38,14,353	34,441,992	2,38,14,353	34,441,992	2,38,14,353	34,441,992	2,38,14,353	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	103,991,829	5,04,66,098	119,956,142	5,48,89,754	106,385,115	4,95,48,316	106,385,115	4,95,48,316	106,385,115	4,95,48,316	106,385,115	4,95,48,316	—	—	—	—

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries fell by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to a figure of about 72 million gallons. The decrease is mainly accounted for by smaller arrivals of fuel oils consequent on the dislocation caused by the Bombay mill strikes in the year under review. Out of a total receipt of about 41 million gallons of fuel oil (8 million gallons less than in the previous year), Persia's share amounted to over $34\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, the Straits Settlements (including Labuan) and British Borneo being responsible for 2 million and 4 million gallons respectively. Arrivals of kerosene oil, on the other hand, rose by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to $26\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. This rise in imports was due to the competition brought about by the short-lived "oil war" which ended in August last and does not indicate an improvement in the trade. Of the total imports of over 26 million gallons, Persia and Georgia (Caucasus) despatched about 12 million gallons each. Imports of kerosene oil from Burma fell by 11 million gallons owing, it is said, to the fact that the grade of the oil was not sufficiently high to compete with the oil imported from foreign countries. Imports of foreign lubricating oils fell by 365,953 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3.36 lakhs in value to 3,462,074 gallons in quantity and Rs. 41.33 lakhs in value. There were no imports from Sumatra during the year under review as against 866,865 gallons imported during the preceding year. This falling off was counter-balanced by the arrivals of over 300,000 gallons each from the United States of America and British Borneo in excess of the imports of the preceding year. The supply of petrol from Burma decreased by 180,000 gallons to 1,340,000 gallons. There were no imports of petrol from foreign countries.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, viz :—(1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified further increased by Rs. 9.37 lakhs to Rs. 1.68 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 91.39 lakhs as against Rs. 89.93 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port decreased from 231,828 to 223,841 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 52,744 to 51,873. The duty collected on parcels, however, rose from Rs. 23.66 lakhs to Rs. 25.95 lakhs and the amount realised on letter packets from Rs. 9.65 lakhs to Rs. 10.03 lakhs. The increased return from parcels is probably due to the raising of the weight limit of parcels from 11 lb. to 20 lb.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting mostly of diamonds, rose further from Rs. 53.98 lakhs to Rs. 57.12 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 45.54 lakhs as against Rs. 35.08 lakhs last year. Arrivals of pearls decreased by Rs. 15.03 lakhs to Rs. 25.7 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from Muskat, Bahrein Islands and Other Native States in Arabia. There is reason to believe that importers are in the habit of undervaluing their consignments and that the trade is of much greater volume than the above figures would indicate.

29. *Sugar.*—The supplies of both beet and cane sugar in the world market were even more plentiful than in the preceding year owing to abundant crops

in all the sugar growing countries of the world, and the downward trend of prices continued during the year under review except during May and June when the lightness of stocks induced by heavy clearances from bonds during 1927-28 and the late arrivals of steamers bringing fresh consignments resulted in the cornering of supplies by a prominent Indian firm.

At the beginning of the year, the spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, stood at Rs. 15-4-0 per cwt. as a result of the reaction in March 1928. By the middle of May it had risen to Rs. 16 and to Rs. 18 per cwt. at the end of June. It dropped early in July, however, and thereafter steadily contracted until it reached the lowest level of the year, namely Rs. 13-8-0 per cwt., at the end of November, after which it remained more or less stable until the end of March 1929.

The total imports of sugar into British India rose by more than 100,000 tons, of which Bombay's share was a little over 25,000 tons. Java was again the chief source of supply to the Bombay market, owing to Java prices being more favourable than those of other varieties, and receipts from that country further expanded from 159,000 tons to 193,000 tons. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the imports of beet sugar, which amounted to 6,000 tons as against 15,000 tons in the preceding year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last three years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1926-27.		1927-2.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United States of America	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	16	4,108	—	Rs. 10,533
Germany	20,163	40,38,851	131	27,350	11	3,145	—	24,205
France	124	26,285	..	16	..	105	..	89
Italy ..	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	..	..	—	34,500
United Kingdom	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	3,393	6,96,054	+	6,61,878
Austria	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	..	..	—	66,480
Netherlands	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	+	1,55,050
Belgium	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	6	1,619	—	20,201
Hungary	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	+	44,040
Czechoslovakia	11,464	22,90,874	175	35,000	25	5,010	—	29,990
Mauritius	83	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	1,389	3,37,536	—	1,48,476
Java	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,82,29,869	+	64,04,466
Poland (including Dantzic)	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	—	23,47,793
Other countries	275	77,880	244	57,397	339	72,915	+	15,518
Total	183,054	3,71,45,020	170,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	+	45,10,783
Re-exports	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	—	33,13,331
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	—	7,49,733

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea improved by 796,000 lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·84 lakhs to Rs. 43·87 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java showed a marked improvement as they rose by 1,424,000 lb. to over 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8·87 lakhs to Rs. 13·21 lakhs in value. Imports from Ceylon also increased by 196,000 lb. to 916,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·67 lakh to Rs. 8·06 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China fell by ¾ million lb. to 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·68 lakhs to Rs. 19·6 lakhs in value. Imports from Calcutta rose from 3½ million lb. to nearly 4½ million lb. in the year under review. Exports of Indian tea receded still further from 693,000 lb. to 408,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·02 lakhs to Rs. 4·29 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to Kenya Colony and Persia. Re-exports of foreign tea also declined further by 98,000 lb. to 26,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·24 lakh to Rs. 21,000 in value.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton receded by 37,000 tons to 29,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·85 crores to Rs. 3·89 crores in value as a result of the cheapness of price of Indian cotton and of the prolonged strikes in the Bombay mills. The receipts during 1928-29 though smaller than those during the preceding two years are larger than those during the three years 1923-24 to 1925-26. Imports from the United States of America fell by 38,000 tons to 12,000 tons but those from the Kenya Colony advanced by 2,000 tons. Of the 15,500 tons of African cotton, only 552 tons were reshipped—271 tons to the United Kingdom and 176 tons to Japan, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piece-goods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1913-1914 ..	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	239,739,768	4,31,90,864	345,803,566	7,41,71,898
1919-1920 ..	68,904,029	3,05,02,423	85,681,147	4,35,55,657	83,779,689	5,21,73,300
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,698	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	160,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,90,93,970
Increase or decrease in 1928-1929 ..	+10,622,680	+ 15,48,675	+21,986,296	+ 53,34,128	+24,813,394	+ 67,00,632

Cotton Piece-goods.—The depression in the Lancashire cotton spinning and manufacturing industry continued during 1928 and internal competition was also more severe than ever. Buying for India was very irregular on account of an attempted ban on imports by dealers in Calcutta and the total shipments to this country were considerably less than last year. The takings of Bombay, however, showed an appreciable improvement owing chiefly to the prolonged mill strikes in this Presidency, as a consequence of which

and of an expected shortage in Calcutta due to the attempted boycott, indentors ordered out more than their average requirements. Japan also took advantage of the situation and increased her shipments.

The total imports of piece-goods advanced by 12 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year and the volume of imports is greater than in any year since 1919-20. The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) was Rs. 15.43 crores, towards which coloured piece-goods contributed Rs. 6.81 crores, whites Rs. 4.18 crores and greys Rs. 3.6 crores. These figures represent an advance of Rs. 1.33 crore on those of last year; coloured and whites recorded large increases of Rs. 67 lakhs and Rs. 53.34 lakhs respectively, but the increase under greys was only Rs. 15.48 lakhs. Imports of fents, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 2.37 lakhs to Rs. 84.77 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America which were valued at Rs. 45.91 lakhs as against Rs. 50.35 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of fents from the United Kingdom showed a small increase of Rs. 1.22 lakh only. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade rose from 65 to 66.4 per cent., while that of Japan fell from 22 to 21 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is long cloth and shirtings, the bulk of which were supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams) which were almost wholly supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings increased by Rs. 14.43 lakhs to Rs. 2.03 crores while those of sheetings declined by Rs. 25.51 lakhs to Rs. 7.29 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys fell from 69 to 64 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom improved from 25 to 31 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, British supplies constituted 89 per cent. as against 85.5 per cent. in the preceding year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long cloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves and (4) nain-sooks, the bulk of which were despatched by the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 6.81 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 5.05 crores and Japan for Rs. 93 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lb.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	lb.	lb.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	7,060	9,611	108	139
Japan	13,378	5,373	187	95
Other Countries	8,189	5,613	76	63

Imports of cotton yarn contracted by 8 million lb. to 20½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73·82 lakhs to Rs. 2·97 crores in value. Arrivals from Japan declined further by 8 million lb. to 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 92·09 lakhs to Rs. 95·1 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31—40s., imports of which fell from 4½ million lb. to ½ million lb. Receipts from China decreased by 2 million lb. to 5 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10·91 lakhs to Rs. 55·62 lakhs in value. The fall of 778,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 4·65 lakhs in value in the arrivals from Hongkong was counterbalanced to some extent by the increase of 363,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 4·5 lakhs in value in the imports from Italy. British yarn, on the other hand, improved by 2½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 31·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 crore in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn fell by nearly 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 28·75 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to this trade was 91 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the adjoining table the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Although 89 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1924-1925	..	..	..	-63	15·55	27·31	50·48	19·85	474
1925-1926	..	..	..	-42	15·51	26·65	51·12	19·00	423
1926-1927	..	..	..	-25	15·54	28·28	56·51	30·41	512
1927-1928	..	..	..	-14	15·42	28·62	55·82	35·99	492
1928-1929	..	..	..	-12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	390

is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also shows a comparative improvement in the year under review.

The marked decrease in the imports of cotton yarn of lower counts is attributable to the effect of the protective duty and the consequent stimulation of Indian production and to the concentration of Japanese mills on the exports of piece-goods. On account of the mill strike in Bombay, the outturn of locally produced yarn shows a considerable falling off.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk fell by 133,000 lb. to 1,375,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 11·82 lakhs to Rs. 76·54 lakhs in value. Most marked were the smaller shipments from Hongkong which amounted to 162,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 8·78 lakhs in value as against 294,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 17·24 lakhs in value in the preceding year. Supplies from China also declined by 69,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·87 lakhs in value. Italy, on the other hand, despatched 90,395 lb.

valued at Rs. 3·8 lakhs as against 11,035 lb. valued at Rs. 42,000 in the previous year: Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps advanced by 693,000 lb. to 1,848,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 25·07 lakhs to Rs. 78·58 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries except China contributed to the improvement.

Imports of silk piece-goods, the most important item in the group, improved by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to over 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity but declined by Rs. 4·94 lakhs to Rs. 1·94 crore in value. Shipments from Japan increased while those from China, Hongkong and Germany fell off. Arrivals of silk mixtures improved by 286,000 yards to nearly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 3·06 lakhs to Rs. 29·56 lakhs in value owing to larger imports from all the principal supplying countries except France.

E. Artificial Silk.—Owing to the heavy losses suffered by the dealers in this trade on account of excessive imports in 1927-28 at very high prices, a reaction set in as a result of which imports of artificial silk declined in the year under report.

Receipts of yarn contracted by 819,000 lb. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 26·95 lakhs to Rs. 95·17 lakhs in value. Arrivals of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk improved by over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to 32 million yards in quantity but declined slightly by Rs. 5·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·16 crores in value. Supplies of yarn were received chiefly from Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany; while piece-goods were supplied by Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, Germany and Austria.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by 793,000 lb. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·43 lakhs to Rs. 23·69 lakhs in value due to smaller receipts from all supplying countries, especially from the United Kingdom, Persia and Australia. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool advanced owing mainly to supplies to the extent of Rs. 3·89 lakhs in value having been received from China as against *nil* in the preceding year. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, showed a decrease of Rs. 1·6 lakh owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from Germany and Belgium, however, improved. The share of the United Kingdom—the principal source of supply—in the total imports declined from 58 to 53 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, blankets showed an increase, while carpets declined owing to smaller arrivals from all the supplying countries.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	1,209.02	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	451.6	325.0	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9
3	Wool Manufactures ..	29.9	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8
4	Gums and Resins ..	24.9	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7
5	Metals and Ores ..	41.4	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7
6	Apparel ..	31.1	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2
7	Hardware ..	24.4	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8
8	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	166.8	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	35.6	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1
10	Oils ..	4.6	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2
11	Cotton, raw ..	..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7
12	Postal articles ..	10.6	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6
13	Machinery and Millwork ..	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2
14	Coal and coke ..	..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1
15	Fish ..	11.6	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2
16	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	27.4	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2
17	Glass and Glassware ..	16.5	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.3	3.3
18	Spices ..	23.9	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7
19	Coffee ..	11.1	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5
20	Drugs and Medicines ..	29.6	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3
21	Silk Manufactures ..	42.5	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
22	Leather ..	2.8	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2
23	Matches ..	9.8	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
24	Ivory, unmanufactured ..	11.0	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.0
25	Tea ..	8.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4	.2

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	289.62	221.61	— 68.01
2. Arabia	84.61	58.17	— 26.44
3. Other European Countries	55.19	30.66	— 24.53
4. Persia	53.16	33.28	— 19.88
5. Iraq	36.74	21.99	— 14.75
6. Ceylon	29.85	18.41	— 11.44
7. Japan	17.32	13.99	— 3.33
8. Kenya Colony	16.27	16.35	+ .08
9. Aden and Dependencies	14.75	7.54	— 7.21
10. United States of America	14.31	21.61	+ 7.30
11. Hongkong	10.76	9.32	— 1.44
12. Zanzibar and Pemba	8.19	6.50	— 1.69
13. Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	6.67	5.32	— 1.35
14. Tanganyika Territory	6.38	6.53	+ .15

33. In the year under report, there was again a considerable falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay despite the marked recovery noticed in the preceding year, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported declined by Rs. 1.91 crore to Rs. 5.02 crores. This result was chiefly due to smaller re-shipments of raw hides and skins, cotton manufactures, raw cotton and sugar. Owing to the smaller demand from the United Kingdom re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting almost entirely of Persian fur bearing skins, fell by 105 tons to 326 tons in quantity and by Rs. 39.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.53 crore in value. The re-exports of cotton manufactures—mostly cotton grey piece-goods—declined by Rs. 35.71 lakhs to Rs. 71.96 lakhs owing to smaller demands from Iraq, Persia and Bahrein Islands. Raw cotton accounted for the fall of Rs. 35.47 lakhs due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Italy and China and re-exports of sugar contracted by 11,445 tons to 4,008 tons in quantity and by Rs. 33.13 lakhs to Rs. 11.08 lakhs in value due to smaller re-shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Iraq, Muskat and Aden and Dependencies.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	23,51,13,336	60,44,44,021	31,04,78,193	47,54,94,754	+ 16,50.17	60.42
2	Seeds	11,76,69,123	9,79,26,219	9,37,71,180	11,01,29,596	+ 1,63.58	13.99
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,17,60,653	4,62,09,127	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,365	— 79.58	4.23
4	Grain, Pulse and Flour	3,44,42,749	2,01,55,872	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,666	+ 36.07	2.69
5	Wool, Raw	1,19,80,789	1,98,62,329	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	+ 32.95	2.60
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn	8,56,57,468	3,71,85,417	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	+ 8.52	2.45
7	Oil Cakes	10,43,015	51,15,901	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	+ 46.47	2.41
8	Hides and Skins, Raw	59,33,456	74,20,463	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	+ 40.42	1.55
9	Leather	71,11,118	81,10,302	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	— 10.23	1.32
10	Postal Articles	48,18,886	1,12,89,718	1,13,41,866	1,03,50,888	— 9.91	1.31
11	Metals and Ores	87,94,004	85,99,226	91,87,388	97,24,813	+ 5.87	1.24
12	Spices	21,39,034	40,65,509	60,54,142	48,43,627	— 21.11	.62
13	Wool Manufactures	8,54,749	39,17,150	40,84,874	47,11,490	+ 6.27	.60

		Average for 5 years ending 1913-14.	Average for 5 years ending 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Oils	9,69,536	28,67,242	32,38,668	46,10,785	+ 13.72	.59
15	Tobacco	9,60,666	25,10,311	34,68,138	35,29,003	+ .61	.45
16	Myrabolans	36,25,367	37,41,479	52,93,448	32,17,688	— 20.76	.41
17	Wood and Timber	4,50,065	11,92,907	19,20,475	22,43,330	+ 3.23	.28
18	Fruits and Vegetables	15,10,759	16,08,153	23,29,672	20,34,472	— 2.95	.26
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	14,53,644	17,05,548	16,11,606	17,85,570	+ 1.74	.23
20	Gums and Resins	8,50,373	8,60,283	16,62,213	17,37,818	+ .76	.22
21	Hemp, Raw	32,91,299	31,98,941	22,00,600	16,38,341	— 5.62	.21
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	7,58,821	14,23,247	10,40,318	11,82,225	+ 1.42	.15
23	Manures	16,14,755	13,36,541	14,10,697	9,92,308	— 4.18	.13
24	Jute Manufactures	6,20,493	14,31,308	9,22,741	8,01,128	— 1.22	.10
25	Bristles	..	10,73,633	7,87,927	7,73,187	— .15	.10
26	Books, printed and printed Matter	3,89,684	5,53,731	7,14,422	6,67,837	— .47	.08
27	Fish	7,47,974	9,10,645	8,96,842	6,32,576	— 2.64	.08

28	Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	3,48,337	4,24,137	3,92,841	5,50,585	+	1.58	.07
29	Tea	9,78,448	28,51,356	8,01,914	4,28,908	—	3.73	.05
30	Silk and articles made of Silk	3,06,314	7,08,365	5,35,143	3,95,663	—	1.37	.05
31	Coffee	2,05,289	5,24,743	5,01,850	3,23,894	—	1.78	.04
32	Apparel	3,95,584	5,59,803	3,60,183	2,34,370	—	1.26	.03
33	Furniture and Cabinetwork	3,14,317	3,64,761	3,15,812	1,94,247	—	1.22	.02
34	Horn, Tips and pieces of Horn	10,03,867	1,93,586	2,28,329	1,51,243	—	.77	.02
35	Sugar	4,00,868	2,85,225	1,86,557	1,24,023	—	.62	.01
36	Other articles	3,96,12,843	73,50,837	75,39,296	77,73,349	+	2.34	.09
Total Merchandise		58,81,47,683	91,49,78,050	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	+	18.46.15	100.00

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35. After a steady decline during the preceding four years, a very considerable improvement was visible in the export trade of Bombay in the year under review. The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 18·46 crores and rose to Rs. 78·7 crores. This notable rise was chiefly due to larger shipments of raw cotton, the great staple of Bombay's export trade, seeds, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, grain, pulse and flour and raw wool. Exports of cotton manufactures, however, declined. The more important items in the export trade will be dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following call for comment. Exports of oilcakes improved by Rs. 46·47 lakhs to Rs. 1·9 crore as a result of larger shipments of groundnut cake to the Netherlands and Belgium and of linseed cake to the Netherlands and Germany. Shipments of tobacco unmanufactured showed a slight rise of Rs. 69,000. On the other hand, exports of spices declined from Rs. 69·54 lakhs to Rs. 48·43 lakhs by reason of reduced shipments of pepper to the Straits Settlements, Egypt, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 20·75 lakhs in myrabolams is accounted for by smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

36. *Grain, Pulse and Flour.*—The principal items under this head are wheat, wheat flour, rice and jawar and bajra. Exports of wheat improved by 1,816 tons to 3,652 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·44 lakhs to Rs. 7·56 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom's takings were 1,400 tons as against *nil* in the previous year. The decrease in exports of wheat flour amounting to 4,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 7·76 lakhs in value was due to smaller despatches to all the principal purchasing countries. Exports of rice declined from 20,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 49·58 lakhs to Rs. 42·76 lakhs in value owing to smaller demands from all buying countries except Kenya Colony. Exports of jawar and bajra advanced by 23,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 34·22 lakhs to Rs. 66·32 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Italian East Africa, Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments of other food grains showed slight improvement.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).*—The improvement in the exports of raw hides and skins recorded last year was maintained in the year under report. Exports of raw hides advanced by 1,100 tons to 1,675 tons in quantity and by Rs. 24·23 lakhs to Rs. 33·68 lakhs in value owing to better trade with Germany which took 1,496 tons as against 523 tons in the previous year. Shipments of tanned hides, however, declined by 396 tons to 1,218 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11·46 lakhs to Rs. 46 lakhs in value due entirely to smaller takings by the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins improved by 683 tons to 4,878 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16·3 lakhs to Rs. 88·01 lakhs in value chiefly owing to increased demands from the United States of America. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 173 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·07 lakhs in value. Exports of tanned or dressed skins showed a slight improvement, smaller despatches to the United Kingdom being more than counterbalanced by larger shipments to the United States of America.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore exports of which from the whole of British India fell from 704,000 tons to 681,000 tons in the year under review. While Bengal and Madras sent 25,000 tons and 4,600 tons less respectively, Bombay improved its share by 7,000 tons owing to larger shipments to France which took 142,000 tons as against 70,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium decreased by 31,000 tons and those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America by 26,000 tons and 10,500 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds.*—Next to raw cotton, the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oilseeds. The British oilseed crushing and extracting industry had rather a better year than in 1927. Supplies of practically all kinds of oilseeds were ample to cover requirements and a considerably increased quantity of seed was dealt with in the mills as a result of the stronger demand for oil cakes and meals on both home and export account.

Bombay's exports expanded from 484,000 tons to 535,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.38 crores to Rs. 11.01 crores in value. Groundnuts, sesamum and rape seed recorded increases, while castor seed, linseed and cotton seed showed decreases. The further increase in groundnuts was striking, and justified the additional acreage sown. Shipments advanced by 61,000 tons to 203,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.55 crore to Rs. 5.06 crores in value, the United Kingdom and all principal Continental countries proving good customers. The increase in exports of sesamum was due to better trade with Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and that in rape was due to larger demands from Italy and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, exports of castor seed declined by 20,000 tons to 71,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 43.85 lakhs to Rs. 1.46 crore in value mainly owing to smaller demands from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Exports of linseed fell by 9,000 tons to 80,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 1.74 crore in value owing chiefly to a falling off in demand from Italy, smaller takings by Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium being counter-balanced by larger despatches to the United Kingdom, France and Spain. The decrease in exports of cotton seed was the result of reduced despatches to the United Kingdom which took 16,000 tons less than her takings in the previous year.

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Linseed—</i>								
United Kingdom ..	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,98,709	8,222	17,68,286	+	1,863 + 4,69,577
Italy ..	27,506	59,08,168	37,059	81,02,080	27,473	60,16,489	—	9,586 — 20,85,591
France ..	19,625	50,67,814	26,999	53,97,464	28,860	62,89,713	+	1,861 + 5,92,249
Belgium ..	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	600	1,31,350	—	1,500 — 3,09,649
Germany ..	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	5,905	12,91,776	—	2,586 — 5,35,268
Netherlands ..	1,965	4,07,580	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	—	2,700 — 4,70,520
Spain ..	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	+	2,775 + 6,00,691
Greece ..	950	1,98,865	1,809	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,375	..	.. + 6,588
Other countries ..	24	9,165	56	14,315	558	1,45,497	+	502 + 1,31,182
Total ..	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	—	8,971 — 16,00,741
<i>Seamum (til or jivjib) —</i>								
Germany ..	..	..	3	815	206	57,540	+	203 + 56,725
Italy ..	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	+	8,280 + 21,08,669
France ..	..	..	2,668	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	—	22 + 37,178
Netherlands ..	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	3,600	9,42,696	+	1,644 + 3,98,354
Belgium ..	..	..	175	44,625	300	83,000	+	125 + 38,375
Ceylon ..	633	1,83,670	1,184	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	—	386 — 1,32,436
Aden and Dependencies ..	73	21,800	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,60,648	+	797 + 3,41,366
United Kingdom ..	..	..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	+	6,206 + 15,20,850
United States of America ..	..	..	210	46,500	1,000	2,49,937	+	790 + 2,03,137

<i>Fiume</i>	..	..	..	..	1,100	2,62,437	+	1,100	+	2,62,437
<i>Tuskey, European</i> ..	34	13,440	..	..	46	24,640	+	46	+	24,640
<i>Other Native States in Arabia</i> ..	144	55,200	803	2,84,078	883	2,66,657	+	80	—	18,021
<i>Egypt</i> ..	158	44,466	369	1,47,084	585	2,13,075	+	216	+	65,991
<i>Other countries</i> ..	172	65,080	246	76,191	705	2,05,869	+	459	+	1,29,678
<i>Total</i> ..	1,204	3,96,806	9,600	27,76,339	29,138	78,15,282	+	19,538	+	50,36,043
<i>Rape seed—</i>										
<i>Germany</i>	5	1,260	..	..	200	46,500	+	200	+	46,500
<i>France</i>	..	..	230	49,006	450	1,01,812	+	220	+	52,806
<i>Netherlands</i>	..	..	250	52,500	100	22,000	—	150	—	30,500
<i>Italy</i>	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	3,523	7,89,476	+	2,295	+	5,17,721
<i>United Kingdom</i> ..	2,675	6,33,536	531	1,16,311	2,735	6,07,304	+	2,204	+	4,90,993
<i>Spain</i>	..	..	900	2,23,644	450	1,01,125	—	450	—	1,21,919
<i>Other countries</i> ..	415	1,52,173	519	1,74,023	710	1,96,434	+	191	+	22,411
<i>Total</i> ..	3,686	9,21,887	3,668	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	+	4,510	+	9,78,012
<i>Cotton seed—</i>										
<i>United Kingdom</i> ..	35,549	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,200	—	15,611	—	4,28,205
<i>Egypt</i>	7,000	5,52,500	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	+	8,700	+	7,18,745
<i>Other countries</i> ..	237	41,389	3,501	3,51,208	2,203	2,71,517	—	1,298	—	70,601
<i>Total</i> ..	42,786	37,74,515	133,346	1,24,96,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	—	8,209	+	2,10,849
<i>Gaster seed—</i>										
<i>United Kingdom</i> ..	19,112	37,33,920	25,205	51,63,636	23,327	47,82,144	—	1,878	—	3,81,522
<i>United States of America</i> ..	8,951	18,04,794	30,200	63,57,828	13,726	27,75,206	—	16,474	—	35,85,622
<i>France</i>	13,356	26,39,649	15,057	31,21,998	14,584	30,26,224	—	473	—	95,774

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
<i>Castor seed—contd.</i>							
Belgium ..	3,845	7,70,695	7,545	15,58,902	6,646	13,37,855	— 899 — 1,71,047
Italy ..	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	9,253	18,72,254	+ 428 — 68,415
Spain ..	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,05,937	2,175	4,33,280	+ 175 + 27,343
Germany..	1,900	3,07,578	1,630	3,44,295	1,139	2,25,902	— 541 — 1,18,393
Other countries ..	256	48,913	293	59,031	337	67,450	+ 44 + 8,419
Total	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	— 19,618 — 43,85,011
<i>Groundnuts—</i>							
Austria ..	..	..	5	1,660	1,700	4,06,500	+ 1,695 + 4,04,840
France ..	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,62,183	+ 6,491 + 16,01,437
Germany..	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,902	46,295	1,14,10,487	+ 13,898 + 33,81,585
Belgium ..	2,640	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	4,408	10,64,713	— 2,099 — 6,02,116
United Kingdom ..	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	38,155	99,29,543	+ 23,368 + 63,52,407
Netherlands	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	— 2,026 — 5,40,629
Italy ..	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	+ 17,504 + 38,43,455
Spain ..	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	200	51,512	— 800 — 2,10,186
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	2,513	9,72,256	+ 2,513 + 9,72,256
Other countries ..	264	81,068	853	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	+ 605 + 1,98,253
Total	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	+ 61,149 + 1,54,61,302
Other seeds ..	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	18,526	51,62,628	+ 2,503 + 6,57,062
Total Seeds ..	253,073	5,11,30,878	483,863	9,37,71,180	534,765	11,01,29,596	+ 50,902 + 1,63,58,416

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—The position of the Bombay cotton market during 1928-29 was in many respects better than that during the preceding year. There were no wide fluctuations, nor was the disparity between the highest and lowest prices so great as in the previous year. Despite large stocks in the local market, speculators were willing to pay heavy *premia* for new crop contracts in anticipation of a rise in the future, a short American crop having been reported. This has, however, been finally estimated at 14,373,000 bales of 500 lb. equivalent to 17,966,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure, though considerably higher than that of the preceding year, is considered to be insufficient to meet the world-demand. The Indian crop of 1927-28 was estimated at 5,480,000 bales and a large new crop is expected despite the wide-spread damage to the Gujarat crop by the cold wave in January 1929.

At the end of March 1928, the Liverpool spot quotation for middling American was 10·94*d.* which—with slight fluctuations—rose to 12·53*d.* on 6th July. Thereafter a reaction set in and by the middle of September it had dropped to 9·84*d.* From September to March, the price was below 11*d.* except on one or two occasions when it touched 11·9*d.* During the first few months of the year, local prices were higher than Americans and the off-take was consequently poor until August/September when Indian spot cotton was sold very cheaply by reason of the large stocks in the local market whose normal off-take had been restricted by the Bombay mill strike. From September, Indian cotton was sold below its American parity. Foreign exporters especially Japan took full advantage of these easy prices. Exports of cotton from Bombay improved from 312,382 tons to 479,808 tons in quantity and from Rs. 31 crores to Rs. 47½ crores in value. The notable increase of 167,000 tons was chiefly accounted for by Japan and China, taking 73,000 tons and 44,000 tons respectively more than in 1927-28. Shipments to other buying countries also improved. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1929 amounted to no less than 1,188,000 bales as compared with 925,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	12,516	1,20,33,977	17,371	1,52,37,127	+ 4,855	+ 32,03,150
Germany	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,205	+ 6,236	+ 64,77,040
Netherlands	2,198	17,15,089	3,585	30,89,069	+ 1,387	+ 13,73,980
Belgium	26,672	2,63,23,385	44,665	4,26,45,019	+ 17,993	+ 1,63,21,634
France	22,505	2,28,81,393	28,148	2,70,77,285	+ 5,643	+ 41,95,892
Spain	3,738	37,39,648	6,366	62,40,771	+ 2,628	+ 25,01,123
Ceylon	992	10,73,462	792	8,60,125	— 200	— 2,13,337
Italy	27,019	2,74,52,519	39,038	3,77,08,155	+ 12,019	+ 1,02,55,636
Austria	..	..	38	34,100	+ 38	+ 34,100
China	17,669	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,30,99,932	+ 44,108	+ 4,52,80,856
Japan	173,457	17,40,26,051	246,757	24,97,41,264	+ 73,300	+ 7,57,15,213
Indo-China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China).	4,366	40,59,250	1,632	16,52,600	— 2,734	— 24,06,650
United States of America via Atlantic Coast.	1,739	9,54,810	3,887	32,53,090	+ 2,148	+ 22,98,280
Other countries ..	799	5,25,368	804	5,05,012	+ 5	— 20,356
Total ..	312,382	31,04,78,193	479,808	47,54,94,754	+ 167,426	+ 16,50,16,561

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past three years :—

Grey—	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	435,546	93,913	1,150,956	2,20,143	1,359,397	3,07,418	+ 208,441	+ 78,275
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,080,210	5,14,218	1,321,617	3,29,695	2,324,208	5,74,277	+ 1,002,591	+ 2 44,582
Bahrain Islands: ..	632,040	2,34,493	229,490	71,550	132,700	33,080	— 96,790	— 38,470
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,66,940	242,620	1,01,275	— 429,990	— 65,635
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,627,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,73,906	1,152,858	3,31,584	— 303,462	— 1,42,322
Iraq ..	882,848	2,00,800	336,300	58,068	94,048	13,725	— 242,252	— 44,343
Other Native States in Arabia ..	309,740	1,26,589	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	+ 52,475	+ 6,750
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)..	2,497,185	8,85,620	2,067,028	6,56,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	— 387,923	— 1,20,479
Egypt ..	872,270	2,24,430	1,310,262	3,19,000	589,300	1,53,515	— 720,962	— 1,65,485
Portuguese East Africa ..	2,825,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,031	— 2,297,055	— 6,73,600
Italian East Africa ..	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	70,425	176,680	47,502	— 101,390	— 22,923
Tanganyika Territory ..	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,910	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	+ 949,507	+ 3,87,831
Siam ..	49,598	21,227	162,515	59,350	492,350	1,44,390	+ 329,835	+ 85,040
Persia ..	711,886	2,51,327	289,092	92,802	61,976	27,954	— 227,116	— 84,848
Other countries ..	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,600	4,51,109	2,148,454	6,73,305	+ 554,854	+ 2,22,196
Total Grey ..	19,333,436	57,83,896	17,430,950	50,25,764	15,721,713	47,12,433	— 1,708,237	— 3,13,331
White ..	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,036,518	3,80,356	1,063,969	3,53,766	+ 27,451	— 26,600

Coloured, Printed or Dyed—										
Aden and Dependencies ..	4,373,317	15,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	2,966,684	9,33,055	—	1,245,115	—	4,11,062
Bahrain Islands ...	4,330,654	20,00,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	5,239,558	18,10,598	+	321,456	—	2,24,929
Ceylon ..	2,531,641	14,55,747	2,408,162	11,14,138	613,958	2,46,903	—	1,794,204	—	8,67,235
Natal ..	951,928	4,06,935	653,100	3,31,628	573,031	2,37,683	—	110,069	—	93,045
Egypt ..	2,027,339	5,41,721	1,132,008	3,89,637	53,960	16,059	—	1,078,048	—	3,73,598
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	5,856,332	16,18,814	6,589,173	17,37,782	6,440,800	17,06,036	—	148,373	—	31,686
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	3,312,477	10,05,995	3,445,786	9,56,374	2,460,495	6,12,195	—	985,291	—	3,44,179
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,498,105	5,10,341	2,574,034	7,88,334	2,296,173	6,83,418	—	277,911	—	1,04,916
Iraq ..	37,332,882	1,05,09,447	23,633,619	71,33,278	18,505,036	57,29,639	—	5,128,533	—	14,03,639
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,593,052	9,84,195	2,273,157	7,39,870	3,160,498	10,08,343	+	887,341	+	2,68,473
Other Native States in Arabia	4,217,294	17,06,070	3,294,290	12,58,907	3,877,463	13,41,113	+	583,113	+	82,206
Persia ..	36,742,872	1,07,26,988	27,787,346	78,85,734	23,282,733	62,42,921	—	4,504,613	—	16,42,813
Siam ..	1,667,330	9,89,106	1,720,110	11,48,350	1,811,002	12,62,974	+	120,892	+	1,01,624
Portuguese East Africa ..	7,447,737	18,65,960	5,934,761	15,10,422	5,311,102	12,26,224	—	623,659	—	2,84,198
Tanganyika Territory ..	6,396,494	15,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	9,608,032	22,01,615	+	387,594	—	87,631
Other countries ..	8,224,439	31,59,891	6,452,408	28,45,675	3,680,343	13,93,636	—	2,972,065	—	14,51,989
Total Coloured ..	129,503,893	4,06,01,017	106,538,363	3,35,14,639	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	—	16,557,485	—	68,66,517
Total Piece-goods ..	149,948,266	4,67,04,884	121,595,831	3,89,20,159	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	—	18,239,271	—	72,06,448

A matter of considerable interest in the past year has been the publication of the report of the Trade Mission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the possibilities of development of foreign markets for India's piece-goods and yarns. The recommendations of the Mission are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

During the year, production of both cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn was practically stopped for nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ months on account of the mill strike in Bombay, with the result that the considerable stocks of piece-goods held by local mills were appreciably reduced.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year fell by 18 million yards to 107 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 3.17 crores in value, mainly accounted for by reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods to Iraq, Persia, Aden and Dependencies, Egypt, Ceylon, Zanzibar and Pemba and Portuguese East Africa. Shipments to Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman, Other Native States in Arabia, Tanganyika Territory, Siam and Bahrein Islands, however, showed appreciable increases. Smaller demands from Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, Mauritius and Dependencies, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, Iraq, Italian East Africa and Persia were responsible for the decrease in greys; shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Siam, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika Territory and Other Native States in Arabia, however, showed improvement.

The price of standard long cloth which stood at $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas per lb. at the end of March 1928 showed an upward tendency in July and with slight fluctuations reached Re. 1-0-0 in January 1929. In February, the movement was reversed till in March $15\frac{1}{2}$ annas was reached at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

As in the previous year, coloured piece-goods constituted 84 per cent. and greys 15 per cent. of the export trade. Comparative figures are shown in the accompanying table.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	896	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign grey piece-goods decreased markedly.

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase or decrease in 1928-29.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom, ..	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	260,323	1,58,067	— 94,871	— 65,355
Egypt ..	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,81,998	3,987,362	35,65,572	— 848,308	— 1,16,426
Aden and Dependence ..	3,763,809	32,44,106	3,809,150	30,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	+ 638,902	+ 5,51,274
Hongkong ..	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	1,886,508	12,93,307	+ 1,256,208	+ 8,57,557
Italy ..	47,200	28,293	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	— 19,110	— 8,654
Turkey, European ..	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	210,000	1,42,366	— 240,800	— 1,52,511
Siam ..	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	1,849,328	15,25,350	+ 226,682	+ 91,004
Persia ..	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,06,607	— 154,836	— 24,026
Straits Settlements ..	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,19,589	+ 62,302	+ 4,383
Iraq ..	1,035,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,026	1,566,844	11,48,627	+ 630,684	+ 4,53,601
Syria ..	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	— 30,894	+ 1,65,956
Other countries ..	3,413,068	24,89,237	5,102,695	33,83,051	3,459,417	24,78,782	— 1,652,278	— 9,04,269
Total ..	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	24,152,187	1,84,33,336	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	— 236,319	+ 8,52,534

The position in the yarn market continued unsatisfactory throughout the year owing to the strike in the local mills. The large stocks with the mills were consequently diminished and reached the lowest figure in October 1928 when the strike came to a close. Thereafter there was a practical equilibrium of demand and supply and stocks have remained at a low figure.

Shipments of yarn fell by over 200,000 lb. to 24 million lb. in quantity, but improved by Rs. 8.52 lakhs to Rs. 1.93 crore in value. The decrease in quantity is mainly due to smaller despatches to Egypt and European Turkey. Shipments to Hongkong, on the other hand, advanced by 1½ million lb. to nearly 2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 8.57 lakhs to Rs. 12.93 lakhs in value. Shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Iraq and Siam also improved.

D. Wool, Raw.—Exports of raw wool improved by nearly 4 million lb. to over 23 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 32.95 lakhs to Rs. 2.04 crores in value mainly owing to larger despatches to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

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41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1913-14, 1927-28 and 1928-29:—

	Imports (Merchandise).					Exports (Merchandise).					Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.					
	1913-1914.		1927-1928.		Percentage to total imports.	1913-1914.		1927-1928.		Percentage to total exports.						
	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	1913-1914. 1928. 1929.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	1913-1914. 1928. 1929.	1927-1928. 1928. 1929.	1928-1929.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—																
United Kingdom ..	36,23.25		31,71.86		36.73	37.50	37.50	8,55.64	11,45.31	11,56.24	12.32	17.05	13.81	33.93	28.12	25.68
Hongkong ..	55.07		57.53		.88	.67	.42	6,31.39	23.70	20.82	9.09	.35	.36	5.20	.63	.39
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	1,90.55		.05		3.05	..	..	9.37	26.20	13.88	.13	.39	.17	1.51	.17	.08
Aden and Dependencies ..	25.37		10.24		.40	.12	.15	96.58	1,46.00	1,54.49	1.39	2.17	1.85	.92	1.02	.99
Ceylon ..	10.38		35.28		.17	.41	.39	39.14	97.13	78.09	.56	1.45	.93	.37	.86	.66
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	67.27		1,01.28		1.08	1.17	.97	58.00	61.54	67.88	.84	.92	.81	.95	1.06	.89
Bahrain Islands ..	71.30		20.87		1.14	.24	.21	32.49	67.70	56.97	.46	1.01	.68	.79	.58	.45
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	30.08		30.42		.48	.35	.29	20.82	44.54	34.46	.30	.66	.41	.39	.49	.35
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3.32		2,11.63		.05	2.45	2.72	43.30	78.95	77.08	.62	1.18	.92	.35	1.89	1.82
Tanganyika Territory ..	.14		7.08		..	.08	.05	32.61	47.10	49.26	.46	.70	.69	.25	.35	.32
Natal ..	17.63		28.38		.28	.33	.21	4.87	17.52	18.38	.07	.20	.22	.17	.80	.22
Canada ..	.06		68.09		..	.79	1.41	.06	2.48	4.75	..	.04	.05	..	.46	.73
Australia ..	39.73		1,03.50		.64	1.20	2.22	2.31	4.54	4.84	.03	.07	.06	.33	.70	1.14
Other British Possessions ..	1.82		22.75		.03	.26	.21	6.23	49.87	36.90	.10	.74	.44	.06	.47	.33
Total United Kingdom and British Possessions.	41,35.97		38,63.96		66.15	44.80	46.75	18,32.81	18,12.58	17,83.04	26.37	26.99	21.30	45.22	37.00	34.05

[illegible]

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. The United Kingdom continued to maintain pride of place, which she regained in the year 1926-27 at the expense of Japan. Her share, however, declined from 28·12 to 25·68 per cent. This fall was the result of reduced imports from the United Kingdom and increased takings of raw cotton by Japan. The proportionate share of Continental Europe improved from 26·27 to 27·67 per cent., but America's share declined from 7·17 to 5·16 per cent. owing to reduced shipments of raw cotton.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure fell by Rs. 17·18 lakhs to Rs. 31·54 crores, owing mainly to smaller shipments of tobacco, wool manufactures, artificial silk, kerosene oil and metals (brass), although despatches of cotton piece-goods advanced appreciably. Imports from other British possessions, however, advanced by Rs. 80·67 lakhs to Rs. 7·77 crores as a result of larger receipts of wheat from Australia, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses from Canada and raw cotton from Kenya Colony, though imports of tin from the Straits Settlements and of coal from Natal declined. Imports from foreign countries in Europe advanced by Rs. 42·21 lakhs to Rs. 21·34 crores owing to larger arrivals of kerosene from Georgia, unspecified articles by post from Switzerland, artificial silk piece-goods from Italy, iron and steel and precious stones from Belgium and brass and copper from Germany, though there were noticeable decreases in the imports of artificial silk piece-goods and cotton manufactures from Switzerland, of artificial silk yarn from Italy and of artificial silk piece-goods from Germany. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan declined from Rs. 8·67 crores to Rs. 7·83 crores owing chiefly to reduced shipments of cotton twist and yarn and of rice, though despatches of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods and of cotton coloured piece-goods showed improvement. Imports from China fell by Rs. 26·25 lakhs to Rs. 2·51 crores owing to smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn and other principal articles of supply. Larger arrivals of sugar account for the appreciable increase of Rs. 74·78 lakhs in the total imports from Java. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Persia advanced by Rs. 25·13 lakhs, but those of fuel oils fell by Rs. 12·46 lakhs. Imports from Africa declined by Rs. 6·28 lakhs to Rs. 21·97 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of coal from Portuguese East Africa and of raw cotton from Egypt. The noticeable fall of Rs. 2·59 crores in imports from the United States of America was entirely due to reduced shipments of raw cotton from that country.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place, and her share improved from 26·25 to 30·09 per cent., as a result of her heavy purchases of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a percentage of 13·81 as against 17·05 in the previous year though despatches of seeds, raw cotton and raw wool to that country exceeded last year's shipments. Among other countries, the shares of Germany, Italy and Spain improved by reason of larger shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while the improvement in the share of Belgium was due to larger shipments of raw cotton. The rise in the share of Hongkong was due to larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn. The share of China improved from 2·81 to 7·61 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton, while that of Persia decreased owing to reduced shipments

of cotton coloured piece-goods and twist and yarn. America's share declined from 3·61 to 3·18 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of seeds.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account advanced by Rs. 95·96 lakhs to Rs. 4·68 crores owing to larger arrivals of all articles except stationery and printing and lithographing materials. The increases are specially noticeable under machinery and millwork, vehicles, etc., and metals and ores. Exports on Government account, however, declined by Rs. 12·34 lakhs to Rs. 8·34 lakhs owing to smaller despatches of all articles especially of metals and ores.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	Average for five years end- ing 1913-14.	Average for five years end- ing 1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Increase or decrease in 1928-29.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Private	27,99,20,839	42,47,76,171	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	— 2,24,25,557
Government ..	27,000	24,665	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,68,27,258	18,72,44,782	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	— 1,07,57,589
Government ..	2,15,72,687	15,35,224	3,14,122	484	— 3,13,638
Currency notes—					
Private	..	74,33,649	23,91,527	15,30,227	— 8,61,300
Government ..	..	9,57,985	39,736	..	— 39,736
Total, Imports	38,83,47,784	62,19,72,476	27,88,54,751	24,44,56,931	— 3,43,97,820
EXPORTS.					
Gold—					
Private	3,65,04,953	82,30,410	73,348	71,733	— 1,615
Government ..	70,07,178	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	2,67,58,434	2,66,98,549	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	+ 15,94,199
Government ..	18,857	3,136	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	+ 1,65,80,902
Currency notes—					
Private	..	23,62,800	4,000	3,000	— 1,000
Government ..	..	19,08,000	46,40,000	15,00,000	— 31,40,000
Total, Exports	7,02,89,452	3,92,02,895	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	+ 1,50,32,486

Despite a considerably larger balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India viz., Rs. 86 crores as against Rs. 82 crores in 1927-28, imports of treasure on private account dropped further from Rs. 27·85 crores to Rs. 24·45 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined, the former by Rs. 2·24 crores to Rs. 13·26 crores and the latter by Rs. 1·07 crore to Rs. 11·02 crores. Arrivals of gold bullion fell by Rs. 45·47 lakhs to Rs. 10·34 crores; there were smaller arrivals from the United States of America, Egypt and Western Australia M7CPB(CCB)

but shipments from the United Kingdom and New Zealand advanced by Rs. 67·19 lakhs and Rs. 16·73 lakhs respectively. New South Wales despatched Rs. 8·37 lakhs worth in the year under review as against none in the preceding year. Imports of sovereigns also declined further by Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 2·53 crore, due to reduced shipments from Natal, the United Kingdom and Western Australia, though receipts from South Australia, and other Native States in Arabia were higher by Rs. 32·77 lakhs and Rs. 25·1 lakhs respectively. The small decrease of Rs. 1·15 lakh in other coined gold was mainly due to smaller receipts of gold dollars from the United States of America. Receipts of gold coins from Iraq advanced by Rs. 21·36 lakhs worth. The fall in imports of silver was due to a drop of Rs. 89·96 lakhs in bar and of Rs. 7·6 lakhs in Government of India rupees. The marked increases of Rs. 1·54 crore and Rs. 75·57 lakhs in despatches of bar from the United Kingdom and Egypt respectively were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases of Rs. 2·4 crores and Rs. 81·38 lakhs in the receipts from the United States of America and France. The decrease of Rs. 7·6 lakhs under Government of India rupees was due to smaller arrivals from Iraq. Other Native States in Arabia and Bahrein Islands. Mauritius sent Rs. 7·68 lakhs as against none in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 10·14 lakhs in other coins was a result of no receipts from Italy as against Rs. 18·8 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant, while those of silver advanced further by Rs. 15·94 lakhs to Rs. 2·56 crores owing to larger shipments of bar to China which more than counterbalanced the smaller despatches of Government of India rupees to Mauritius and Bahrein Islands.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver were practically *nil*, while exports amounted to Rs. 1·7 crore as against Rs. 4·71 lakhs in the previous year, owing to larger shipments of bar to the United Kingdom.

45. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1913-14, 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

Vessels.	1913-1914.		1927-1928.		1928-1929.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered—						
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	662 1,992,169	340 2,465,823	615 2,500,473		
	{ In ballast ..	101 271,281	68 117,289	45 171,240		
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	142 14,882	140 15,411	123 13,381		
	{ In ballast ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
Total ..		905 2,278,332	818 2,598,523	783 2,685,094		

Vessels.		1913-1914.		1927-1928.		1928-1929.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cleared—							
Steamers	{ With cargo ..	619	1,818,005	422	1,688,862	449	1,956,501
	{ In ballast ..	38	121,231	61	240,467	70	253,734
Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo ..	113	12,055	101	11,383	80	8,027
	{ In ballast ..	..	..	..	..	1	250
Total ..		770	1,951,291	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512
Grand Total ..		1,675	4,229,623	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,402 to 1,383 but the total net tonnage increased from 4,539,175 to 4,903,606. Steamers numbered 1,179 of the burthen of 4,881,948 as against 1,161 of 4,512,381 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of the steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,066 as against 3,853 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.					1913-1914.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ..	..	..	..	..	2,739,773	3,093,713	3,376,366
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	261,757	506,024	503,123
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	135,049	365,035	431,564
American ..	..	..	..	..	..	77,654	35,675
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	..	41,599	86,571	84,970
Greek ..	..	..	..	..	12,157	6,332	21,235
Danish ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,471	..
French ..	..	..	..	..	176,195	23,955	25,974
German ..	..	..	..	..	479,116	236,929	323,937
Others ..	..	..	..	..	357,040	107,697	79,104
Total ..					4,202,686	4,512,381	4,881,948

47. *Freight*.—Homeward freights were fluctuating during the year under review, the difference between the highest and the lowest rates touched being about 7 shillings. Rates began to rise from the beginning of the year and soared in May. In June they declined and the lowest level was recorded in July. From August onwards they advanced steadily and again reached the highest level in December 1928 and January 1929. A decline followed and in March they were lower than those ruling in the same month last year. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1928.	December 1928.	March 1929.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement) ..	19—9	21—6	18—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.) ..	19—6	21—6	18—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.) ..	16—6	18—6	15—6
Manganese ore	18—0	18—6	16—6

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1928.	December 1928.	March 1929.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	16—0	19—6	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	22—6	16—6
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	16—0	20—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	23—0	17—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	18—6	21—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	21—6	24—6	19—0
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	16—0	20—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	19—0	23—0	17—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	18—6	19—6	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	21—6	22—6	18—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	17—0	21—0	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	20—0	24—0	16—6
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	18—6	19—0	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo.	22—6	23—0	20—0

48. *Exchange*.—Fluctuations kept within smaller limits during the year under report. In April and May the rate of exchange for demand drafts was practically constant at 1s. 6d., and in June it declined to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the lowest level of the year. Thereafter with slight variations it rose to its highest level of the year, viz., 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., at the end of October. A slightly weaker tendency then developed and it stood at 1s. 6d. at the close of the year.

49. *Prices*.—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1924- 1925.	1925- 1926.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.	1928- 1929.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103·47	165·49	117·70	110·66	107·49	102·45	109·14
Copper	100	108·52	173·94	109·52	104·55	89·53	94·84	100·69
Iron and Steel	100	94·71	297·38	136·60	120·61	116·68	112·08	115·48
Oils—Kerosene	100	88·88	173·33	153·33	135·55	138·00	102·22	97·78
Sugar, refined	100	93·56	374·82	135·24	97·78	93·34	92·47	91·13
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn.	100	175·44	485·96	298·25	252·63	229·12	226·31	252·63
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136·36	418·18	318·18	290·91	253·45	227·27	218·18
White	100	133·33	441·66	308·33	308·33	305·83	266·67	258·33
Coloured, ... printed or dyed.	100	125·00	450·00	306·25	275·00	249·37	218·75	212·50
Silk—Raw	100	107·26	208·66	227·65	196·09	166·20	163·69	155·59
„ —Piece-goods	100	96·43	226·19	183·33	151·19	148·45	140·48	133·33
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108·33	496·43	266·67	273·81	256·69	234·52	246·43
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114·26	240·65	240·61	219·84	247·51	232·34	234·97
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175·16	247·57	198·95	201·73	165·29	157·17	160·12
Rape	100	116·51	216·84	191·78	203·16	199·14	192·36	181·18
Til or Jinjili	100	125·41	251·76	193·75	188·16	199·44	183·87	170·41
Cotton	100	163·14	207·58	253·11	229·74	186·90	198·54	215·13
Castor	100	119·60	172·58	234·34	182·92	153·14	161·04	157·89
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181·72	243·31	325·16	275·60	230·01	216·65	215·94
„ Twist and Yarn.	100	156·66	403·33	336·66	306·66	247·71	253·33	270·00
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125·00	375·00	250·00	225·00	249·17	241·67	250·00
White	100	105·26	310·53	194·74	163·16	151·58	194·74	173·68
Coloured, ... printed or dyed.	100	95·45	218·18	150·00	140·91	142·27	140·91	136·36
Wool, Raw	100	122·92	270·83	229·17	197·92	192·92	183·33	181·25

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the chief items of the import trade except metals, cotton twist and yarn and woollen piece-goods have declined. The rise in the prices of woollen piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn is considerable. The export figures show that prices of rice, linseed, cotton seed, grey piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn have risen, the rise in the case of the last named article being most marked. The prices of other exports were down, the most noticeable decline being in white piece-goods, rape and tilseed.

51. The effect of the variations in prices is indicated in the following table, in which the value of the principal articles of imports and exports has been re-calculated at the previous year's prices and the volume contrasted with that of the last year. As import prices have generally fallen and the total value does not show a considerable decrease, it follows that the volume of imports has not declined. Under exports raw cotton showed considerable expansion in volume but a slight decline in value and seeds improved both in volume and value.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.								
Total Ton.								
Dyeing and Tanning substances—	207,099	45,44,936	133,479	25,53,239	29,29,290	—	19,91,697	—
Dyes obtained from coal tar.	14,131,390	1,65,41,551	14,407,153	1,66,07,359	1,68,63,572	+	65,808	+
Metals and Ores—								
Brass—mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	249,372	1,14,10,739	246,381	1,19,75,503	1,12,73,875	—	5,64,764	—
Copper Ton.	151,687	74,97,894	151,376	79,42,029	74,82,516	—	4,44,135	—
Iron and steel .. Ton.	284,296	4,69,01,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	4,72,88,799	+	18,18,912	+
Oils—Kerosene .. Gal.	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	1,19,89,081	+	14,30,555	+
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including Beet).	176,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	4,05,63,033	+	45,10,783	+
Textiles—								
Cotton, Twist and yarn.	28,627,487	3,70,70,744	20,596,714	2,96,88,686	2,66,70,585	—	73,82,058	—
								1,04,00,159

Total Ton.

Dyes obtained from Lb.

Metals and Ores—
Brass—mixed or
yellow metal for
sheathing.

Copper Ton.
Iron and steel .. Ton.
Oils—Kerosene .. Gal.
Sugar, 16 D. S. and
above (including
Beet).

Textiles—
Cotton, Twist and
yarn.

Articles.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS—contd.												
Cotton, Piece-goods—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey .. Yds.	139,406,504	3,44,04,630	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	150,023,184	3,59,53,305
White .. "	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	134,932,572	4,17,58,026
Coloured, printed ..	176,904,824	6,13,93,338	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
or dyed.												
Silk—raw .. Lb.	1,506,686	88,34,514	1,373,867	76,52,509	1,373,867	76,52,509	1,373,867	76,52,509	1,373,867	76,52,509	1,373,867	76,52,509
" — Piece-goods .. Yds.	16,827,878	1,98,68,642	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	17,307,720	1,93,75,504	17,307,720	1,93,75,504
Wool—Piece-goods ..	7,142,690	1,40,44,490	6,720,419	1,38,83,448	6,720,419	1,38,83,448	6,720,419	1,38,83,448	6,720,419	1,38,83,448	6,720,419	1,38,83,448
EXPORTS.												
Grain, Pulse and flour—												
Rice not in the husk .. Ton.	19,793	49,58,447	16,879	42,76,264	16,879	42,76,264	16,879	42,76,264	16,879	42,76,264	16,879	42,76,264
Wheat flour .. "	22,100	52,14,903	18,152	44,38,667	18,152	44,38,667	18,152	44,38,667	18,152	44,38,667	18,152	44,38,667
Skins, raw ..	4,195	71,71,282	4,878	88,00,692	4,878	88,00,692	4,878	88,00,692	4,878	88,00,692	4,878	88,00,692
Leather—Hides, tanned ..	1,514	57,46,128	1,218	46,00,151	1,218	46,00,151	1,218	46,00,151	1,218	46,00,151	1,218	46,00,151
or dressed.												
" .. Skins. .. "	925	50,73,858	802	51,54,087	802	51,54,087	802	51,54,087	802	51,54,087	802	51,54,087

Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).

Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).

(6)

Value.

Rs.

26,21,092

70,89,158

86,02,884

7,78,845

5,66,410

8,30,332

7,30,001

9,31,704

11,67,577

14,09,831

6,74,686

Metals and Ores—		266,273	68,82,545	2,73,285	80,14,858	70,63,789	+	7,012	+	11,32,313	+	1,81,244
Manganese ore .. "												
Seeds—												
Castor .. "		90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	1,48,57,738	—	19,618	—	43,85,011	—	40,94,558
Cotton .. "		133,346	1,24,95,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	1,17,36,338	—	8,209	—	2,10,849	—	7,69,275
Groundnuts .. "		141,717	3,51,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	5,03,33,337	+	61,149	+	1,54,61,302	+	1,51,71,754
Linseed .. "		88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	1,70,70,708	—	8,971	—	16,00,741	—	19,20,436
Rape .. "		3,658	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	19,79,789	+	4,510	+	9,78,012	+	10,93,150
Sesamum (til or jinjili) .. "		9,600	27,78,339	29,138	78,15,282	84,32,838	+	19,538	+	50,36,943	+	56,54,499
Textiles—												
Cotton, raw .. "		303,756	30,60,98,594	469,237	47,11,74,357	47,27,18,269	+	165,481	+	16,51,64,763	+	16,67,08,675
" Twist and Lb. yarn.		24,152,187	1,84,33,336	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	1,82,60,222	—	226,319	—	8,52,534	—	1,73,114
" Piece-goods Yds.		124,995,831	3,89,20,159	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	3,32,39,790	—	18,239,271	—	72,06,448	—	56,80,369
Wool, raw .. Lb.		19,421,487	1,71,35,237	23,374,619	2,04,30,359	2,06,22,959	+	3,953,132	+	32,95,122	+	34,87,722

52. A similar comparison is made in the subjoined table between the year under review and 1913-14, the year immediately preceding the war. It will be seen that with the exception of coal tar dyes, brass-mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, iron and steel, kerosene oil and cotton twist and yarn the volume of the import trade is still far below its pre-war level, though it must be noted that 1913-14 was an exceptionally good year. Similarly in the case of exports, the volume still compares unfavourably with that of 1913-14 except in the case of groundnuts, raw cotton, cotton piece-goods and raw wool which show marked improvements.

Articles.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).	Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).						
IMPORTS.	Coal Ton.	443,085	82,41,479	Rs.	133,479	25,53,239	Rs.	24,82,709	—	309,606	—	56,88,240	Rs.	—	57,58,770
	Dyeing and Tanning substances—														
	Dyes obtained from Lb. coal tar.	11,885,515	76,28,764		14,407,163	1,66,07,359		92,46,511	+	2,521,638	+	89,78,595		+	16,17,747
	Metals and Ores—														
	Brass—mixed or Cwt. yellow metal for sheathing.	242,147	1,19,20,370		246,381	1,19,75,503		1,21,28,795	+	4,234	+	55,133		+	2,08,425
	Copper "	210,251	1,27,72,975		151,376	79,42,029		91,96,243	—	58,875	—	48,30,946		—	35,76,732
	Iron and Steel .. Ton.	279,941	3,97,57,357		286,625	4,87,23,465		4,07,06,597	+	6,684	+	89,66,108		+	9,49,240
	Oils—kerosene .. Gal.	18,748,220	85,94,265		26,299,342	1,14,75,696		1,20,55,618	+	7,551,122	+	28,91,431		+	34,61,353
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and Ton. above (including Beet).	213,145	3,75,39,310		201,770	3,99,73,071		3,55,35,914	—	11,375	+	24,33,761		—	20,03,396

Articles.	1913-14		1928-29.		Value if re-calculated at prices derived from column (2).	Increase or decrease in 1928-29 as compared with column (2).		Increase or decrease in column (4) as compared with column (2).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—contd.								
Textiles—								
Cotton, twist and Lb.	15,602,304	1,49,53,851	20,596,714	2,06,88,686	1,97,39,891	+	4,994,410	+ 1,47,34,835
yarn.								+ 47,86,040
Cotton, Piece-goods—								
Grey .. Yds	205,504,424	3,25,03,889	150,028,184	3,59,53,305	2,37,18,665	—	55,481,240	— 87,85,224
White .. "	239,739,768	4,31,90,861	134,832,572	4,17,58,026	2,43,01,356	—	104,807,196	— 1,88,89,508
Coloured, printed ..	345,803,566	7,41,71,898	201,718,218	6,80,93,970	4,32,68,558	—	144,085,348	— 3,09,03,340
or dyed.								
Silk—Raw .. Lb.	2,018,901	96,67,845	1,373,867	76,52,509	65,78,900	—	645,034	— 30,88,945
Silk, Piece-goods .. Yds.	17,481,472	1,32,54,327	17,307,720	1,33,75,504	1,31,22,713	—	173,752	— 1,31,614
Wool, Piece-goods ..	13,152,230	1,25,49,225	6,720,419	1,38,85,448	64,11,952	—	6,431,811	— 61,37,273

EXPORTS.

Grain, Pulse and flour—	28,884	42,53,184	16,879	42,76,264	24,85,441	—	12,005	+	23,080	—	17,67,743
Rice not in the Ton. husk.											
Wheat flour .. "	34,677	58,19,827	18,152	44,38,667	30,46,443	—	16,525	—	13,81,160	—	27,73,384
Skins, raw .. "	6,878	56,24,982	4,878	88,00,692	39,89,337	—	2,000	+	31,75,710	—	16,35,645
Leather—Hides, tanned or dressed.	1,560	35,09,328	1,218	46,00,151	27,39,875	—	342	+	10,90,823	—	7,69,453
Leather—Skins, tanned or dressed.	876	35,26,119	802	51,54,087	32,28,250	—	74	+	16,27,968	—	2,97,869
Metals and Ores—											
Manganese ore .. "	606,724	1,03,74,954	273,285	80,14,858	46,73,146	—	333,439	—	23,60,096	—	57,01,808
Seeds—											
Castor .. "	115,389	1,73,85,321	71,187	1,45,67,285	1,07,25,532	—	44,202	—	28,18,036	—	66,59,789
Cotton .. "	260,124	1,94,70,579	125,137	1,27,06,462	93,66,642	—	134,987	—	67,64,117	—	1,01,03,937
Groundnuts .. "	53,647	1,06,57,980	202,866	5,06,22,885	4,03,03,124	+	149,219	+	3,99,64,905	+	2,96,45,144
Linseed .. "	211,421	3,49,54,228	79,743	1,73,90,403	1,31,83,910	—	131,678	—	1,75,63,825	—	2,17,70,318
Rape .. "	52,230	91,46,501	8,168	18,64,651	14,30,378	—	44,062	—	72,81,850	—	77,16,123
Sesamum (til or jinjili).	93,304	2,21,27,104	29,138	78,15,282	69,10,094	—	64,166	—	1,43,11,822	—	1,52,17,010
Textiles—											
Cotton, raw .. "	380,464	29,70,81,890	469,237	47,11,74,357	36,63,99,488	+	88,773	+	17,40,92,467	+	6,93,17,598
Cotton, Twist and Lb. yarn.	185,920,865	9,21,00,293	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	1,18,50,482	—	161,994,997	—	7,28,14,423	—	8,02,49,811
Cotton, Piece-goods Yds.	61,215,309	1,11,66,652	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	1,94,72,397	+	45,541,261	+	2,05,47,059	+	83,05,745
Wool, raw .. Lb.	19,960,724	1,21,09,964	23,374,619	2,04,30,359	1,41,81,381	+	3,413,895	+	83,20,395	+	20,71,417

COASTING TRADE.

53. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Increase or decrease.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191	— 8,093	2,91,00,388	2,20,20,232	— 70,80,156
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	26,00,580	76,85,147	+ 50,84,567	41,61,534	40,70,589	— 90,945
Kathiawar	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	+ 1,82,04,221	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	— 37,17,684
Goa	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	— 61,37,845	56,53,582	39,78,250	— 16,75,332
Other Ports	10,02,841	11,98,710	+ 1,95,869	14,81,373	14,52,264	— 29,109
Total	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	+ 1,73,46,812	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	— 55,13,070

British Ports in other Presidencies—

Bengal	..	..	3,16,99,605	+	14,17,354	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	—	1,93,30,870
Madras	..	..	3,29,66,934	—	22,65,975	6,95,41,862	5,75,88,671	—	1,19,53,191
Burma	..	..	9,19,11,759	+	55,95,727	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	—	1,44,33,321
Sind	..	..	1,51,82,269	—	1,50,05,459	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	—	1,87,92,697
Total	..	..	17,17,60,567	—	1,02,58,353	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	—	6,45,10,079
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tract)	..	..	41,777	+	6,438	1,40,681	74,589	—	66,092
State of Travancore	..	..	1,37,75,698	+	15,35,766	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	—	2,17,459
Other Ports	..	..	12,831	+	6,448	10,23,057	7,08,285	—	3,19,772
Total	..	..	1,38,30,306	+	15,48,652	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	—	6,03,323
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	29,70,26,360	+	83,29,018	33,14,00,626	25,36,93,998	—	7,77,06,628

54. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
Cotton, raw	834	864
Grain, pulse and flour	613	720
Seeds	177	157
Jute manufactures	157	182
Spices	152	152
Kerosene	144	90
Teak wood	69	66
Coal	69	55
Ghi	49	47
Tea, black	38	46
Wool, raw	34	26

The total imports into Bombay improved by Rs. 86·29 lakhs to Rs. 29·7 crores due to increased arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, raw cotton, jute manufactures and tea, black—the first two of which are the most important items. Imports of grain, pulse and flour increased by Rs. 1·07 crore to Rs. 7·2 crores owing to larger arrivals of rice from Burma. Imports of raw cotton advanced by Rs. 29·81 lakhs to Rs. 8·64 crores owing to larger shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch; while shipments from Sind, Southern Maratha Country *via* Goa and Madras decreased. Jute manufactures and tea improved owing to increased imports from Bengal. On the other hand decreases were noticed in the receipts of kerosene oil from Burma. Imports of seeds decreased owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Madras. The decline in imports of raw wool was mainly due to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch. Imports of coal from Bengal and teak wood from Burma also declined.

55. Exports from Bombay to coast ports fell by Rs. 7·77 crores to Rs. 25·37 crores owing to reduced shipments of both Indian produce and foreign

merchandise. Exports of Indian merchandise, which formed over 70 per cent of the total export trade, declined by Rs. 6·64 crores to Rs. 17·91 crores owing to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Exports of cotton piece-goods declined by Rs. 4·11 crores to Rs. 8·58 crores owing to smaller shipments to Sind, Bengal, Burma and Madras. The decreases of Rs. 1·4 crore and Rs. 10·66 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton respectively were due to reduced shipments of the former to Bengal, Burma and Madras and of the latter to Bengal, Madras and Pondicherry. The decrease under grain, pulse and flour was accounted for chiefly by smaller shipments of rice to British ports within the Presidency, Kathiawar and Goa. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 1·13 crore to Rs. 7·46 crores chiefly owing to smaller re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Madras, Kathiawar and Sind, of cotton twist and yarn to Madras, of sugar to British ports within the Presidency and Kathiawar, of metals and ores to Madras and British ports within the Presidency, of fruits, dried salted, etc., to Burma and of kerosene oil to British ports within the Presidency. Re-shipments of cotton piece-goods to Travancore showed an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	12,89	8,71
Cotton twist and yarn	2,83	1,43
Grain, pulse and flour	3,45	2,97
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		
Cotton manufactures	3,94	3,71
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	52	44

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

56. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, declined from Rs. 2·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·8 lakh. Receipts of other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa, however, improved from Rs. 3,159 to Rs. 34,786. Exports amounted to Rs. 9,556 as against *nil* last year owing mainly to shipments of jawar and bajra to Other Native States in Arabia.

Coasting trade.

57. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports decreased by Rs. 25·45 lakhs to Rs. 7·38 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 31·2 lakhs to Rs. 3·77 crores, but exports improved by Rs. 5·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 crores. Fortynine per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port, Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	36,39,534	38,21,082	1,68,01,544	1,49,25,805	48,69,845	47,79,209
Export ..	48,93,108	53,11,527	53,88,630	52,77,383	51,73,708	60,76,984
Total ..	85,32,642	91,32,609	2,21,90,174	2,02,03,188	1,00,43,553	1,08,56,193
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	5,72,611	4,85,926	7,26,598	6,65,538	24,662	41,482
Export ..	4,02,570	4,49,125	3,00,172	3,00,292	2,30,538	2,86,322
Total ..	9,75,181	9,35,051	10,26,770	9,65,830	2,55,200	3,27,804
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,64,485	6,49,164	22,31,184	22,20,004	77,765	55,269
Export ..	4,62,583	3,39,551	5,88,153	7,33,473	38,30,768	38,95,541
Total ..	10,27,068	9,88,718	28,19,337	29,53,477	39,08,533	39,50,810
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240
Export ..	..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,20,505
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,21,745
Grand Total { Import	47,76,630	49,56,172	1,97,59,326	1,78,11,347	49,72,272	43,77,200
{ Export	57,58,261	61,00,206	62,76,955	63,11,148	95,41,336	1,06,79,352
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,05,34,891	1,10,56,378	2,60,36,281	2,41,22,495	1,45,13,608	1,55,56,552

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total		Increase or decrease.
1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54,87,640	39,96,361	21,06,726	20,11,111	3,29,05,289	2,95,33,568	— 33,71,721
61,12,488	48,72,711	13,27,414	13,99,822	2,28,95,348	2,29,38,427	+ 43,079
1,16,00,128	88,69,072	34,34,140	34,10,933	5,58,00,637	5,24,71,995	— 33,28,642
4,05,520	2,68,110	25,86,684	27,47,711	43,16,075	42,08,767	— 1,07,308
26,82,935	28,32,397	20,10,394	21,17,041	56,26,609	59,85,177	+ 3,58,568
30,88,455	31,00,507	45,97,078	48,64,752	99,42,634	1,01,93,944	+ 2,51,260
1,05,029	89,142	5,97,907	9,28,146	35,76,370	39,41,725	+ 3,65,355
6,33,188	7,47,403	12,16,425	10,74,926	67,31,117	67,90,899	+ 59,782
7,38,217	8,36,547	18,14,332	20,03,072	1,03,07,487	1,07,32,624	+ 4,25,137
..	..	37,170	29,382	37,170	30,622	— 6,548
..	..	..	..	3,06,322	4,20,505	+ 1,14,183
..	..	37,170	29,382	3,43,492	4,51,127	+ 1,07,635
59,98,189	43,53,613	53,28,487	57,16,350	4,08,34,904	3,77,14,682	— 31,20,222
94,28,611	84,52,513	45,54,233	45,91,789	3,55,59,396	3,61,35,008	+ 5,75,612
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,54,26,800	1,28,06,126	98,82,720	1,03,08,139	7,63,94,300	7,38,49,690	— 25,44,610

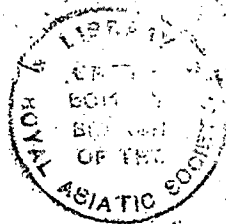
The principal articles exported are:—spices from Kanara; dried fruits, myrabolams, coconuts, rice, raw hemp and spices from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; rice, wood, salt, bricks and lime from Thana and pulse, cotton seed, raw cotton and wood from Surat.

BOMBAY;

T. A. STEWART,

The 12th June 1929.

Collector of Customs.



REPORT

on the

**Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay
Presidency, excluding Sind,**

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1930.

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REPORT

ON THE

SEABORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1930.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1930, and the four previous years.

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE. (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	78,98,88,548	76,87,78,624	86,37,76,590	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	-1,48,22,651
Gold	34,66,42,144	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	-4,35,01,363
Silver	16,03,41,011	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	-1,37,71,328
Currency Notes ..	31,15,310	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	-8,80,772
Total, Imports	1,29,99,87,513	1,11,85,85,878	1,14,22,77,483	1,08,58,10,361	1,01,28,34,247	-7,29,76,114
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	7,57,85,191	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	-50,32,813
Indian Produce ..	94,73,80,882	65,21,61,530	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	69,70,96,113	-8,98,97,462
Gold	22,86,191	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	-22,283
Silver	2,52,72,586	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	-1,27,98,674
Currency Notes ..	44,00,000	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	-3,000
Total, Exports ..	1,05,51,24,850	72,09,52,467	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,088	-10,77,54,232
Total, Foreign Trade	2,35,51,12,363	1,83,95,38,345	1,83,81,51,656	1,94,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	-18,07,30,346

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE.)						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	37,51,52,273	33,69,10,473	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	-2,43,67,586
Foreign Merchandise	2,39,41,732	1,86,22,655	1,86,48,199	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	+2,79,642
Gold	..	700	..	..	36,123	+36,123
Silver	2,02,759	1,22,971	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	+8,429
Total, Imports ..	39,92,96,764	35,56,56,799	32,93,87,487	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	-2,40,43,392
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	26,24,29,570	23,23,34,350	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,399	+88,68,855
Foreign Merchandise	7,42,70,948	6,60,59,033	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	+1,28,67,865
Gold	67,285	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	3,52,132	7,14,955	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	+27,554
Total, Exports ..	33,71,19,935	29,91,08,338	36,85,23,199	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	+2,17,64,274
Total, Coasting Trade	73,64,16,699	65,47,65,137	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	-22,79,118
Grand total, Private	3,09,15,29,062	2,49,43,03,482	2,53,60,62,342	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	-18,30,09,464
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	3,25,80,608	3,08,62,131	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	-1,67,94,949
Coasting	25,74,019	44,74,202	31,84,032	25,92,896	49,78,068	+23,85,172
Total, Government Transactions.	3,51,54,627	3,48,36,333	4,79,75,886	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	-1,44,09,777
Total, Trade ..	3,12,66,83,689	2,52,91,39,815	2,58,40,38,228	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	-19,74,19,241

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. Bombay can look back on the past year with little regret. Labour troubles in the mills and on the railways upset the industrial machine and though the general strike in the mills which broke out in April was finally settled after the appointment of a Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disputes Act, normal working could only gradually be resumed. The reinvestigation of the Mill Industry's case for protection from outside competition and the publication of the Hardy Report aroused hopes for the rehabilitation of Bombay's industrial life but 1930 brought with it the menace of civil disobedience and boycott. The civil disobedience campaign was launched in the Bombay Presidency and the disastrous effects on the industrial and commercial activities of the City and Presidency need no recapitulation. If Bombay and India had their own domestic troubles it was the more unfortunate that the present year should have been marked by disturbances and uncertainty in the world centres of trade which could not but react on India. Apart from the spectacular financial disaster in

the United States of America in October with its far-spreading results, throughout the period under review there has been going on a painful process of readjustment of the high world prices which had stimulated over production of nearly every produce commodity. Bombay as a large supplier of produce in the world's markets has suffered with the rest. With such trading conditions it is hardly to be expected that the following record of Bombay's commerce in the past year should show any indication of the much needed trade recovery.

Imports of private merchandise suffered a further setback and declined by Rs. 1½ crore to Rs. 82·65 crores. This is partly due to falling prices and partly to general trade depression. As an example of the former cause sugar may be cited. An increase of 14,000 tons in quantity was accompanied by a fall of Rs. 9·57 lakhs in value. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that the fall is covered almost entirely by reduced supplies of cotton manufactures. The only important items which show increases are oils and motor cars, motor cycles, etc. The increase in the former is offset by somewhat larger decrease under metals and ores and that in the latter by the decreases under raw cotton and wool manufactures. The imports of bullion declined further by Rs. 5·81 crores to Rs. 18½ crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 9 crores, or 11 per cent. Falling prices in a depressed world market are responsible for this heavy decrease which is most marked in the case of seeds and raw cotton. Striking decreases are also noticeable under cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows no striking variations from last year's figures. By reason of contracted shipments of manufactured goods the United Kingdom's share fell by 1½ per cent., while that of Japan rose by nearly 1 per cent. owing to her increased shipments. Trade with the continent of Europe declined by over 1 per cent. on account of smaller takings of raw cotton and seeds, while America's share showed a slight improvement.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 18 crores, or 9 per cent., owing to decreases both in imports and exports. Imports and exports of precious metals also declined by Rs. 7 crores. The disparity in freights referred to in paragraph 5 of the last year's report was removed at the end of that year, but imports of precious metals nevertheless declined by Rs. 5·73 crores as they had less interest for the speculator in India.

6. During the year under report, the coasting trade showed a slight contraction of Rs. 23 lakhs—increase in exports being more than counterbalanced by decrease in imports.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House advanced from Rs. 12,57,92,838 to Rs. 12,82,40,831. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·29 per cent. as against 1·27 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	78,03,13,987	76,85,18,040	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,921	—1,48,04,786
Gold ..	34,68,42,144	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	—4,35,01,363
Silver ..	16,03,41,911	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	—1,37,71,328
Currency Notes ..	31,15,810	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	—8,80,772
Total, Imports ..	1,29,94,12,952	1,11,83,25,294	1,14,20,14,127	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,101	—7,29,58,249
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	7,57,85,191	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	—50,32,813
Indian Produce ..	94,73,79,559	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	—8,98,95,746
Gold ..	22,86,191	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	—22,283
Silver ..	2,52,72,586	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	—1,27,98,674
Currency Notes ..	44,00,000	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	—3,000
Total, Exports ..	1,05,51,23,527	72,09,52,047	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	75,51,85,249	—10,77,52,516
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	2,35,45,36,479	1,83,92,77,341	1,83,78,88,300	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	—18,07,10,765
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	34,12,86,543	30,43,28,925	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,267	—2,49,45,191
Foreign Merchandise	1,12,95,283	67,36,392	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	82,83,110	—13,66,792
Gold ..	..	709	..	..	36,123	+ 36,123
Silver ..	2,00,959	1,22,471	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	+ 8,429
Total, Imports ..	35,27,82,785	31,11,88,489	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	—2,62,67,431
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	22,70,56,718	19,93,62,460	24,54,48,411	17,90,67,765	19,05,23,800	+ 1,14,56,085
Foreign Merchandise	7,39,12,497	6,56,46,151	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	8,74,17,582	+ 1,27,91,349
Gold ..	67,285	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	3,52,132	7,14,455	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	+ 27,554
Total, Exports ..	30,13,93,632	26,56,23,066	33,29,63,803	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	+ 2,42,74,938
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	65,41,76,417	57,68,51,555	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	—19,92,493
Total, Private Trade	3,00,87,12,896	2,41,61,28,896	2,45,94,04,686	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	—18,27,03,258
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	3,49,82,419	3,46,38,837	4,77,83,942	6,85,57,058	5,42,65,104	—1,42,91,954
Total, Trade ..	3,04,36,95,315	2,45,07,67,733	2,50,71,88,628	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	—19,69,95,212

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay declined by Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 177 crores, i.e., by 9 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 11 crores, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to Rs. 157 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 16 crores, or 7 per cent., to Rs. 208 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or 14 per cent. to Rs. 52 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi declined by 6 per cent., and 16 per cent, respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, raw cotton, wool manufactures, artificial silk, silk manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances and cotton twist and yarn

mainly account for the decrease at Bombay, grain, pulse and flour, metals and ores, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), sugar, mineral oils and motor cars, etc., at Calcutta and cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour and metals and ores at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable improvements in oils, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., instruments and apparatus and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay; spices, instruments and apparatus, paper and paste-board and chemicals show appreciable increases at Calcutta and tobacco, chemicals, liquors and machinery and millwork at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 9 crores, or 11 per cent., at Bombay, by Rs. 10½ crores, or 8 per cent., at Calcutta and by Rs. 3½ crores, or 12 per cent. at Karachi. Seeds, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oil cakes, tobacco and postal articles account for the decrease at Bombay, raw jute, jute manufactures, lac and raw hides and skins at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour, seeds and raw wool at Karachi. On the other hand, there were increases in metals and ores and spices at Bombay, in seeds, other metals, manganese ore and mica at Calcutta and in raw cotton at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 54·86 crores. Exports improved but imports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, rice and jute manufactures declined, while coal, tea, spices and seeds showed increases. Under exports there were noticeable increases in shipments of cotton manufactures and cotton twist and yarn. The marked improvement in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributable to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods and motor cars to Madras and Sind.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease 1929-30.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9,46·22	9,51·07	10,17·85	10,09·56	10,87·26	+17·70
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured..	10,70·08	10,89·94	13,83·03	10,25·55	11,06·38	+80·83
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	57,08·55	54,80·12	60,59·86	61,28·94	58,63·53	-2,65·41
IV.—Living animals	25·28	18·83	15·98	19·41	22·33	+2·92
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,40·01	1,45·22	1,58·91	1,68·28	1,84·19	+15·91
Total, Imports	78,93·14	76,85·18	86·35·13	84,11·74	82,63·69	-1,48·05

Articles.	1926-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,28.14	3,04.18	3,43.16	3,48.72	2,80.99	—67.73
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	80,05.68	50,77.14	46,68.05	66,14.70	58,67.99	—7,46.71
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	9,16.57	10,33.59	8,98.78	8,02.33	7,32.13	—70.20
IV.—Living animals	.13	.09	.28	.58	.42	—.16
V.—Postal Articles	1,23.28	1,06.61	1,13.42	1,03.51	88.25	—14.16
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	94,73.80	65,21.61	60,23.69	78,69.84	69,70.88	—8,98.96
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	79.66	43.72	71.91	34.03	36.20	+2.17
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	3,42.40	2,17.09	3,06.55	2,33.08	1,95.06	—38.02
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	3,20.35	2,63.12	3,02.69	2,24.67	2,08.58	—16.09
IV.—Living animals	3.60	3.09	3.65	2.01	2.70	+.67
V.—Postal Articles	11.84	19.42	9.66	8.62	9.56	+.94
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	7,57.85	5,37.44	6,33.86	5,02.43	4,52.10	—50.33
Total, Exports	1,02,31.65	70,59.05	67,17.55	83,72.27	74,22.98	—9,49.29

13. *Imports.*—The most important group under imports is Class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a decrease of Rs. 2.65 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton yarn and manufactures, metals, other yarn and textile fabrics, woollen yarn and manufactures, silk yarn and manufactures and dyes and colours, though there was a considerable improvement in the value of vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc.), electrical goods and apparatus, miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured, paper, pasteboard and stationery and chemicals, drugs and medicines. The improvement in Class II was mainly due to larger importations of oils and larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour and spices account for the increase in Class I.

14. *Exports.—Indian produce and manufactures.*—All classes record decreases. The heavy loss of Rs. 7.46 crores in the most important Class II was due to lower prices and reduced shipments of seeds and raw cotton. Smaller despatches of grain, pulse and flour and tobacco account for the fall in Class I. Cotton yarn and manufactures and tanned hides and skins are responsible for the falling off in Class III.

15. *Re-exports.*—The decrease of Rs. 38 lakhs in Class II was mainly due to reduced re-shipments of raw hides and skins. Smaller re-shipments of woollen yarn and manufactures and cotton yarn and manufactures were chiefly responsible for the decrease in Class III.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :—

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1929-30.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
									In 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	15,10,81,205	13,02,28,375	14,99,81,045	16,28,59,544	14,93,91,975	—135-08	18-07	67-7	68-5	63-5	65-4	56-5	1
2	Metals and Ores ..	8,48,57,589	7,05,30,948	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	6,89,53,159	—109-92	8-34	48-7	36-4	44-5	43-7	33-4	2
3	Machinery and Millwork	5,15,14,178	4,29,22,703	4,30,73,522	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,167	+ 76	6-32	83-9	82-3	79-1	74-6	76-2	3
4	Sugar ..	4,08,60,620	3,80,72,145	3,55,94,372	4,06,47,076	3,91,83,850	—8-63	4-74	4-0	3-6	•1	1-7	10-2	4
5	Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,46,00,303	1,58,20,206	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	+ 86-11	4-22	34-4	32-7	31-6	20-0	15-2	5
6	Oils ..	13,19,76,096	2,61,42,692	2,77,50,066	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	+ 103-01	4-54	5-1	5-6	7-1	4-7	4-3	6
7	Cotton, Raw (including waste).	3,63,98,200	4,97,18,366	6,74,23,052	3,89,32,227	3,41,12,298	—48-20	4-13	•7	9-0	1-1	3-0	1-4	7
8	Cotton, Twist and yarn	3,84,07,917	3,09,54,430	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	2,70,58,986	—26-30	3-27	28-5	33-3	20-0	46-8	38-2	8
9	Artificial Silk ..	1,44,36,753	2,92,88,889	3,48,67,355	3,15,78,576	2,69,90,488	—43-88	3-27	31-7	27-9	21-6	20-8	12-2	9
10	Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, nolls and warps.	2,21,14,607	2,64,44,050	2,81,44,394	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	—38-67	3-22	2-1	1-6	1-4	2-2	1-3	10
11	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	33,69,080	27,24,158	1,15,99,794	1,84,07,258	2,02,61,707	+ 18-54	2-45	•3	•5	••	•1	•1	11
12	Instruments and Appa- ratus.	1,23,12,440	1,37,20,508	1,53,74,960	1,69,13,356	2,00,29,870	+ 31-16	2-42	54-4	56-7	56-4	50-9	48-5	12
13	Postal articles not speci- fied.	1,40,00,399	1,45,21,951	1,58,91,124	1,68,28,443	1,84,18,863	+ 15-90	2-23	77-7	57-1	56-5	54-3	48-6	13

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1929-30.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
									In 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(In lakhs).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14.	Hardware ..	1,60,84,000	1,50,25,531	1,62,86,057	1,59,61,646	1,57,22,380	-2.39	1.90	32.6	29.3	32.6	29.8	28.8
15	Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,26,55,530	1,42,80,459	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	-33.80	1.85	7.9	6.1	7.1	6.5	10.4
16	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,59,14,908	1,59,77,696	1,81,70,282	1,84,80,806	1,38,00,502	-46.80	1.67	68.1	52.5	1.8	45.3	42.0
17	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,02,03,763	1,06,56,640	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	+14.28	1.54	32.4	24.9	24.9	25.1	22.9
18	Fruits and Vegetables ..	99,24,687	1,04,85,319	1,41,34,873	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	+7.52	1.52	1.0	1.4	2	6	18
19	Provisions and Ollman's Stores.	1,38,42,945	1,46,19,833	1,45,98,701	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	-19.71	1.49	27.2	29.7	32.1	35.9	40.2
20	Glass and Glassware ..	1,23,82,506	1,01,96,112	1,03,05,336	1,03,84,820	1,16,19,877	+12.35	1.41	5.5	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1
21	Liquors ..	96,15,110	1,04,67,420	99,86,996	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	+9.28	1.25	53.2	50.9	52.4	54.6	55.9
22	Rubber ..	96,50,520	81,60,468	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	97,46,802	+12.60	1.18	41.8	38.7	36.5	34.0	32.7
23	Drugs and Medicines ..	73,75,335	90,20,225	74,82,980	79,69,479	87,51,373	+7.82	1.06	40.7	35.5	39.7	38.9	37.5
24	Spices ..	1,00,84,822	74,10,485	66,98,553	70,10,890	81,28,893	+11.18	.98	8	2.4	5	3	..
25	Apparel ..	71,21,679	77,03,431	82,08,356	94,67,296	80,88,894	-13.78	.98	45.2	47.3	44.0	39.8	36.7
26	Silk, Raw (including waste).	61,31,431	68,66,202	88,36,085	76,53,673	72,78,138	-3.75	.88	2	..	1	4	..
27	Chemicals ..	53,19,073	82,69,718	85,07,837	62,44,934	71,21,639	+8.77	.86	42.5	39.1	35.2	41.8	44.6
28	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	1,00,49,509	74,54,352	94,70,922	82,82,333	70,07,979	-12.74	.85	14.3	14.1	10.1	8.2	7.4
29	Soap ..	56,64,009	56,61,264	60,07,353	58,19,077	61,10,658	+2.91	.74	92.9	89.0	90.5	87.6	87.3

30	Wood and Timber ..	35,05,452	40,24,132	44,64,050	44,23,378	52,42,913	+8.13	.63	6.4	5.2	8.7	5.3	3.0	30
31	Paints and Painters's Materials.	47,71,535	51,83,018	52,08,421	51,23,119	49,87,296	-1.36	.60	77.8	75.8	74.8	72.4	67.9	31
32	Tobacco ..	47,17,345	70,66,566	63,89,846	36,82,113	41,40,042	+4.64	.50	94.7	96.8	95.5	94.8	94.8	32
33	Haberdashery and Millinery.	43,35,822	43,38,208	50,65,723	53,93,251	40,94,318	-12.99	.49	26.1	19.7	22.9	17.4	23.4	33
34	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	96,14,430	36,71,680	91,71,644	39,48,171	37,43,063	-2.00	.46	89.3	76.2	94.3	90.5	89.4	34
35	Beltng for Machinery ..	29,58,673	29,36,514	33,95,194	30,01,955	26,34,301	+6.32	.44	65.5	68.0	70.5	65.8	60.1	35
36	Leather, and Manufactures of.	26,36,007	31,48,960	32,74,145	33,30,194	35,82,627	+2.52	.43	78.5	75.5	73.0	80.0	64.9	36
37	Tea ..	41,69,502	50,30,583	40,08,185	43,87,176	35,65,702	-8.21	.43	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	37
38	Stationary ..	35,14,870	31,39,570	38,15,579	32,07,952	34,48,937	+2.41	.42	52.0	50.0	52.3	46.6	45.8	38
39	Coal and Coke ..	54,36,389	26,41,602	45,73,629	25,79,231	33,63,556	+7.84	.41	21.9	11.9	16.6	24.1	8.4	39
40	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	26,36,441	27,12,535	26,18,219	31,12,355	30,11,440	-1.61	.36	80.5	80.7	80.6	80.0	76.4	40
41	Wool, raw ..	37,07,652	25,30,682	30,12,450	23,69,211	29,60,236	+5.91	.36	46.0	48.5	56.2	60.4	40.9	41
42	Building and Engineering Materials.	23,93,087	32,62,416	26,69,828	22,25,735	28,61,531	+6.36	.34	32.4	24.6	33.7	38.1	29.4	42
43	Gums and Resins ..	14,46,974	17,69,006	24,70,429	26,66,863	28,04,554	+1.33	.34	8.0	6.1	7.0	5.5	6.5	43
44	Bobbins ..	21,77,741	20,38,903	25,68,870	21,48,652	27,70,313	+6.23	.33	92.4	94.9	92.7	89.0	86.5	44
45	Books printed and Printed Matter.	19,54,500	17,67,614	22,13,711	23,09,737	27,16,015	+4.06	.33	82.5	81.4	76.4	81.4	77.8	45
46	Toys and requisites for Games.	20,62,208	24,20,487	27,39,520	27,71,622	26,59,232	-1.12	.32	16.9	17.4	17.0	18.4	18.7	46
47	Earthenware and Porcelain.	23,37,420	32,92,597	28,94,035	26,59,723	26,60,682	+1.16	.32	42.1	33.6	32.7	32.2	34.0	47
48	Toilet requisites ..	18,05,453	21,06,349	22,35,192	23,32,721	25,66,701	+2.34	.31	46.1	45.6	42.6	43.6	42.2	48
49	Tallow and Stearine ..	25,75,963	27,08,116	23,80,518	16,71,421	25,60,998	+5.89	.31	39.0	24.3	17.4	10.1	15.0	49
50	Starch and Farina ..	23,86,102	13,68,165	26,10,561	16,75,625	25,03,143	+8.27	.30	4.2	9.2	1.2	1.8	.7	50
51	Animals, living ..	28,28,273	18,83,261	15,08,434	19,40,909	22,33,569	+2.93	.27	51.8	58.1	66.2	29.9	23.6	51
52	Boots and Shoes ..	10,79,723	14,46,124	15,80,945	18,16,847	19,18,661	+1.02	.23	70.7	51.2	50.7	48.4	32.2	52

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total. Imports of Merchandise in 1929-30.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
									In 1925-26.	In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.
53	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	29,59,423	18,95,306	20,08,877	16,43,472	17,69,320	+ 1.26	.21	37.9	73.9	64.9	73.0	75.9
54	Furniture and Cabinet ware.	10,54,294	15,80,479	13,85,357	14,65,472	15,49,045	+ .52	.19	39.2	52.0	40.7	39.6	43.8
55	Ivory	22,17,900	18,54,472	21,01,744	17,44,353	14,59,343	-2.85	.18	41.5	52.9	43.2	50.3	41.7
56	Cutlery	8,46,556	12,95,918	12,49,030	12,83,114	14,09,245	+1.76	.17	26.4	22.9	25.7	22.4	23.4
57	China Clay	13,04,429	16,77,213	15,97,362	7,36,730	12,93,894	+ 5.57	.15	78.1	80.7	97.4	99.9	100.0
58	Clocks and Watches	12,42,398	13,95,728	13,33,131	14,32,462	12,79,340	-1.53	.15	3.2	9.1	3.5	6.0	4.2
59	Umbrellas and Fittings	10,23,161	12,01,316	12,40,805	15,69,175	11,60,350	-4.09	.14	34.4	23.9	22.5	15.2	13.9
60	Buttons of all sorts	11,19,905	14,83,330	15,00,653	15,19,898	11,03,138	-4.17	.13	6.7	4.7	5.1	4.2	6.1
61	Flax and Manufactures of.	9,40,643	9,34,69	10,19,665	11,00,997	10,46,395	-.54	.12	93.3	96.1	96.3	96.1	98.1
62	Fireworks	9,07,938	14,41,876	8,65,293	10,70,696	10,45,684	-.25	.13	2.1	.9	3.6	.9	1.2
63	Other articles	2,29,96,454	2,28,26,288	3,53,44,037	1,65,63,241	1,75,08,090	+ 9.45	2.12	..	..	34.0	26.4	..
	Total, Merchandise	78,93,13,987	76,55,18,040	80,35,13,234	84,11,73,807	82,63,68,911	-148.05	100.00	41.6	38.5	36.7	37.5	33.9

17. The total value of imported merchandise again contracted by Rs. 1·48 crore to Rs. 82·64 crores in the year under review. This may be attributed partly to the general trade depression and partly to a fall in prices. The decrease in value is most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, raw cotton, wool manufactures, artificial silk, silk manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances and cotton twist and yarn. Provisions and oilman's stores, apparel, haberdashery &c., precious stones and pearls, unset, sugar, tea and a few minor items also record decreases. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in value under oils, motor cars and motor cycles, instruments and apparatus, grain, pulse and flour, paper and paste-board, rubber, glass and glassware, spices, liquors, chemicals, drugs and medicines, coal and coke, fruits and vegetables and tobacco. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The decrease of Rs. 19·71 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores was due to reduced supplies of canned and bottled provisions from Belgium and the Netherlands though shipments from the United Kingdom increased to a small extent. Apparel recorded a decrease of Rs. 13·78 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan, and the fall of Rs. 12·99 lakhs under haberdashery was due to smaller receipts of lace and embroidery from Germany. Arrivals of instruments and apparatus advanced by Rs. 31·16 lakhs owing to larger receipts of electrical instruments from all supplying countries. The significant increase of Rs. 18·54 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was accounted for by larger arrivals of wheat from Australia amounting to 122,418 tons in quantity and to Rs. 1·67 crore in value. Shipments from Iraq also increased by 7,610 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·83 lakhs in value. The increase of Rs. 14·28 lakhs under paper and paste-board was due to larger despatches from Norway, Sweden and Japan, while that under rubber amounting to Rs. 12·6 lakhs was accounted for by larger shipments of motor tyre covers by the United States of America, Germany and Italy. The rise of Rs. 8·77 lakhs under chemicals was due to increased shipments from the United Kingdom; while that of Rs. 7·82 lakhs under drugs and medicines was due to larger receipts from France, the United Kingdom and other supplying countries. Dates from Iraq and almonds and fresh fruits and vegetables from Italy contributed to the increase in value under fruits and vegetables.

18. Coal—

12

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United Kingdom	41,796	11,09,093	11,006	2,93,128	28,943	7,31,770	26,403	6,09,206	12,049	2,54,046	-14,354	-3,55,250
Japan ..	13,619	2,69,327	587	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	490	9,400	726	13,830	+ 236	+ 4,430
Belgium ..	2,000	44,000	..	..	130	2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	7,823	2,26,867	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	+ 190	+ 800
Natal ..	85,831	19,19,241	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	26,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,94,077	+ 79,958	+ 14,10,881
Portuguese East Africa. ..	78,910	17,39,906	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,87,044	18,606	3,18,367	..	..	-18,606	-3,18,367
Other Native States in Arabia	30	600	..	..	..	..	190	3,600	1,400	25,200	+ 1,210	+ 21,690
Java ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	822	14,796	+ 822	+ 14,796
Other countries ..	2,597	55,099	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	355	6,380	190	2,000	-255	-4,380
Total ..	232,606	53,54,193	118,027	26,20,449	207,099	45,44,936	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	+ 49,201	+ 7,74,510
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	238,196	52,35,691	306,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,82,446	296,177	54,64,579	365,972	71,29,421	+ 69,795	+ 16,56,842

In spite of reduced supplies from Portuguese East Africa and the United Kingdom, imports of foreign coal advanced during the year under report in consequence of larger shipments from Natal. This may be attributed firstly to the shortage of stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, secondly to the greater number of working days of the local mills and thirdly to the fall in prices of African coal in the latter part of the year, which resulted in imports exceeding the demand leaving large stocks on hand at the end of the year.

English coal prices were fairly steady. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were firm at the beginning of the year but declined towards the end.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—By reason of the depression in the cotton mill industry imports under this head declined from Rs. 1·86 crore to Rs. 1·53 crore mainly owing to smaller arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany whose share in the total imports receded from 60 to 55 per cent. Receipts of alizarine dye fell by 451,871 lb. to 3,293,309 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·78 lakhs to Rs. 15·59 lakhs in value, chiefly due to reduced supplies from Germany. Imports of aniline dye further decreased by 271,797 lb. to 10,390,162 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 24·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·22 crore in value owing entirely to reduced shipments from Germany on account of American competition. Imports from Italy also declined although those from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved. Imports of saffron further declined by 3,600 lb. to 51,172 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·29 lakhs to Rs. 9·42 lakhs in value reflecting the gradual but persistent fall in market prices on account of overstocking. The average price of saffron fell from Rs. 23 to Rs. 18 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic conditions. The value of imports further decreased by Rs. 2·39 lakhs to Rs. 1·57 crore, owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Japan, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 45·31 lakhs and Rs. 5·93 lakhs as against Rs. 47·52 lakhs and Rs. 7·97 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Germany, however, continues to occupy first place, her share improving from 38 to 41 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom receded from 30 to 29 per cent. and that of Japan from 5 to 4 per cent. Imports from the United States of America remained stationary, comprising 10 per cent. of the total imports.

21. *Liquors*—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Ale, beer & { porter. { In bulk .. In bottles ..	491,719	13,12,815	573,398	14,94,651	609,530	15,54,783	630,605	15,86,816	850,255	21,10,750	+219,650	+5,23,934
Cider and other fermented liquors.	4,774	24,374	2,300	11,790	2,760	14,835	3,102	17,479	3,331	17,390	+229	+83,309
												-89
Spirits—												
Whisky { Liquid .. Proof ..	{132,679 102,303}	21,60,875	{135,342 97,577}	{21,57,730 19,78,974	{123,270 95,760}	{20,26,887 16,18,417	{116,080 85,378}	{18,96,879 13,18,514	{122,344 91,915}	{20,52,290 13,36,016	{+6,264 +6,537}	{+1,55,411 +17,502
Brandy { Liquid .. Proof ..	{158,786 130,286}	16,47,487	{179,653 136,951}	{19,78,974 4,41,445	{155,369 123,483}	{16,18,417 4,52,567	{135,321 109,105}	{13,18,514 3,84,549	{137,682 108,927}	{13,36,016 4,37,403	{+2,361 -2,278}	{+17,502 +52,854
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.	57,928	4,72,550	53,455	4,41,445	49,012	4,52,567	44,024	3,84,549	49,434	4,37,403	+5,410	+52,854
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	213,426	2,68,892	245,584	3,17,121	301,103	3,56,852	248,042	2,76,889	293,366	3,28,137	+45,324	+51,248
Other spirits "	71,642	21,11,828	79,192	23,47,412	65,988	21,43,387	79,050	24,21,964	73,113	24,33,962	-5,937	+11,998
Total of Spirits "	634,460	66,61,632	685,226	72,42,682	694,742	66,98,110	622,517	62,98,795	675,939	65,87,808	+53,422	+2,89,013
Wines "	80,208	9,11,146	88,853	10,13,098	84,667	9,30,631	73,596	7,45,876	76,108	7,77,479	+2,612	+31,603

In spite of the general trade depression imports under this head advanced.

Ale, beer and porter.—The increase in the popularity of beer as a beverage is shown by the substantial advance from 597,000 gallons to 804,000 gallons of bottled beer. The United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands and Germany all shared in the advance. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, increased from 564,000 gallons to 669,000 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 7.7 lakhs to Rs. 8.53 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles and in bulk also increased slightly.

Spirits.—Imports under this head improved during the year under report owing to the conditions of this particular trade being more settled than in the previous year. The increase in receipts of brandy represents larger supplies from the United Kingdom and France. Arrivals of whisky and gin, mainly from the United Kingdom, improved both in quantity and value. Imports of spirits in drug form declined in consequence of the progress of the local drug industry. Imports of perfumed spirits decreased slightly. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival. Imports increased by 45,000 gallons out of which over 39,000 gallons may be considered as late arrivals of the previous year.

Wines.—Imports under this head showed a slight improvement.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—There was a slight increase in the total value of imports under this head which rose by about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5.23 crores. There was a significant advance of electrical machinery by Rs. 28.25 lakhs to Rs. 87.44 lakhs mainly owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports of locomotives, oil engines, sewing and knitting machines and metal working machinery also advanced. Imports of textile machinery receded by Rs. 6.74 lakhs to Rs. 1.7 crore owing to the depressed condition of the mill industry. Receipts of other sorts of machinery, refrigerating machinery, steam engines, boilers and oil crushing and refining machinery also decreased. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, improved from 74.6 to 76.2 per cent. and that of Germany from 7.5 to 8.8 per cent. The share of the United States of America, however, decreased from 8.9 to 6.9 per cent.

23. *Matches.*—The falling off in imports under this head is mainly due to the increased production of Indian matches. The progressive and considerable decline of the past three years continued and a further fall of 20,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 36,000 in value was recorded. Of the total imports amounting to 250,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 2.38 lakhs, Sweden was responsible for 204,000 gross valued at Rs. 1.94 lakh and Japan for 34,500 gross valued at Rs. 33,000. Sweden continues to be the chief source of supply, her share being 81 per cent. of the total imports as against 77 per cent. in the preceding year. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	48,704	Rs. 40,62,397	49,302	Rs. 46,76,443	65,770	Rs. 59,76,206	44,772	Rs. 53,66,497	65,858	Rs. 53,01,648	+1,086	Rs. —63,849
Brass "	280,366	1,40,27,035	277,672	1,34,64,803	273,380	1,32,64,083	263,568	1,31,08,815	189,889	98,47,452	-70,179	-32,56,303
Copper "	188,424	1,02,68,866	190,071	88,69,345	151,087	74,97,894	151,376	79,42,929	81,696	50,76,119	-69,080	-28,65,910
German Silver (including nickel silver). .. "	13,336	12,70,291	10,597	9,54,506	11,017	9,83,648	18,250	15,13,209	14,007	11,73,253	-4,243	-3,41,956
Iron and Steel— Trench channels, pillars, Tons grinders and bridge work.	19,765	23,23,793	17,619	19,33,791	30,113	30,67,366	30,506	35,20,699	24,824	25,19,619	-5,982	-10,01,080
Bars other than cast steel "	42,766	43,50,136	53,666	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	55,088*	58,47,213	+ 5,331	+ 2,59,694
Hoops and Strips .. "	19,764	31,65,995	15,891	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	13,106	24,82,975	+1,129	-49,869
Sheets and plates— Galvanised "	83,520	2,05,50,458	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,89,527	-11,264	-24,59,371
Tinned "	8,832	30,10,284	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	5,674	17,91,827	9,355	29,62,603	+ 3,681	+11,70,776
Not galvanised or tinned, "	29,697	42,34,993	19,191	23,95,156	25,281	32,28,449	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	-4,241	-6,31,311
Tubes, pipes and fittings, "	8,669	25,69,570	7,095	20,33,247	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,340	8,396	23,50,209	-392	+ 2,12,369
Other sorts of iron and steel.	51,441	1,02,49,552	48,118	92,06,096	55,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	-14,084	-20,67,559
Total of Iron and Steel "	264,454	5,04,54,781	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,296	4,69,04,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	290,803	4,41,57,114	-25,822	-45,66,351
Lead Cwt.	13,530	3,61,486	15,027	3,63,518	13,777	3,01,357	19,807	3,46,797	14,381	2,75,726	-4,926	-71,071
Quicksilver Lib.	114,166	2,53,068	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,642	112,810	3,38,879	68,651	2,68,889	-44,159	-1,29,990
Tin Cwt.	14,276	23,82,192	10,572	20,29,968	16,810	31,83,582	10,077	15,89,100	13,338	18,34,784	+ 3,256	+ 2,45,684
Zinc or spelter "	24,490	6,33,216	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,28,815	33,752	6,23,221	25,924	5,45,740	-7,828	-77,481
Metals and ores unreturned.	3,386	2,38,661	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,37,359	7,749	4,72,434	+ 3,558	+ 1,35,075
Total .. Tons	293,338	8,48,57,589	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,91,62,361	315,042	7,99,45,371	281,453	6,89,53,159	-33,589	-1,09,02,212

Iron and Steel.—Though India's steel industry had not fully recovered from the disturbances of last year the import figures do not suggest that outside competition has gained at its expense. Heavy stocks and indifferent financial conditions combined to restrict imports and the British steel industry in particular found little encouragement in Indian markets in its struggle against continental competition.

The total receipts from the United Kingdom declined from 138,000 to 92,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·63 crores to Rs. 1·85 crore in value and those from France from 17,000 to 8,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·21 lakhs to Rs. 9·67 lakhs in value. Imports from Belgium and Luxemburg, however, increased—the former from 92,000 to 115,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·27 crore to Rs. 1·62 crore in value and the latter from 8,000 to 16,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·99 lakhs to Rs. 16·73 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year discloses a falling off under “galvanised sheets” from 83,000 to 72,000 tons, increased receipts from Belgium being more than counterbalanced by reduced shipments from the United Kingdom. Under “beams, channels, girders and bridge work” there was a fall from 31,000 to 25,000 tons owing to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. An increase was recorded under “steel bars” and “tinned sheets” due to larger receipts from Luxemburg and the United Kingdom respectively.

Other metals.—The decrease under brass was entirely due to reduced supplies of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, receipts of which from the United Kingdom declined from 68,000 to 22,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 30·99 lakhs to Rs. 10·63 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Germany and Japan declined from 110,000 to 95,000 cwt. and 63,000 to 47,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 55·13 lakhs to Rs. 48·11 lakhs and Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 25·48 lakhs in value respectively. Under copper, imports of sheets receded from 141,000 to 67,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 73·14 lakhs to Rs. 40·94 lakhs in value owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium. Japan, however, shipped 5,170 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·11 lakhs during the year under report as against none in the previous year. The fall under German silver was due to smaller supplies from Italy and Austria. Imports of aluminium circles increased from 60,300 to 61,800 cwt. in quantity, but declined from Rs. 49·89 lakhs to Rs. 49·43 lakhs in value. Receipts from France and Germany advanced, while those from the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined. Imports of tin advanced from 10,000 to 13,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 15·89 lakhs to Rs. 18·35 lakhs in value in consequence of increased supplies from the Straits Settlements.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—By reason of large imports by the General Motors Corporation and their competitors such as Ford Motors, trade under this head showed a considerable expansion, the total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories rising from Rs. 2·63 crores to Rs. 3·49 crores. The imports of motor cars increased from 6,705 to 8,728 in number and from Rs. 1·49 crore to Rs. 1·75 crore in value. Since the establishment of the General Motors Assembly plant there has been a significant change in the relative importance of Canadian

and the United States of America as suppliers of the Indian market. Chevrolet and Buick cars which were formerly imported as set up units from Canadian factories are now shipped in the "knocked down" state from the United States of America works. Arrivals of Canadian cars decreased from 3,588 to 709 but those from the United States of America increased from 1,421 to 6,246. On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom declined from 1,164 to 1,126. The average declared value of British cars rose from Rs. 2,978 to Rs. 3,108. Italian and French shipments increased from 356 and 133 cars to 446 and 156 cars respectively. Imports of motor cycles declined from 326 to 320, of which 305 were despatched by the United Kingdom. Imports of commercial vehicles advanced further from 4,254 to 8,968 in number and from Rs. 62.57 lakhs to Rs. 1.14 crore in value entirely owing to increased shipments from the United States of America. The United Kingdom improved her shipments by 32.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES,												
Kerosene—												
United States { Bulk	15,540,088	95,15,790	13,452,084	82,65,070	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	3,160,649	15,47,126	+31,69,649	+15,47,126	
{ Tins	436,305	4,44,567	212,682	2,13,054	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	824,032	6,58,620	+618,727	+4,73,042	
Persia .. { Bulk	..	..	..	..	0,424,255	20,32,295	11,980,538	12,772,658	65,29,374	+792,120	+19,83,856	
{ Tins	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	41	46	+41	+46	
Georgia .. Bulk	2,178,850	13,27,736	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	12,660,951	62,03,564	+827,240	+6,22,412	
Sumatra .. { Bulk	1,134,165	6,91,131	..	..	13,000	13,338	..	..	..	..	..	
{ Tins	8,228	8,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United King { Bulk	..	..	20	16	1,956,675	5,86,380	..	..	..	..	..	
dom. { Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	+20	+10	
Celebes and Bulk	..	..	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	2,155,536	11,00,221	-1,05,252	-52,191	
other Islands { Bulk	65	40	..	..	..	..	13,000	8,243,835	40,82,392	+8,230,835	+40,71,356	
Straita Sett- { Bulk	8,168	7,843	4,018	4,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
lements (in- { Bulk	884,468	4,23,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
cluding Labuan). { Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other coun- { Bulk	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	18	9	+18	+9	
tries { Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Kero- { Bulk	19,737,636	1,19,58,504	13,496,644	83,04,967	21,442,840	96,14,385	20,094,937	30,041,629	1,94,62,677	+42,917,592	+81,72,559	
{ Tins	452,699	4,60,880	222,441	2,23,024	592,039	5,30,756	205,305	824,111	6,58,685	+618,806	+4,73,107	
Total ..	20,190,335	1,24,19,384	13,718,485	85,27,991	22,031,929	1,00,45,141	20,299,342	30,835,740	2,01,27,362	+13,536,398	+86,45,666	

		1925-26.		1926-27.	
Oils (mineral)— <i>continued</i> .		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Other sorts—					
United Kingdom	.. Other sorts ..	844,324	7,27,283	313,075	5,76,349
Germany	.. Other sorts ..	741,957	8,22,183	652,514	4,72,651
United States of America	Other sorts ..	3,972,399	52,31,455	3,533,207	48,42,611
Dutch Borneo	{ Fuel Oils ..	2,387,421	8,27,663	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	11,976	12,925
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils ..	7,549,652	27,68,360	8,713,740	30,10,870
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	26,406	7,153
	{ Other sorts ..	94,731	1,13,925	123,084	1,53,072
Persia	{ Fuel Oils ..	41,803,638	79,00,752	26,153,823	72,46,186
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	2
Sumatra	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	2,097	2,915
Other countries	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	99,342	19,550
	{ Other sorts ..	5,800	14,799	91,113	97,355
Total, Other sorts	{ Fuel Oils ..	51,740,711	1,14,96,775	45,003,305	1,02,83,759
	{ Other sorts ..	5,158,311	69,08,745	4,737,066	61,57,880
Total	..	56,899,022	1,84,05,520	49,740,371	1,64,41,639
Total (Foreign)	..	77,089,357	3,08,24,904	63,458,836	2,49,69,570
From Burma—					
Kerosene	.. .. .	36,461,803	1,81,61,664	29,936,777	1,48,14,736
Other Mineral Oils	.. .. .	11,507,722	1,41,53,272	10,496,196	1,06,81,792
Total (Burma)	..	48,029,525	3,23,14,936	40,432,973	2,54,96,528
Grand Total	..	125,118,882	6,31,39,840	103,891,829	5,04,66,098

1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
310,645	5,30,954	316,421	5,99,238	513,093	8,86,462	+197,182	+2,87,224
792,734	8,51,170	1,007,253	11,17,863	664,025	5,13,168	-343,228	-6,04,995
2,758,059	35,47,731	2,928,557	36,11,858	4,040,370	43,53,327	+1,161,818	+7,41,469
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,271	25,089	12,923	14,253	..	..	-12,923	-14,253
5,587,270	19,11,590	4,004,490	10,26,789	4,044,299	8,15,277	+39,809	-2,11,503
..	..	307,161	1,87,079	..	..	-307,161	-1,67,079
..	..	2,156,400	6,07,720	4,147,659	8,28,225	+1,991,259	+2,20,505
131,899	1,16,195	90,779	93,289	187,848	1,24,752	+97,069	+31,463
42,016,246	81,18,432	34,666,221	68,72,681	41,808,016	83,24,581	+7,141,795	+14,51,960
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,496,250	5,14,990	..	..	..	..	..	..
866,865	4,74,066	..	..	566,175	3,71,553	+566,175	+3,71,553
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182,800	1,77,080	143,576	1,46,606	91,713	93,953	-51,863	-52,653
49,099,766	1,05,45,012	40,827,111	85,07,181	49,999,974	99,68,083	+9,172,863	+14,60,902
5,067,273	57,72,285	4,816,670	57,51,086	6,063,734	63,43,215	+1,247,064	+5,92,129
54,167,039	1,63,17,297	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	56,063,708	1,63,11,208	+10,419,927	+20,53,031
76,201,968	2,63,62,433	71,943,123	2,57,33,563	95,899,448	3,64,32,660	+23,956,325	+1,06,98,697
29,505,960	1,44,10,425	18,485,557	89,83,416	17,937,725	39,16,080	-547,832	-67,336
14,247,214	1,41,16,891	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	20,708,164	2,90,23,652	+4,751,729	+51,92,715
43,753,174	2,85,27,316	34,441,992	2,38,14,353	38,645,889	2,89,39,732	+4,203,897	+51,25,379
119,955,142	5,48,89,754	106,385,115	4,95,48,316	134,545,337	6,53,72,392	+28,160,222	+1,58,24,076

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries recorded a substantial advance of about 24 million gallons as a result of increased arrivals of both bulk kerosene and fuel oils. The reason for the increase in the former was the replenishment of stocks which had been depleted in the previous year owing to the rate war which ended in August 1928. Prices during the period being exceptionally low, larger stocks were taken up by the small dealers. The increase in imports of kerosene oil in tins was due to the direct importation by a dealer of a large consignment consisting of 400,000 gallons (50,000 cases) from the United States of America. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Burma receded but slightly. The increase in the imports of fuel oil is attributable to a larger consumption by the mills and railways who find it more economical than coal. Imports of foreign lubricating oils showed a slight decrease of 43,000 gallons. Supplies from the Straits Settlements and British Borneo declined while those from the United States of America and the United Kingdom advanced.

The supply of petrol from Burma increased from 1,340,000 to 2,562,000 gallons. The most significant feature of the trade, however, was the importation of a large consignment of foreign petrol from the United States of America, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements amounting to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in quantity and to Rs. 9·8 lakhs in value.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—The five specified articles, *viz.*, (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones, and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified rose from Rs. 1·68 crore to Rs. 1·84 crore of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 89·58 lakhs as against Rs. 91·39 lakhs in the previous year. The number of parcels assessed at this port decreased from 223,841 to 223,756 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 51,873 to 45,300. The duty collected on parcels, however, improved from Rs. 25·95 lakhs to Rs. 26·85 lakhs, while that realised on letter packets further declined from Rs. 10·03 lakhs to Rs. 9·73 lakhs. The increased return from parcels is probably due to the raising of the weight limit of parcels from 11 lb. to 20 lb.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports of precious stones, consisting mostly of diamonds, declined from Rs. 57·12 lakhs to Rs. 46·66 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 39·83 lakhs as against Rs. 45·54 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom also declined. Arrivals of pearls further receded from Rs. 25·7 lakhs to Rs. 23·42 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from Muskat—although despatches from Bahrein Islands were larger than in the previous year. The figures are symptomatic of the times.

29. *Sugar.*—In the past two years there have been exceptionally good crops of sugar throughout the world and prices have consequently ruled very easy. During the year under report, they are unusually low and as supplies are abundant, imports are on the increase. The sugar consumption has steadily increased since the war by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but production has increased much more in proportion. A halt has, however, been called to the continuous rise in the world's production and as prices have now reached what appears to

be the lowest level, it is hoped consumption will overtake the supplies. The chief difficulty in the way of the policy of restriction of crops is, however, the refusal of Java, the second largest producer of sugar, to restrict her crop as the large increase of her annual output is not so much due to expansion of planting area as to systematic thoroughness in the application of science to all branches of the industry and she is naturally reluctant to adopt restriction, now that the cumulative efforts of many strenuous years are just beginning to bear fruit. Java has, however, suffered from a drought of over six months' duration and it is expected that her next crop will consequently be 10 to 12 per cent. lower than the last.

The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, was Rs. 13-15-0 at the beginning of the year; it gradually declined and, with a few fluctuations, reached Rs. 12-15-0 at the end of August. It rose to Rs. 13-6-0 next month, but again dropped in October and reached the lowest level of the year, viz., Rs. 11-13-0 at the end of February 1930. Early in March it rose to Rs. 12-13-0 as a result of the increase in duty and stood at Rs. 13-0-0 at the end of the year.

The total imports of sugar into British India further rose by 74,000 tons of which Bombay's share was nearly 14,000 tons. Receipts of sugar into Bombay from Java dropped from 193,000 to 151,000 tons on account of keen competition carried on by other foreign sugar-producing countries. This deficit was more than made good by supplies of beet sugar, which, being cheaper, advanced from 6,000 to 61,000 tons owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Hungary, France, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	75	23,202	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	16	4,108	3	—16	—4,105	
Germany ..	909	1,97,185	20,153	49,38,881	131	27,350	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,888	+4,842	+9,57,743
France ..	79	24,157	124	26,285	..	16	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	+8,868	+16,17,047
Italy ..	1,172	2,69,794	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	..	..	25	4,008	+25	+4,408
United Kingdom ..	4,308	9,25,195	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	3,393	6,96,064	21,004	39,96,158	+17,611	+33,00,104
Austria ..	1,445	2,99,750	9,527	19,02,763	337	66,480	..	..	226	45,020	+226	+45,020
Netherlands ..	760	1,78,538	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	—333	—67,203
Belgium ..	5,468	11,59,174	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	6	1,619	404	82,567	+398	+80,948
Hungary ..	9,213	18,83,299	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	39,86,899	+15,307	+27,66,949
Czechoslovakia ..	5,869	12,00,312	11,464	22,90,874	175	25,000	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	+7,543	+14,76,490
Mauritius ..	16,595	42,25,819	83	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong ..	1,510	4,64,736	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	1,380	3,37,536	1,825	4,16,682	+436	+79,146
Java ..	139,312	2,88,36,906	89,591	1,81,63,399	158,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,83,29,869	151,246	2,68,14,023	—42,200	—1,14,15,846
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	..	..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	..	..	124	16,225	+124	+16,225
Russia ..	..	..	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	552	1,20,297	275	77,880	244	57,397	339	72,915	1,332	2,63,731	+993	+1,90,816
Total ..	187,267	3,98,08,364	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,453	+13,824	—9,56,618
Re-exports ..	10,121	30,52,567	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	+1,363	+2,52,508
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	14,201	48,08,568	14,587	49,36,635	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	+3,421	+7,06,147

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea advanced from 5½ million lb. to over 6 million lb. in quantity but receded from Rs. 43·87 lakhs to Rs. 35·66 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts of cheaper qualities of green tea from China chiefly for the consumption of the poorer classes in Afghanistan. Arrivals of black tea decreased from over 3 million lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 22·05 lakhs to Rs. 16·99 lakhs in value owing to reduced despatches from Java which supplied 934,000 lb. in quantity and Rs. 5·56 lakhs in value as against over 2 million lb. in quantity and Rs. 13·21 lakhs in value in the previous year. Imports from Ceylon, however, advanced from 916,000 lb. to over 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·12 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China rose from 2 million lb. to nearly 3½ million lb. in quantity but receded from Rs. 19·6 lakhs to Rs. 17·63 lakhs in value. Imports of this variety from Ceylon, however, declined from 266,000 lb. to 143,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·03 lakh in value. Receipts from Calcutta advanced from 4½ million lb. to 7½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 36·2 lakhs to Rs. 53·17 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea improved from 408,000 lb. to 554,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4·29 lakhs to Rs. 5·71 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Persia and Iraq.

Re-exports of foreign tea remained stationary.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton further declined from 29,000 to 24,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·89 crores to Rs. 3·41 crores in value on account of the cheapness of Indian cotton. The fall represents reduced supplies from the United States of America who shipped only 1,689 tons valued at Rs. 19·58 lakhs during the year under review as against 11,787 tons valued at Rs. 1·38 crore in the preceding year. Receipts from the Kenya Colony, on the other hand, advanced from 15,000 tons to 19,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·23 crores to Rs. 2·8 crores in value. Of the 20,000 tons of African cotton only 1,426 tons were reshipped—813 tons to Japan and 566 tons to the United Kingdom, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1920-1921 ..	143,249,972	6,67,07,333	102,049,443	5,46,20,646	177,842,274	12,73,65,940
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,902,453	2,21,61,782	84,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,329,463	7,04,90,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	6,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,358
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,50,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	+42,189,833	+74,65,207	-32,454,839	-1,05,28,454	-11,892,161	-1,02,19,209

Cotton Piecegoods.—The past year was an unsettled one for all concerned in the textile business. The most noticeable feature, however, was the increased competition from Japan in greys and fancies (printed and dyed), lines in which the rates asked for each succeeding shipment were considerably less than the last. Heavy imports of Japanese grey piecegoods were dumped on the Bombay Market by the Japanese manufacturers at low rates and the Bombay mill industry already handicapped by labour troubles was faced with competition from without which it was helpless to combat. Large stocks of white piecegoods on hand discouraged fresh business (in this direction) though offerings of Japanese coloured piecegoods at low rates were largely taken up. Owing to this keen competition the British piecegoods trade fell still further back in the race for Bombay's market.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) was Rs. 14.05 crores towards which coloured piecegoods contributed Rs. 5.79 crores, greys Rs. 4.34 crores and whites Rs. 3.12 crores. These figures represent a fall of Rs. 1.38 crore on those of last year: whites and coloured recorded large decreases of Rs. 1.05 crore and Rs. 1.02 crore respectively, but there was an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs under greys. Imports of fents declined from Rs. 84.77 lakhs to Rs. 79.81 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom which were valued at Rs. 28.77 lakhs as against Rs. 37.11 lakhs in the preceding year: Arrivals of fents from the United States of America, however, advanced from Rs. 45.91 lakhs to Rs. 49.95 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade declined from 66.4 to 57 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 21 to 33 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is longcloth and shirtings, which were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams, etc.), the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloth and shirtings advanced from Rs. 2.03 crores to Rs. 2.82 crores and those of sheetings from Rs. 7.29 lakhs to Rs. 23.99 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys rose from 64 to 76 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell from 31 to 22 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, supplies from the United Kingdom constituted 89 per cent., her share thus remained stationary. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves and (4) nainsooks, which were almost entirely despatched by the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 5.79 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 3.96 crores and Japan for Rs. 1.25 crore.

G. Cotton Yarn.—

				United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1925-26	..	..	..	5,270	102	21,165	279	219	3
1926-27	..	..	..	8,428	123	18,944	237	914	9
1927-28	..	..	..	7,060	108	13,378	187	8,189	76
1928-29	..	..	..	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	..	..	..	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42

The fall in the imports of cotton yarn from 20½ million lb. to 19¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·97 crores to Rs. 2·71 crores in value reflects reduced shipments from the United Kingdom and China partly off-set by an increased off-take from Japan. The decrease under "other countries" represents almost entirely the Chinese trade.

Japan's advance was entirely in respect of twofold yarns and yarns of higher counts especially 31—40s. The former increased from 4½ million pounds to nearly 7 million and the latter from ½ million to 1 million pounds. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn increased from nearly 4 million lb. to over 5½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 79·97 lakhs to Rs. 99·87 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade was 93 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Although 90 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also shows a considerable increase in the year under report.

				(The figures are shown in millions.)						
				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.			
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1925-1926	..	..	..	42	15·51	26·65	51·12	19·00	423	
1926-1927	..	..	..	25	15·54	28·28	56·51	30·41	512	
1927-1928	..	..	..	14	15·42	28·62	55·82	35·99	492	
1928-1929	..	..	..	12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330	
1929-1930	..	..	..	26	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	467	

Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, were higher than those in the previous year. Superior quality and cheap rates appealed to the market.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Partly due to the crisis in the artificial silk yarn market owing to the heavy imports of the article in 1927-28 and partly to the direct importation of raw silk by Madras and Tuticorin, imports of raw silk receded from 1,375,000 lb. to 1,299,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 76·54 lakhs to Rs. 72·78 lakhs in value. Receipts from Italy and Hongkong decreased, the former by 60,000 lb. to 30,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·66 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakh in value and the latter by 24,000 lb. to 137,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·54 lakh to Rs. 7·24 lakhs in value. Arrivals from China, however, increased by 28,000 lb. to 1,088,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·42 lakh to Rs. 62·48 lakhs in value. A marked fall in the price of raw silk and the resulting losses to those interested in the trade discouraged imports of silk yarn noils and warps which declined by 435,000 lb. to 1,413,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 17·64 lakhs to Rs. 60·94 lakhs in value owing to smaller despatches by all the principal supplying countries except Japan.

Imports of silk piecergoods, the most important item in the group, advanced by over ½ million yards to 17½ million yards in quantity but declined by Rs. 16·71 lakhs to Rs. 1·77 crore in value. This is attributable to falling

prices and also to an increased import of cheaper quality goods. Shipments from China and Belgium increased, while those from Hongkong, the United Kingdom and France declined. Receipts from Japan, the principal supplying country, increased slightly in quantity but decreased by Rs. 13·43 lakhs in value. Arrivals of silk mixtures declined by 124,000 yards to some 2 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 4·49 lakhs to Rs. 25·07 lakhs in value owing to reduced despatches by all the principal supplying countries except Japan.

E. Artificial Silk.—Owing to the accumulation of heavy stocks and unsatisfactory condition of this trade, imports of artificial silk yarn declined further by 876,000 lb. to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 34·8 lakhs to Rs. 60·37 lakhs in value. Supplies were received chiefly from Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland. Receipts of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, however, improved by nearly 5 million yards to 37 million yards in quantity but fell off by Rs. 13·91 lakhs to Rs. 2·02 crores in value, these facts being indications of the successful invasion of the market by Japanese goods of good quality at extremely low rates. Shipments from Japan rose from $2\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to $16\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 17·72 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom naturally show a considerable falling off as a result of the Japanese competition.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved by nearly 1 million lb. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·91 lakhs to Rs. 29·6 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts from Australia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined. The falling off in receipts of yarn and knitting wool represents reduced shipments from China and Germany. Imports of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in this group, showed a further decrease of Rs. 34·57 lakhs as a result of the general trade depression. While despatches from the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy declined, those from France improved to a slight degree. The share of the United Kingdom—the principal source of supply—in the total imports fell from 53 to 46 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, blankets showed a falling off owing to smaller receipts from Italy. Arrivals of carpets and shawls also declined.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years:—

Principal Articles.	1920.21.	1921.22.	1922.23.	1923.24.	1924.25.	1925.26.	1926.27.	1927.28.	1928.29.	1929.30.
Total Value (in lakhs of Rupees).	1,193.7	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1
Hides and skins, raw ..	56.9	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3
Cotton Manufactures ..	325.0	336.2	315.6	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4
Gums and Resins ..	25.8	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8
Metals and Ores ..	27.1	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0
Wool Manufactures ..	20.9	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1
Cotton, raw ..	25.9	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	318.3	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6
Oils ..	4.2	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5
Hardware ..	22.9	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3
Apparel ..	30.1	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8
Postal articles ..	28.1	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6
Machinery and Millwork ..	10.4	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3
Coal and coke ..	..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2
Fruits and Vegetables ..	51.5	43.6	44.7	13.4	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6
Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	7.4	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8
Coffee ..	12.3	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2
Fish ..	11.5	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4
Drugs and Medicines ..	13.3	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1
Glass and Glassware ..	15.6	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9
Spices ..	11.5	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8
Silk Manufactures ..	17.8	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9
Leather ..	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4
Matches ..	3.0	3.3	11.8	10.4	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1
Ivory, unmanufactured ..	8.7	10.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.0	.8
Tea ..	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4	.2	.2

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	199.27	179.25	289.62	221.61	164.57	—57.04
2. Arabia	58.79	57.04	84.61	58.17	49.81	—8.36
3. Other European Countries ..	77.00	55.04	55.19	30.66	39.73	+9.07
4. Persia	71.25	51.38	53.16	33.28	34.50	+1.22
5. Iraq	51.45	32.37	36.74	21.99	27.67	+5.68
6. Ceylon	22.55	18.18	29.85	18.41	23.05	+4.64
7. Japan	128.45	25.79	17.32	13.99	20.00	+6.01
8. United States of America ..	15.40	15.89	14.31	21.61	13.38	—8.23
9. Kenya Colony	23.79	15.16	16.27	16.35	11.91	—4.44
10. Hongkong	9.85	8.95	10.76	9.32	9.71	+0.39
11. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	11.06	9.61	8.10	6.50	8.44	+1.94
12. Aden and Dependencies ..	21.46	13.42	14.75	7.54	6.09	—1.45
13. Tanganyika Territory ..	6.96	5.97	6.38	6.53	5.99	—0.54
14. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	24.79	9.63	6.67	5.32	4.77	—0.55

33. The entrepot trade of Bombay suffered a further set-back, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported recorded a fall of over Rs. 50 lakhs mainly owing to smaller reshipments of raw hides and skins, wool manufactures and cotton manufactures. Re-exports of raw hides and skins declined by 112 tons to 214 tons in consequence of smaller demand from the United Kingdom. The value of wool manufactures, mostly carpets and rugs from Persia, also declined owing to smaller demand from the United Kingdom. The value of cotton manufactures declined further owing to reduced shipments of coloured and white piece-goods though re-exports of grey piece-goods improved owing to larger demand from Iraq. Many of the markets formerly served through Bombay are now directly served from Japan. On the other hand, re-exports of raw cotton, metals and ores, machinery and millwork and sugar recorded improvement.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	62,78,94,273	40,52,19,295	31,04,78,193	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	—355.44	63.11
2	Seeds	11,80,60,355	5,11,30,878	9,37,71,180	11,01,29,596	7,36,84,654	—364.45	10.57
3	Cotton Manufactures	3,73,50,628	4,83,47,619	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,363	2,72,52,505	—60.27	3.91
4	Wool, Raw ..	1,70,46,964	1,58,91,700	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	—77	2.92
5	Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,90,48,845	3,06,22,308	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	—4.88	2.70
6	Oil Cakes ..	54,67,137	90,21,898	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	1,67,17,443	—22.64	2.40
7	Grain, Pulse and Flour	2,66,90,083	1,61,28,356	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	—57.08	2.22
8	Metals and Ores ..	85,15,523	76,43,984	91,37,388	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	+20.47	1.69
9	Hides and Skins, Raw	62,95,215	72,49,231	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	—14.49	1.54
10	Leather ..	78,35,992	82,32,217	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	—9.24	1.36
11	Postal Articles ..	1,23,27,751	1,06,61,281	1,13,41,866	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	—14.16	1.28
12	Spices ..	52,18,910	53,42,327	69,54,142	48,43,627	55,81,342	+7.38	.80
13	Myrobalans ..	35,39,322	39,52,138	52,93,448	32,17,688	43,29,973	+11.12	.62

		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Wool Manufactures ..	35,21,527	31,94,887	40,84,874	47,11,490	40,04,347	—7·07	·57
15	Oils ..	28,78,037	26,67,091	32,38,668	46,10,785	37,77,277	—8·33	·54
16	Wood and Timber ..	15,88,083	14,89,874	19,20,475	22,43,330	22,99,130	+·56	·33
17	Tobacco ..	22,81,703	24,40,246	34,68,138	35,29,003	20,49,250	—14·80	·30
18	Gums and Resins ..	11,36,039	10,65,625	16,62,213	17,37,818	18,89,418	+1·52	·27
19	Hemp, Raw ..	48,16,465	18,58,056	22,00,600	16,38,341	18,58,387	+2·20	·27
20	Fruits and Vegetables ..	21,28,570	20,46,094	23,29,672	20,34,472	17,93,942	—2·41	·26
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	17,28,395	15,04,708	16,11,606	17,85,570	16,76,076	—1·09	·24
22	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobalans.	23,85,094	11,93,511	10,40,318	11,82,225	11,50,769	—·31	·16
23	Manures ..	11,28,856	10,90,843	14,10,697	9,92,308	17,34,379	+1·42	·16
24	Other articles ..	1,84,95,762	1,41,66,943	1,41,83,767	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	—6·20	1·78
	Total, Merchandise ..	94,73,79,559	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	—898·96	100·00

35. Following the very considerable improvement noticed last year, exports of Indian produce and manufactures have again declined by nearly Rs. 9 crores as a result of the prevailing world depression in trade. All the principal articles of export except metals and ores, myrobalans and spices have contributed to the fall and in particular raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour which represent 80 per cent. of the total export trade. The more important items will be dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs and of the rest, the following call for comment. Exports of oil cakes declined in consequence of smaller demand of linseed cake from all the principal buying countries. Shipments of groundnut cake to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, however, improved. The fall under tobacco is accounted for entirely by reduced shipments of un-manufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies. On the other hand, exports of myrobalans increased by reason of larger despatches to the United States of America and the United Kingdom and the rise in exports of spices is accounted for by larger shipments of pepper to Persia, and of cardamoms and ginger to all the principal buying countries.

36. Grain, Pulse and Flour.—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. The value of exports of jawar and bajra declined by Rs. 41·87 lakhs to Rs. 24·45 lakhs owing to reduced shipments to all buying countries. The fall of Rs. 11·34 lakhs under pulse is accounted for by reduced shipments of lentils, gram and other kinds of pulse. Exports of wheat fell from 3,652 to 2,116 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·62 lakhs in value owing to lack of demand from the United Kingdom. The value of exports of rice declined slightly. On the other hand, exports of wheat-flour increased from 18,152 to 21,568 tons in quantity and from Rs. 44·39 lakhs to Rs. 49·55 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Zanzibar and Pemba and Italian East Africa.

37. Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).—In consequence of low prices and poor demand from European markets exports of hides (raw and tanned) suffered a considerable set-back during the year. Shipments of raw hides fell from 1,675 to 819 tons in quantity and from Rs. 33·68 lakhs to Rs. 12·59 lakhs in value. The falling off represents reduced German demand. The fall of 186 tons in quantity and of Rs. 9·25 lakhs in value under tanned hides represents smaller despatches to the United Kingdom whose takings decreased from 1,078 to 897 tons in quantity and from Rs. 42·83 lakhs to Rs. 33·82 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins, however, improved from 4,878 to 6,404 tons in quantity and from Rs. 88·01 lakhs to Rs. 94·21 lakhs in value as a result of better trade with the United States of America which took 6,071 tons valued at Rs. 84·66 lakhs as against 4,259 tons valued at Rs. 73·21 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of tanned or dressed skins remained practically stationary.

38. Metals and Ores.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India rose from 681,000 to 816,000 tons in the year under review. While shipments from Bengal and Madras improved by 43,000 and 9,000 tons respectively, those from Bombay recorded a marked improvement of 83,000 tons owing entirely to large off-take

by the United Kingdom which took 136,000 tons as against 51,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Netherlands improved from 3,000 to 27,000 tons, while Japan and New South Wales took 7,300 tons and 4,100 tons respectively as against none in the previous year. On the other hand, shipments to France declined by 23,000 tons and those to Belgium by 4,000 tons. Canada and the United States of America took none as against their takings of 4,900 and 4,000 tons respectively in the previous year.

39. Seeds.—Oilseeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. After showing a progressive expansion for the previous three years, exports of seeds suffered a considerable set-back in the year under review, a result of general trade depression. Diversion of the trade from Bombay to the ports of Mormugao, Bedi Bunder and Veraval is also to some extent responsible for this marked decline. All principal varieties, notably groundnuts, cotton seed and sesamum recorded decreases. Owing partly to a smaller crop and partly to less attractive prices, exports of groundnuts declined by over 70,000 tons in quantity and by over Rs. 2 crores in value. The demand from all buying countries except France was less. A feature of note is the entry of Russia in the market and it is reported that a syndicate in England is buying Russian seed in preference to Indian seed. The heavy decrease in the exports of cotton seed is due to reduced despatches to the United Kingdom and to the lack of demand from Egypt. The decrease in the exports of sesamum represents smaller off-take by Italy and other buying countries. In consequence of an expected shortage of linseed and a prolonged drought in Argentina affecting the growth of the new crop, prices rose in the latter part of the year. Consequently the value of linseed rose by over Rs. 25 lakhs, although the quantity shipped was less by 8 tons. The fall under castor seed represents smaller demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy, while that under rape seed is attributable to reduced shipments to all buying countries.

Seeds.	1925-26.			1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29.			1929-30.			Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.				
<i>Linseed—</i>																
United Kingdom ..	36,704	1,00,77,979	11,376	24,76,356	6,359	12,08,709	8,222	17,08,236	20,584	52,85,145	20,584	52,85,145	20,584	52,85,145	+ 35,16,859	
Italy ..	38,105	90,76,815	27,596	50,08,108	37,059	81,02,080	27,473	60,10,489	22,378	53,92,553	22,378	53,92,553	22,378	53,92,553	— 5,095	
France ..	38,316	1,13,58,208	19,625	50,67,814	26,999	56,97,464	28,860	62,80,713	8,541	20,50,793	8,541	20,50,793	8,541	20,50,793	— 42,38,920	
Belgium ..	11,947	32,05,386	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	600	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	9,835	26,36,354	9,835	26,36,354	+ 9,235	
Germany ..	6,551	17,16,808	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	5,905	12,91,776	6,499	15,52,416	6,499	15,52,416	6,499	15,52,416	+ 2,60,640	
Netherlands ..	9,880	27,09,522	1,965	4,07,580	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	5,854	15,38,826	5,854	15,38,826	5,854	15,38,826	+ 14,93,826	
Spain ..	9,000	23,60,375	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	5,600	14,03,012	5,600	14,03,012	5,600	14,03,012	+ 80,095	
Greece ..	1,700	4,12,124	950	1,98,855	1,800	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,375	430	96,100	430	96,100	430	96,100	— 2,83,275	
Other countries ..	980	2,57,912	24	9,165	56	14,315	558	1,45,497	14	4,430	14	4,430	14	4,430	— 1,41,067	
Total ..	153,133	4,20,74,729	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	79,735	1,99,59,629	79,735	1,99,59,629	+ 25,69,226	
<i>Sesamum (oil or jingüt)—</i>																
Germany ..	2,000	6,02,777	..	..	3	815	206	57,540	406	99,060	406	99,060	406	99,060	+ 41,520	
Italy ..	10,835	31,54,126	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	1,700	4,23,062	1,700	4,23,062	— 20,02,482	
France ..	8,307	22,04,240	..	..	2,603	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	535	1,19,525	535	1,19,525	— 5,95,875	
Netherlands ..	4,475	13,07,914	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	3,600	9,42,696	2,850	6,54,807	2,850	6,54,807	2,850	6,54,807	— 2,87,889	
Belgium ..	1,100	3,14,820	..	..	175	44,625	300	83,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 83,000	
Ceylon ..	1,323	4,05,350	638	1,83,670	1,184	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	360	1,13,846	360	1,13,846	360	1,13,846	— 1,03,065	
Aden and Dependencies ..	393	1,06,428	73	21,860	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,66,648	247	98,704	247	98,704	247	98,704	— 4,61,944	
United Kingdom ..	5	1,040	..	..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	3,453	8,04,922	3,453	8,04,922	— 7,81,006	
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	210	46,800	1,000	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2,49,937	
France ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,160	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2,62,437	
Turkey, European ..	1,013	2,28,318	34	13,440	..	..	46	24,640	213	85,160	213	85,160	213	85,160	+ 60,320	
Other Native States in Arabia ..	309	1,53,426	144	55,290	803	2,84,678	883	2,66,657	396	1,56,562	396	1,56,562	396	1,56,562	— 487	
Egypt ..	2,448	9,13,194	168	44,466	369	1,47,084	585	2,13,075	57	21,900	57	21,900	57	21,900	— 528	
Other countries ..	1,781	5,43,267	172	65,080	246	76,191	705	2,05,869	193	45,501	193	45,501	193	45,501	— 1,60,368	
Total ..	34,679	1,00,94,900	1,264	3,96,806	9,600	27,78,339	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,23,109	10,410	26,23,109	10,410	26,23,109	— 51,92,173	

— 51,92,173

Seeds.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany ..	130	85,861	5	1,200	..	..	200	46,500	..	..	—200	—46,500
France ..	556	1,31,790	..	..	230	49,006	450	1,01,812	231	54,130	—219	—47,682
Netherlands ..	905	2,23,588	..	..	250	52,500	100	22,000	..	..	—100	—22,000
Italy ..	12,306	32,30,990	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	3,523	7,89,476	..	..	—3,523	—7,89,476
United Kingdom ..	6,271	15,33,721	2,675	6,33,536	531	1,16,311	2,735	6,07,304	1,135	2,54,234	—1,600	—3,52,070
Spain ..	1,000	2,79,083	..	..	900	2,23,044	450	1,01,125	..	..	—450	—1,01,125
Other countries ..	693	1,83,792	415	1,52,173	519	1,74,923	710	1,96,434	533	1,55,091	—177	—41,343
Total ..	21,850	56,18,735	3,686	9,24,887	3,658	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	—6,269	—14,01,196
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	1,20,917	1,31,02,470	35,549	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,554	51,43,807	—59,680	—65,72,393
Egypt ..	2,200	3,41,337	7,000	5,52,500	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	—8,700	—7,18,745
Other countries ..	643	94,448	237	41,399	3,501	3,51,203	2,203	2,71,517	315	52,300	—1,888	—2,19,217
Total ..	124,850	1,35,38,255	42,786	37,74,515	1,33,346	1,24,95,613	1,25,137	1,27,06,462	54,869	51,96,107	—70,263	—75,10,355
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	25,420	59,74,353	19,112	37,33,930	23,205	51,63,636	23,327	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	—5,372	—10,90,000
United States of America ..	24,650	57,96,390	8,951	18,04,794	30,200	63,57,528	13,726	27,79,206	14,824	29,50,984	+1,098	+1,78,778
France ..	16,760	40,39,261	13,356	26,33,949	15,057	31,21,998	14,584	30,26,224	15,502	32,42,913	+918	+2,16,689
Belgium ..	6,436	12,90,822	3,845	7,70,093	7,545	15,55,902	6,646	13,87,853	2,549	5,56,545	—4,097	—8,28,310
Italy ..	7,892	18,82,049	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	9,258	18,72,254	6,093	12,81,283	—3,220	—5,90,971
Spain ..	2,575	6,23,142	1,725	3,30,956	2,000	4,05,937	2,175	4,33,280	2,650	5,24,187	+475	+90,907

Germany	..	703	1,80,242	1,600	3,07,578	1,680	3,44,295	1,139	2,25,902	974	2,01,817	-165	-24,085
Other countries	..	218	54,002	256	48,913	293	59,031	337	67,450	546	1,23,373	+209	+55,923
Total	..	83,654	1,98,31,661	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	61,033	1,25,76,216	-10,154	-19,91,069
Groundnuts—													
Austria	..	43	12,931	..	..	5	1,600	1,700	4,06,500	1,363	3,13,233	-387	-93,267
France	..	25,251	66,94,327	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,62,183	36,307	84,39,845	+7,172	+11,77,862
Germany	..	11,642	29,26,578	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,902	46,295	1,14,10,487	17,593	39,83,312	-28,702	-74,27,175
Belgium	..	2,389	6,27,441	2,640	6,56,086	6,567	16,66,829	4,468	10,64,713	1,855	4,76,586	-2,613	-5,88,127
United Kingdom	..	6,320	15,80,201	2,850	7,42,913	14,787	35,77,136	38,155	99,29,543	16,964	39,65,007	-21,101	-59,64,476
Netherlands	..	6,745	16,44,985	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	12,601	27,71,621	-7,067	-21,39,789
Italy	..	13,422	45,58,880	13,264	33,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,334	95,22,612	-16,935	-46,22,265
Spain	..	12,125	30,31,843	1,900	4,92,309	1,090	2,61,698	200	51,512	100	22,500	-100	-29,012
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	-2,509	-9,71,506
Other countries	..	1,671	5,11,803	264	81,068	858	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	1,889	4,52,123	+426	-17,281
Total	..	84,614	2,15,89,244	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	131,010	2,99,47,649	-71,836	-2,06,75,236
Other seeds	..	17,113	53,12,831	21,918	49,66,372	116,023	45,05,566	18,526	51,62,628	8,475	29,18,489	-10,051	-22,44,139
Total, seeds	..	519,398	11,80,60,355	253,073	5,11,30,878	483,863	9,37,71,180	534,76	11,01,29,596	347,431	7,36,84,654	-187,334	-3,64,44,912

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—The year under review proved to be a somewhat disappointing one to the Bombay cotton market. Prices of cotton showed a declining tendency all the world over and there was lack of speculative interest all through the year. This adversely affected the Bombay market and prices of the Indian cotton ruled, on an average, about Rs. 15 to 20 per candy lower than parity with American rates throughout the year. This low (price) level, however, stimulated continental demand for Indian cotton. On account of labour troubles and heavy accumulated stocks consumption by the local mills, though larger than that of the previous year, was very unsatisfactory. The American crop for the season of 1929-30 is estimated to be 14,919,000 bales of 500 lb. each equivalent to 18,649,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is higher than the previous year's figure by about 500,000 bales. On the other hand owing to unsatisfactory rains and the locust plague the Indian crop of 1929-30 is estimated to be 5,260,000 bales as against 5,811,000 bales of the previous year.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American, which stood at 10·80*d.* at the beginning of April 1929, declined to 9·95*d.* on 1st May and, with slight fluctuations, reached 10·60*d.* at the end of July. It remained steady till the middle of October, but by the end of that month it was down again to 9·87*d.* Following the financial crash in New York, it fell to 9·47*d.* on November 7th and to 9·22*d.* a few days later. The quotation stood at 9·42*d.* at the beginning of January but declined to 8·62*d.* in the middle of February and there was a further fall by March 5th to 8·28*d.* On the 11th of that month it reached the lowest level of the year *viz.*, 7·88*d.* and stood at 8·57*d.* at the end of the year. Indian prices declined throughout the year and were in comparison with price levels in other countries the lowest of all. By reason of these easy prices, exports of cotton from Bombay during the year, though less by about 3,000 tons than in the previous year, were much larger than those in 1926-27 and 1927-28. The fall is chiefly due to a lesser off-take by Japan, China, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom, however, increased their takings. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1930 amounted to no less than 1,287,000 bales as compared with 1,188,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste,	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ..	14,063	1,67,09,392	6,531	51,69,095	12,516	1,20,33,977	17,371	1,52,37,127	18,008	1,56,47,828	+ 637	+4,10,701
Germany ..	14,611	1,63,47,569	10,757	91,12,339	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,205	24,088	2,06,79,090	-860	-36,72,205
Netherlands ..	2,434	24,37,947	2,271	15,21,635	2,108	17,15,089	3,535	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	+ 1,389	+ 5,04,490
Belgium ..	25,546	3,07,50,706	10,951	1,52,05,948	20,672	2,63,23,335	44,665	4,26,45,019	42,581	9,85,56,083	-2,084	-40,88,936
France ..	25,165	3,00,27,044	13,804	1,38,90,438	23,508	2,28,81,303	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,633	2,65,45,504	+ 2,485	-5,31,781
Spain ..	7,370	90,35,197	4,444	40,82,318	3,738	37,39,648	6,306	62,40,771	7,479	67,95,980	+ 1,113	+ 5,55,209
Ceylon ..	1,349	21,38,530	655	8,07,885	992	10,73,462	702	8,90,123	412	4,12,100	-380	-4,47,985
Italy ..	40,822	5,08,56,291	24,372	2,39,80,001	27,019	2,74,52,519	39,038	3,77,08,153	36,364	3,21,70,117	-2,674	-55,38,038
Austria ..	289	3,37,700	182	2,00,700	..	..	38	34,100	118	1,03,200	+ 80	+ 69,100
China ..	70,920	9,15,00,984	46,160	5,37,07,935	17,669	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,30,99,932	69,964	6,68,67,663	+ 8,187	+ 37,67,731
Japan ..	281,746	36,57,90,008	253,697	27,35,76,789	173,457	17,40,26,051	240,757	24,97,41,264	227,132	21,68,48,088	-19,625	-3,28,93,176
Indo-China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	7,441	94,73,345	3,132	30,58,100	4,366	40,50,250	1,632	16,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	+ 1,571	+ 9,61,850
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast ..	2,416	19,21,570	1,191	5,50,345	1,739	9,54,810	9,887	32,53,090	10,338	32,48,806	+ 6,451	+ 49,95,715
Other countries ..	643	5,67,930	792	5,10,757	799	5,25,368	804	5,05,012	1,351	8,08,223	+ 547	+ 3,63,211
Total ..	494,815	62,78,94,273	385,459	40,52,19,295	312,382	31,04,78,193	470,808	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,50,690	-3,163	-3,55,44,064

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past five years:—

Grey—	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	748,689	1,90,150	435,546	93,913	1,150,956	2,23,143	1,349,397	3,07,418	10,56,168	2,24,385	—3,03,220	—83,033
Aden and Depend- encies.	1,656,631	4,43,537	2,080,210	5,14,218	1,321,617	3,29,695	2,324,208	5,74,277	1,560,680	416,733	—7,63,528	—1,57,544
Bahrain Islands ..	6,46,943	2,04,181	682,040	2,34,492	229,490	71,550	132,700	33,080	158,900	44,540	+26,200	+11,460
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	4,21,108	1,01,327	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,66,910	242,620	1,01,275	177,980	60,505	—64,640	—40,770
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,476,550	4,66,557	1,527,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,73,906	1,152,858	3,31,584	1,194,204	3,50,026	+41,346	+18,442
Iraq ..	10,665,458	25,57,061	882,848	2,09,800	336,300	58,038	94,048	13,725	425,921	1,09,497	+331,873	+89,772
Other Native States in Arabia.	373,086	1,12,438	309,740	1,26,539	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	343,185	1,23,543	+112,305	+55,093
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	3,922,302	13,44,705	2,497,185	8,55,620	2,067,028	6,95,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,853	+603,696	+1,20,230
Egypt ..	372,650	95,798	872,270	2,24,430	1,310,362	3,10,000	589,300	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	+90,500	+9,055
Portuguese East Africa.	5,536,810	14,36,462	2,325,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,031	2,366,900	6,01,525	+146,180	—38,506
Italian East Africa ..	867,675	1,93,819	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	70,425	176,680	47,502	244,699	64,815	+68,019	+17,313
Tanganyika Territory	3,496,722	11,37,162	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,010	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	2,148,190	6,92,901	—668,227	—2,68,403
Siam ..	734,386	1,86,615	49,598	21,227	162,515	59,350	493,350	1,44,399	133,140	33,020	—359,210	—1,11,370
Persia ..	4,129,828	9,19,376	711,886	2,51,327	239,092	92,892	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,986	+109,944	+18,732
Other countries ..	1,829,062	6,74,903	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,900	4,51,109	2,143,454	6,73,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	—623,620	—2,11,876
Total, Grey ..	36,875,905	1,00,64,796	19,334,36	57,83,896	17,450,950	50,25,764	15,721,713	47,12,423	14,469,322	41,41,028	—1,252,391	—5,71,405
White ..	569,946	1,76,298	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,026,518	3,80,356	1,063,969	3,53,756	673,631	2,47,725	—390,338	—1,06,081
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—												
Aden and Depend- encies.	2,807,697	10,79,696	4,373,317	15,26,482	4,211,799	13,49,117	2,969,684	9,88,055	2,279,061	7,21,362	—687,023	—2,16,693
Bahrain Islands ..	8,221,035	12,92,808	4,330,654	20,09,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	5,239,558	18,10,508	3,936,076	14,15,091	—7303,482	—3,95,507

Ceylon	2,227,003	11,71,743	2,531,041	14,55,747	2,408,162	11,14,133	613,958	2,40,003	515,010	2,06,170	-98,948	-40,733
Natal	1,413,375	4,18,706	961,928	4,05,935	683,100	3,31,028	573,031	2,37,083	351,442	145,210	-221,569	-02,473
Egypt	2,336,406	6,01,719	2,027,339	5,41,721	1,132,008	3,59,657	63,960	10,059	51,340	21,250	-2,620	+5,191
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,025,273	13,23,042	5,856,332	10,18,814	6,359,173	17,37,782	6,440,800	17,06,090	5,559,301	14,06,490	-881,490	-2,09,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,213,451	4,80,653	3,312,477	10,05,995	3,445,786	9,50,374	2,400,495	6,12,105	3,568,204	8,56,247	+1,105,700	+244,052
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,319,300	5,11,014	1,498,105	5,10,341	2,574,084	7,88,334	2,206,173	6,83,418	1,673,495	5,17,954	-622,678	-1,65,404
Iraq	22,882,826	51,12,090	37,332,882	1,05,09,447	23,633,619	71,33,278	18,505,086	57,29,639	12,469,298	37,11,215	-60,35,788	-20,18,424
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,106,883	6,90,892	2,593,062	9,84,195	2,273,137	7,39,870	3,160,496	10,08,343	2,542,835	7,63,238	-617,603	-2,45,105
Other Native States in Arabia	1,841,778	6,61,529	4,217,204	12,06,970	3,294,290	42,68,907	3,877,468	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,129	+965,290	+2,10,016
Persia	24,396,700	70,15,376	36,742,872	1,07,26,968	27,787,346	78,85,734	23,282,733	62,42,921	18,373,621	43,54,619	-1,909,112	-18,88,302
Siam	1,474,548	9,21,524	1,067,330	9,88,106	1,720,110	11,48,350	1,841,092	12,52,074	1,943,813	10,98,169	+102,811	-1,54,803
Portuguese East Africa	3,294,590	10,43,683	7,447,737	18,65,960	5,934,761	13,10,422	5,311,102	12,20,224	5,364,990	11,40,445	+53,888	-95,779
Tanganyika Territory	3,457,510	11,80,467	6,396,494	16,85,332	9,270,458	22,80,246	9,608,052	22,01,615	9,080,907	19,00,380	-637,145	-301,235
Other countries	5,096,124	18,87,824	8,224,430	31,59,891	6,652,408	28,45,075	3,680,343	13,93,686	3,832,227	14,35,984	+151,884	+42,298
Total, Opbeared	82,814,149	2,53,94,926	129,505,893	4,06,01,017	106,258,36	1,36,14,06	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	76,332,998	2,13,34,053	-13,637,075	-53,12,569
Total, Piece-goods	120,260,000	3,56,35,714	149,948,266	4,67,04,884	424,995,83	39,20,15	106,756,590	3,17,13,711	91,475,856	2,57,23,704	-15,280,204	-59,90,005

Matters of supreme interest in the past year have been the publication of the Hardy Report on the Import Tariff on Cotton Piecegoods and on External Competition in the Trade and the passing of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930. It may be difficult for some time to gauge the effect of this legislation in view of the complication of the situation by political circumstances.

During the year, the local production of cotton piecegoods was considerably in advance of the previous year's working but increasing Japanese competition made it more difficult for the mills to sell at a profitable margin. Japan found a partial solution to the problem of closed markets elsewhere by throwing her surplus into Bombay at very low rates.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. The total shipments during the year recorded a further decline of over 15 million yards in quantity and of about Rs. 60 lakhs in value mainly comprising reduced shipments of coloured piecegoods. Foreign competition was felt abroad as at home and all buying countries, especially Iraq and Persia, took reduced supplies. Tanganyika Territory, Aden and Dependencies and Siam were responsible for the decrease under grey piecegoods, although Kenya Colony, Iraq, Portuguese East Africa, other Native States in Arabia and Persia took increased supplies.

The price of standard longcloth, which stood at 15½ annas at the end of March 1929, remained steady till the middle of September when it declined to 15¼ annas. It showed a downward tendency and reached 14 annas by the middle of January 1930. It declined still further and reached 13¼ annas in the middle of February 1930 at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

Coloured piecegoods constituted 83 per cent. and grey 16 per cent. of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table :—

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1920-21	473	320	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92

It is probably a corollary of the import trade that while re-exports of foreign grey piecegoods improved, those of coloured decreased.

C. Cotton yarn—

	1925-26,		1926-27,		1927-28,		1928-29,		1929-30,		Increase or decrease in 1929-30.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	325,923	2,44,624	283,040	1,50,017	356,104	2,23,422	260,323	1,58,067	154,880	85,471	-105,443	-72,596
Egypt ..	5,095,150	47,92,717	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,835,670	36,31,998	3,987,362	35,85,572	4,540,025	36,76,387	+552,063	+1,10,815
French Somaliland ..	80,280	87,525	121,800	1,14,060	160,520	1,34,017	490,400	4,25,943	686,100	15,12,975	+195,700	+87,632
Aden and Dependencies ..	2,613,090	26,85,051	3,763,809	32,44,106	3,800,150	30,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	4,600,549	35,11,190	+152,497	-92,591
Hongkong ..	9,444,904	81,36,722	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	1,886,508	12,93,307	772,800	5,49,600	-1,113,708	-7,43,707
Italy ..	1,251,880	9,37,536	47,200	23,293	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	9,780	8,450	-83,280	-45,245
Turkey, European ..	765,200	7,36,523	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,877	210,000	1,42,368	94,000	69,495	-116,000	-72,871
Siam ..	1,679,040	15,42,612	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	1,849,328	15,25,350	1,607,500	14,03,287	-151,828	-1,22,063
Persia ..	3,617,190	37,04,713	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,66,607	4,178,180	34,19,677	+1,028,746	+8,53,070
Strait Settlements in- cluding Labuan.	1,085,080	10,72,167	1,167,600	11,19,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,10,589	928,360	8,40,827	-194,694	-2,78,762
Iraq ..	796,516	7,01,245	1,985,196	7,54,881	936,160	6,95,026	1,566,844	11,48,627	1,355,904	9,70,275	-210,940	-1,78,352
Syria ..	1,782,400	16,30,298	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,932,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	1,962,312	15,02,812	+60,806	-1,27,315
Other countries ..	2,978,800	27,77,112	3,391,268	23,75,177	4,942,176	32,49,034	2,960,017	20,53,439	3,303,069	22,47,551	+343,052	+1,94,112
Total ..	31,535,548	2,90,48,945	41,205,685	3,06,22,308	24,152,187	1,84,83,336	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	24,233,439	1,87,97,997	+357,571	-4,87,873

The year under review cannot be regarded as satisfactory for the Bombay yarn trade. There was intense competition from abroad and from within, the labour troubles of the Bombay mills having stimulated up country and South India mills to develop the Bombay market. In addition, the general trade depression and one of its symptoms the fall in cotton prices, have made for uncertainty. Though exports show a slight increase in quantity they have fallen off in value probably due to a proportionately greater export of coarser counts. The very heavy depreciation of the Persian currency has favoured the export of cheaper goods at the expense of the more expensive. The increase in the Egyptian off-take is said to be due to importations in anticipation of a rise in import duty which took effect from February last.

D. Wool, Raw.—Exports of raw wool contracted by 446,000 lb. to nearly 23 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 2·03 crores in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 368,000 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 43,000 in value. Shipments to the United States of America advanced by 352,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·16 lakhs in value, while those to Belgium declined by 409,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·31 lakhs in value.

Adulteration of wool with goat hair is not unknown and may seriously prejudice the export trade in the Liverpool market by leading to the compulsory disinfection of Indian supplies on account of the danger of anthrax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	Percentage to total imports.		1928-29.	1929-30.	Percentage to total exports.		1928-29.	1929-30.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.			1928-29.	1929-30.			
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			
United Kingdom and British Possessions—									
United Kingdom ..	31,54.68	27,98.18	37.50	33.86	11,56.24	9,99.19	13.81	13.46	25.68
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,28.48	2,38.00	2.72	3.48	77.08	69.35	.92	.93	1.82
Australia ..	1,86.44	2,17.18	2.22	2.63	4.84	10.26	.06	.14	1.14
Other British Possessions ..	3,62.85	4,88.87	4.31	5.92	5,44.88	4,54.50	6.51	6.12	5.41
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	39,32.45	37,92.23	46.75	45.89	17,83.04	15,33.30	21.30	20.65	34.05
									33.95

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.		
	Percentage to total imports.			1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	Rs. Lakhs.								
Foreign Countries—	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.					
Europe—											
Belgium ..	2,67.06	2,77.03	3.18	3.35	5,26.35	4,82.59	6.29	6.50	4.73	4.84	
France ..	2,11.89	1,96.47	2.52	2.38	5,50.52	4,95.56	6.58	6.67	4.54	4.41	
Germany ..	6,75.92	6,23.34	8.02	7.54	5,13.79	3,56.76	6.14	4.82	7.08	6.25	
Italy ..	3,73.79	3,51.60	4.44	4.25	6,43.36	5,05.73	7.68	6.81	6.06	5.47	
Netherlands ..	1,36.98	1,21.62	1.63	1.47	1,47.90	1,50.68	1.77	2.03	1.70	1.74	
Switzerland ..	1,67.50	1,23.31	1.99	1.49	.67	.73	.01	.01	1.00	.79	
Other countries ..	3,02.59	3,63.82	3.60	4.41	1,27.28	1,24.82	1.51	1.68	2.56	3.11	
Total, Europe ..	21,34.83	20,57.19	25.38	24.89	25,09.87	21,16.87	29.98	28.52	27.67	26.61	
Asia—											
Japan ..	7,83.29	10,24.81	9.31	12.40	25,18.84	21,93.27	30.09	29.55	19.67	20.52	

China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		2,50.66	2,25.12	2.98	2.72	6,37.26	6,72.40	7.61	9.06	5.29	5.72
Iraq	..	47.75	74.83	.57	.91	1,29.55	1,04.87	1.55	1.41	1.06	1.15
Persia	..	1,71.72	2,00.91	2.04	2.43	1,51.06	1,47.31	1.80	1.97	1.92	2.22
Java	..	4,06.06	2,88.35	4.83	3.49	4.78	4.03	.06	.06	2.45	1.86
Other countries	..	64.20	64.29	.76	.78	2,10.79	2,03.03	2.51	2.74	1.64	1.70
Total, Asia	..	17,23.68	18,78.31	20.49	22.72	36,52.27	32,24.91	43.62	44.79	32.03	33.17
Africa	..	21.97	22.54	.26	.27	1,60.78	1,29.19	1.92	1.74	1.09	.97
America	..	5,98.81	5,13.42	7.12	6.22	2,66.31	3,13.71	3.18	4.30	5.16	5.30
Grand Total	..	84.11.74	82,63.69	1,00.00	1,00.00	83,72.27	74,22.98	1,00.00	100.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. Though her share in the total trade declined from 25·68 to 24·21 per cent., the United Kingdom continues to maintain the first place, her nearest competitor being Japan with 20·52 per cent. of Bombay's trade. The fall is attributable to contraction both of the import and the export trade. The proportionate share of continental Europe also declined, while that of America improved.

Under imports, the United Kingdom's figure again declined by more than Rs. 3½ crores owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles except beet sugar and cigarettes. Imports from other British Possessions, however, advanced appreciably by reason of larger receipts of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and wheat from Australia. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing to smaller arrivals of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods from Italy, dyes from Germany and unspecified articles by post from Switzerland, though there were noticeable increases in the imports of iron and steel from Belgium and unspecified articles by post from Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan improved owing to larger receipts of cotton grey piecegoods, artificial silk piece goods, cotton coloured piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. The decline in imports from China is accounted for mainly by smaller arrivals of cotton twist and yarn. Reduced shipments of sugar account for the considerable fall in the imports from Java. Arrivals of kerosene and fuel oils from Persia advanced appreciably, and the considerable improvement in imports from Iraq is due to increased shipments of wheat, jawar and bajra and dates. Imports from Africa showed slight improvement, while the considerable fall in imports from the United States of America is entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place, though her proportionate share showed a slight fall owing entirely to reduced purchases of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a slight decrease in her percentage mainly due to very restricted shipments of seeds and raw hides and skins. Among other countries, the shares of Germany and Italy declined owing to smaller shipments of seeds and raw cotton, while those of the Netherlands, Belgium and France do not show material variations. The rise in the shares of China and America is due to larger shipments of raw cotton.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account decreased by Rs. 1·76 crore to Rs. 2·93 crores owing to smaller arrivals of all articles except vehicles, etc., printing and lithographing machinery and stationery. The decreases are specially noticeable under machinery and millwork, metals and ores, instruments and apparatus and arms, ammunition and military stores. Exports on Government account, however, improved by Rs. 1·14 lakh to Rs. 9·48 lakhs owing entirely to larger despatches of arms, ammunition, etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Increase or decrease in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	34,66,42,144	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	—4,35,01,363
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	16,03,41,011	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	—1,37,71,328
Government ..	4,35,088	10,38,057	8,14,322	484	5,51,990	+5,51,506
Currency notes—						
Private ..	31,15,810	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	—8,80,772
Government ..	2,32,303	7,63,327	39,736	..	79,075	+79,075
Total, Imports	51,07,66,356	35,16,08,638	27,88,54,751	24,44,56,931	18,69,34,049	—5,75,22,882
EXPORTS.						
Gold						
Private ..	22,86,191	4,85,138	173,348	71,733	49,450	—22,283
Government ..	..	..	..	..	3,551	+3,551
Silver—						
Private ..	3,52,72,586	1,44,03,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	—1,27,98,674
Government ..	..	..	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	1,60,79,751	—9,72,358
Currency notes—						
Private ..	44,00,000	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	—3,000
Government ..	25,00,000	20,50,000	46,40,000	15,00,000	25,00,000	+10,00,000
Total, Exports	3,44,58,777	1,70,96,405	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	3,14,70,260	—1,27,92,764

With a smaller balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India, *viz.*, Rs. 79 crores as against Rs. 86 crores in 1928-29, imports of treasure on private account dropped further by Rs. 5·81 crores, thus recording a fall for the fifth year in succession. Imports of both gold and silver declined. The fall of Rs. 4·33 crores in gold bullion is attributable to smaller arrivals from Natal and the United Kingdom. Despatches from the former declined by Rs. 3·44 crores to Rs. 1·44 crore and those from the latter by Rs. 1·01 crore to Rs. 2·06 crores. Shipments from Egypt and Iraq, however, advanced by Rs. 6·86 lakhs and Rs. 5·86 lakhs respectively. Imports of sovereigns declined further by Rs. 14·07 lakhs to Rs. 2·39 crores by reason of smaller shipments from South Australia and Natal, though receipts from New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia showed a marked improvement. The increase of Rs. 12·05 lakhs in other coined gold is entirely accounted for by larger imports from Iraq. Imports of bar silver declined by Rs. 1·43 crore to Rs. 8·98 crores owing chiefly to a drop of Rs. 1·83 crore in the receipts from the United States of America. Arrivals from Egypt and South Australia also declined. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased her despatches by Rs. 80·58 lakhs to Rs. 5·84

crores. Arrivals of Government of India rupees advanced by Rs. 4.69 lakh owing to larger shipments from Iraq and Persia. Arrivals of other coins showed a slight increase of Rs. 46,000, smaller receipts from other Native States in Arabia and Egypt being more than counterbalanced by larger arrivals from Aden and Dependencies.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant, while those of silver declined by Rs. 1.28 crore to Rs. 1.28 crore, owing to there being no shipments of silver bullion to China as against despatches worth Rs. 2.15 crores in the previous year. Exports of Government of India rupees advanced by Rs. 6.82 lakhs, smaller shipments to Bahrein Islands being more than counterbalanced by larger shipments to Zanzibar and Pemba and Muskat. Shipments of British dollars worth Rs. 77.8 lakhs were despatched to Hongkong in the year under report after minting in the Bombay Mint.

There were no imports of gold on Government account and exports were practically nil. Imports of silver worth Rs. 5½ lakhs represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Muskat and Aden and Dependencies. The fall of Rs. 10 lakhs in the exports of silver represents smaller shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 :—

Vessels.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
Entered— Steamers	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
		616	2,330,516	548	2,115,885	640	2,465,823	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985
	{ With cargo										
	{ In ballast ..	36	103,893	33	124,024	38	117,289	45	171,240	30	97,629
Sailing Vessels	Vessels.	143	17,724	110	14,547	140	15,411	123	13,381	120	12,527
	{ With cargo										
	{ In ballast ..	1	88	3	631	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	796	2,432,221	694	2,255,087	818	2,598,523	783	2,685,094	795	2,839,141
Cleared— Steamers	Vessels.	419	1,662,530	347	1,438,431	422	1,688,802	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533
	{ With cargo										
	{ In ballast ..	70	272,770	84	333,836	61	240,467	70	253,734	72	277,934
	Sailing Vessels	Vessels.	115	13,244	87	9,785	101	11,383	80	8,027	84	8,185
{ With cargo											
{ In ballast ..		4	564	7	1,162	..	..	1	250	1	56
Total ..		608	1,949,108	525	1,783,214	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708
Grand Total		1,404	4,401,329	1,219	4,038,301	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,231 as against 4,066 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,061,758	2,727,866	3,093,713	3,376,366	3,294,741
Japanese	470,140	518,131	506,024	503,123	526,261
Italian	363,923	332,546	365,035	431,564	502,020
American	85,902	61,564	77,654	35,675	37,083
Norwegian	36,470	32,099	86,571	84,970	90,997
Greek	13,749	5,184	6,332	21,235	2,732
Danish	..	6,074	8,471	..	4,150
French	55,700	37,458	23,955	25,974	26,392
German	202,682	198,658	236,929	323,937	442,925
Others	79,385	92,601	107,697	79,104	263,780
Total	4,369,709	4,012,170	4,512,381	4,881,948	5,191,081

47. *Freight.*—There was a downward tendency in rates to the United Kingdom during the first three months of the year under report. From July they began to improve and in October and November stood at the level of March 1929. A decline followed and in February they reached the same level at which they stood in the previous June and remained practically unchanged till the end of the year. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1929.	October 1929.	March 1930.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	16—0	18—6	14—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	16—0	18—6	14—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	13—0	15—6	11—6
Manganese ore	18—0	16—6	19—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1929.	October 1929.	March 1930.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	13—6	16—0	11—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	16—6	19—0	14—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	13—6	16—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	16—6	19—0	14—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	14—6	18—0	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	17—6	21—0	16—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	14—0	17—0	11—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	17—0	20—0	14—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	14—0	17—0	11—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	17—0	20—0	14—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	13—6	14—0	11—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	16—6	17—0	14—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	14—6	14—6	11—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	18—6	18—6	15—0

48. *Exchange.*—Fluctuations kept within narrower limits throughout the year 1929-30. The rate which was at 1s. 6d. at the beginning of the year dropped gradually to 1s. 5-25/32d. early in August. Thereafter with slight variations it rose to 1s. 5-31/32d. in the first week of January. A slightly weaker tendency again developed and it stood at 1s. 5-27/32d. at the close of the year.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1925- 1926.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	110.66	107.49	102.45	109.14	114.99
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	104.55	89.53	94.84	100.69	119.20
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	129.61	116.68	112.08	115.48	115.02
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	135.55	138.00	102.22	97.78	111.11
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	97.78	93.34	92.47	91.13	83.24
Textiles—								
Cotton— Twist and Yarn, ..	100	175.44	485.96	252.63	229.12	226.31	252.63	246.63
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	200.91	253.45	227.27	218.18	205.18
White	100	133.33	441.66	308.33	305.83	266.67	258.33	253.83
Coloured, ...	100	125.00	450.00	275.00	249.37	218.75	212.50	190.50
printed or dyed.								
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	196.09	166.20	163.69	155.59	156.54
„ Piece-goods	100	96.43	228.19	151.19	148.45	140.48	133.33	117.99
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	273.81	256.69	234.52	246.43	266.00
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	219.84	247.51	232.34	234.97	238.86
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	201.73	165.20	157.17	160.12	183.79
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	203.16	199.14	192.36	181.18	193.69
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	188.16	199.44	183.87	170.41	160.09
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	229.74	186.90	198.54	215.13	200.64
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	182.92	153.14	161.04	157.89	158.99
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	275.60	230.01	216.65	215.94	200.73
„ Twist and Yarn. ..	100	156.66	403.33	306.66	247.71	253.33	270.00	257.74
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	225.00	249.17	241.67	250.00	238.42
White	100	105.26	310.53	163.16	151.58	194.74	173.68	193.51
Coloured, ...	100	95.45	218.18	140.91	142.27	140.91	136.36	126.98
printed or dyed.								
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	197.92	192.92	183.33	181.25	184.82

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of cotton piecegoods, silk piecegoods, sugar, cotton twist and yarn and iron and steel have declined, the fall in the case of cotton coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods, silk piecegoods and cotton grey piecegoods being most pronounced. The rise in the prices of woollen piecegoods, copper and kerosene oil is considerable. The export figures show that prices of raw cotton, cotton seed,

cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey piecegoods, cotton coloured piecegoods and jinjili seed have fallen, while those of linseed, cotton white piecegoods, rape seed, rice and raw wool have risen, the rise in the case of the first two items being considerable.

COASTING TRADE.

51. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1929-1930.
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,36,32,248	1,53,21,276	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,761	—16,05,490
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	38,50,742	9,40,275	26,00,589	76,85,147	28,47,695	—48,37,452
Kathiawar	7,58,17,499	5,24,11,965	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	—2,72,35,373
Goa	2,69,67,496	2,50,30,326	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	+62,35,314
Other Ports	7,87,479	5,21,606	10,02,841	11,98,710	6,42,836	—5,55,874
Total ..	10,74,23,216	7,89,04,172	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	—2,63,93,385

or
G

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	2,33,41,661	2,86,44,683	3,02,82,251	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	—13,92,663	
Madras	..	..	3,95,31,170	4,61,70,707	3,52,32,909	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	+54,04,471	
Burma	..	..	11,78,41,431	9,43,59,806	8,83,16,032	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	—79,20,732	
Sind	..	..	3,92,07,127	3,19,84,875	3,01,87,728	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	+58,91,110	
Total	..	..	21,99,21,409	20,11,60,071	18,20,18,920	17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	+19,82,186	
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	88,727	51,512	35,339	41,777	17,665	—24,112	
State of Travancore	..	..	1,15,04,487	1,56,17,899	1,22,39,932	1,37,75,698	1,29,07,835	—8,67,862	
Other Ports	..	..	16,739	10,388	6,383	12,831	9,511	—3,320	
Total	..	..	1,16,04,953	1,56,79,799	1,22,81,654	1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	—8,95,294	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	35,25,81,826	31,10,65,318	28,83,97,342	29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	—2,63,11,983	

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1929-1930.
	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,61,07,258	2,75,73,307	2,91,00,388	2,20,20,232	2,23,63,482	+3,43,250
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	36,15,299	35,87,056	41,61,534	40,70,589	38,74,614	—1,95,975
Kathiawar	3,67,06,945	3,30,84,491	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	+61,286
Goa	52,11,446	43,07,315	56,53,582	39,78,250	51,55,898	+11,77,648
Other Ports	14,35,444	17,73,380	14,81,373	14,52,264	17,77,427	+3,25,163
Total ..	4,69,69,134	4,27,52,242	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	+13,68,122
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	4,20,51,177	3,04,55,777	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	+89,80,183

Madras	..	..	5,66,02,259	4,90,03,004	6,95,41,802	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	+46,74,379
Burma	..	..	3,82,81,669	2,48,73,823	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	+15,21,057
Sind	..	..	8,35,45,577	8,25,80,299	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	+70,53,439
Total	..	..	22,04,80,682	18,69,12,903	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	+2,22,29,058
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—								
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	2,08,097	1,41,226	1,40,681	74,589	1,14,280	+39,691
State of Travancore	..	..	63,98,680	72,58,845	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	+6,03,858
Other Ports	..	..	8,10,364	3,10,088	10,28,057	7,08,285	3,71,690	-3,36,595
Total	..	..	74,17,141	77,10,159	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	4,19,84,267	+3,06,954
GRAND TOTAL			30,09,74,215	26,49,48,611	33,14,00,626	25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	+2,42,47,384

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade:—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1. Cotton, raw	13,34	10,03	8,34	8,64	6,81
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	8,40	7,37	6,13	7,20	5,89
3. Seeds	1,56	1,73	1,77	1,57	1,68
4. Spices	1,17	1,94	1,52	1,52	1,67
5. Jute manufactures ..	1,34	1,59	1,57	1,82	1,33
6. Kerosene	1,82	1,48	1,44	90	89
7. Teak wood	1,02	80	69	66	75
8. Coal	52	70	69	55	71
9. Tea, black	12	19	38	46	61
10. Ghi	36	37	49	47	33
11. Wool, raw	29	28	34	26	28

The slight improvement in the total imports into Bombay noticed last year has not been maintained, and in the year under review imports declined by over Rs. 2½ crores to Rs. 27 crores by reason of smaller arrivals of raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and jute manufactures—the first two of which are the most important items in the coasting trade. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 1.82 crore to Rs. 6.81 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch, though increased shipments were received from Goa, Sind and Madras. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 1.31 crore to Rs. 5.89 crores owing to a heavy decrease in the arrivals of rice from Burma. Jute manufactures declined as a result of smaller receipts from Bengal. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the arrivals of petroleum from Burma, seeds from Madras, spices from Madras and Travancore, tea and coal from Bengal and teak wood from Burma.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports improved by nearly Rs. 2½ crores to Rs. 28 crores owing to larger exports of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed 68 pe

cent. of the total export trade, improved by Rs. 1·14 crore to Rs. 19 crores due mainly to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. The increase in the exports of cotton piecegoods is accounted for by larger shipments to Bengal and Sind and that in the exports of cotton twist and yarn by larger takings by Burma, Bengal and Kathiawar. On the other hand, exports of grain, pulse and flour declined considerably mainly owing to smaller shipments of gram to Madras, jawar and bajra to Madras and Sind and wheat-flour to Burma. Re-exports of foreign merchandise also improved by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 8·74 crores chiefly due to larger re-shipments of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Sind. Re-shipments of motor cars, sugar and kerosene oil also showed an appreciable improvement.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	11,92	10,51	12,89	8,71	9,80
Cotton twist and yarn ...	3,37	2,11	2,83	1,43	2,13
Grain, pulse and flour ..	3,18	3,36	3,45	2,97	2,43
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	2,76	2,64	3,94	3,71	4,52
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ..	49	50	52	44	51
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof ..	5	7	9	18	45

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, declined further from Rs. 1·8 lakh to Rs. 1·62 lakh. Receipts of other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa, however, improved from Rs. 34,786 to Rs. 49,863. Exports fell from Rs. 9,556 to Rs. 7,840.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined by Rs. 3 lakhs, increased imports being more than counterbalanced by decreased exports. Forty-eight per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports, is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	38,21,082	41,46,934	1,49,25,805	1,67,76,784	47,79,209	45,61,410
Export ..	53,11,527	49,71,709	52,77,383	54,21,143	60,76,984	56,28,688
Total ..	91,32,609	91,18,643	2,02,03,188	2,21,97,927	1,08,56,193	1,01,90,098
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	4,85,926	4,43,603	6,65,538	7,58,517	41,482	37,711
Export ..	4,49,125	4,23,166	3,00,292	2,11,314	2,86,322	3,39,727
Total ..	9,35,051	8,66,769	9,65,830	9,69,831	3,27,804	3,77,438
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	6,49,164	5,37,639	22,20,004	21,06,069	55,269	41,085
Export ..	3,39,554	3,46,613	7,33,473	5,22,633	38,95,541	31,12,031
Total ..	9,88,718	8,84,252	29,53,477	26,28,702	39,50,810	31,52,116
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	1,240	420
Export ..	..	..	..	..	4,20,505	5,01,343
Total ..	..	..	..	..	4,21,745	5,01,763
Grand Total { Import	49,56,172	51,28,176	1,78,11,347	1,96,41,370	48,77,200	46,40,626
Export	61,00,206	57,41,488	63,11,148	61,55,090	1,06,79,352	95,81,789
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,10,56,378	1,08,69,664	2,41,22,495	2,57,96,460	1,55,56,552	1,42,22,415

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped:—

Thane Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39,96,361	36,10,274	20,11,111	26,89,705	2,95,33,568	3,17,85,197	+22,51,629
48,72,711	43,78,555	13,99,822	18,28,530	2,29,38,427	2,22,28,625	-7,09,802
88,69,072	79,88,829	34,10,933	45,18,325	5,24,71,995	5,40,13,822	+15,41,827
2,68,110	2,55,363	27,47,711	29,75,930	42,08,767	44,71,124	+2,62,357
28,32,397	25,67,937	21,17,041	19,94,368	59,85,177	55,36,512	-4,48,665
31,00,507	28,23,300	48,64,752	49,70,298	1,01,93,944	1,00,07,636	-1,86,308
89,142	1,05,507	9,28,146	8,59,762	39,41,725	36,50,062	-2,91,663
7,47,405	7,63,376	10,74,926	6,13,211	67,90,899	53,57,864	-14,33,035
8,36,547	8,68,883	20,03,072	14,72,973	1,07,32,624	90,07,926	-17,24,698
..	..	29,382	31,918	30,622	32,338	+1,716
..	..	..	..	4,20,505	5,01,343	+80,838
..	..	29,382	31,918	4,51,127	5,33,681	+82,554
43,53,613	39,71,144	57,16,350	65,57,405	3,77,14,682	3,99,38,721	+22,24,039
84,52,513	77,09,368	45,91,789	44,36,109	3,61,35,008	3,36,24,344	-25,10,664
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,28,06,126	1,16,81,012	1,03,08,139	1,09,93,514	7,38,45,690	7,35,63,065	-2,86,625

The principal articles exported are :—salt and rice from Uran ; spices (chiefly betelnuts) from Kanara ; dried fruits, rice, myrobalans, spices, coconuts and raw hemp from Ratnagiri ; rice, wood, salt, bricks and lime from Thana and pulse, cotton seed, raw cotton and wood from Surat.

BOMBAY ;

T. A. STEWART,

The 12th June 1930.

Collector of Customs.



REPORT

on the

**Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay
Presidency, excluding Sind,**

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1931.

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REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1931.

* GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1931, and the four previous years.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE. (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	76,87,78,624	86,97,76,590	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	56,93,80,038	—25,71,51,225
Gold ..	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,86,217	8,78,04,419	— 13,31,798
Silver ..	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	— 59,31,220
Currency Notes ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Total, Imports	1,11,85,85,878	1,14,22,77,483	1,08,58,10,361	1,01,23,34,247	74,85,24,965	—26,43,09,282
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	—1,28,88,846
Indian Produce ..	65,21,61,530	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	69,70,96,113	53,02,13,733	—16,68,82,830
Gold ..	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Silver ..	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,50,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Currency Notes ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	72,09,52,467	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,017	—17,02,16,472
Total, Foreign Trade	1,83,95,38,345	1,83,81,51,656	1,94,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	1,33,35,01,982	—43,45,25,754

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE.)						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	33,69,10,473	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	—5,77,06,259
Foreign Merchandise	1,86,22,655	1,88,48,199	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	1,42,93,581	—39,27,093
Gold	700	..	..	36,123	..	—36,123
Silver	1,22,971	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	+1,62,859
Total, Imports ..	35,56,56,799	32,93,87,487	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,686	—6,15,06,616
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	23,23,34,350	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	+47,76,088
Foreign Merchandise	6,60,59,033	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,669	—2,85,41,658
Gold	..	..	..	..	550	+550
Silver	7,14,955	15,63,177	43,375	79,929	5,33,944	+4,63,015
Total, Exports ..	29,91,08,338	36,85,23,199	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	—2,33,02,005
Total, Coasting Trade	65,47,65,137	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	—8,48,08,621
Grand total, Private	2,49,43,03,482	2,53,60,62,342	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,66,918	—51,93,34,375
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	3,03,62,131	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	—1,80,73,177
Coasting	44,74,202	31,84,032	25,92,896	49,78,068	33,74,098	—16,03,970
Total, Government Transactions.	3,48,36,333	4,79,75,886	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	—1,06,77,147
Total, Trade ..	2,52,91,39,815	2,58,40,38,228	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	—53,90,11,522

General Remarks.

2. The year under report (1st April 1930—31st March 1931) opened in inauspicious circumstances. The civil disobedience campaign was in full swing and in the early months of the year there was brought into operation the powerful weapon of economic boycott. Though ostensibly the boycott was in respect of all foreign goods it was concentrated with particular force on British goods. The boycott of itself could not have produced the disastrous results on India's trade which the following paragraphs exhibit, had it not coincided with a period of intense and widespread economic depression. Whatever be the reason for that depression, whether the hoarding and sterilisation of gold or a general state of over-production of world commodities, it provided a 'milieu' in which the boycott flourished. The allocation to these two main causes of their respective shares in the damage to Bombay's trade is no easy task and one which must be left for special investigation. A guess may be ventured that the results of such an enquiry would reveal that except in respect

of a few commodities, economic conditions have been a more potent factor than political agitation. The combined results however have altogether obscured the effects of other causes affecting trade movements and in most cases it has been found impossible to estimate the effect of any special conditions affecting any particular trade. The general result is depressing. Bombay's total trade—coasting and foreign—fell by Rs. 54 crores, or 22%, as compared with the previous year. The total figures of tonnage handled in the docks however fell by 12% only and export tonnage by 7% only. The difference in these percentages is significant of the readjustment of prices on a lower level.

Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25·71 crores, or 31 per cent., and dropped to Rs. 56·94 crores. This is attributable to the combination of political and economic causes which greatly affected trade and reduced the effective purchasing power of the people. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that almost all articles of the import trade have contributed to this heavy fall, the most important of which are cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and sugar. The only important article which shows an appreciable increase is raw cotton. The imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 71½ lakhs to Rs. 17·91 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 17 crores, or 24 per cent., to Rs. 53 crores, all the principal articles of exports sharing in the decline. World depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices are responsible for this heavy decrease which is most marked in the case of raw cotton and seeds. Striking decreases are also noticeable under raw wool, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan whose share in the total trade increased by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell away by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles of exports, especially cotton piece-goods. Trade with the Continent of Europe increased by over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but that with the United States of America declined by nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay further contracted by Rs. 43 crores, or 24 per cent., owing to heavy falling off both in imports and exports. Imports of precious metals declined by Rs. 73 lakhs, while exports thereof increased by Rs. 96 lakhs. The apparent decline in imports is due to the heavy fall in the price of silver. A noticeable feature is that gold bullion worth Rs. 49 lakhs was shipped to the United Kingdom, for the first time in recent years, apparently due to a fall in the up-country demand. The increase in the exports of silver probably denotes that this country has for the time being less use for the metal.

6. During the year under report, the coasting trade contracted by Rs. 8½ crores—both imports and exports sharing in the decline.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,82,40,831 to Rs. 11,90,33,773. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio

of true expenditure to revenue was 1.41 per cent., as against 1.29 per cent., in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	76,85,18,040	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	—25,70,48,781
Gold ..	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	—13,31,798
Silver ..	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	—59,31,220
Currency Notes ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Total, Imports ..	1,11,83,25,294	1,14,20,14,127	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	—26,42,06,838
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	5,37,44,532	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,28,21,172	—1,28,88,846
Indian Produce ..	66,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	—16,68,74,540
Gold ..	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Silver ..	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Currency Notes ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	72,09,52,047	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	—17,02,08,632
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,83,92,77,341	1,83,78,88,300	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	—43,44,15,470
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	30,43,28,926	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	—5,22,57,953
Foreign Merchandise	67,36,392	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	82,83,110	65,63,368	—17,19,742
Gold ..	700	..	..	36,123	..	—36,123
Silver ..	1,22,471	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	+1,62,859
Total, Imports ..	31,11,88,489	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	—5,38,50,959
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	19,93,02,460	24,54,48,411	17,90,67,765	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	+1,11,89,928
Foreign Merchandise	6,56,46,151	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	8,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	—2,83,34,456
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	550	+550
Silver ..	7,14,455	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	+4,63,015
Total, Exports ..	26,56,63,066	33,29,63,803	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	—1,66,80,963
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	57,68,51,555	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	—7,05,31,922
Total, Private Trade	2,41,61,28,896	2,45,94,04,686	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	—50,49,47,392
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	3,46,38,837	4,77,83,942	6,85,57,058	5,42,65,104	3,45,46,080	—1,97,19,024
Total, Trade ..	2,45,07,67,733	2,50,71,88,628	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	—52,46,66,416

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay again declined by Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 133 crores, i.e., by 24 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by nearly Rs. 44 crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. 113 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 77 crores, or 37

per cent., to Rs. 131 crores and that of Karachi, by Rs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. $37\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 31 per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 39 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, sugar, machinery and mill work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, woollen manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils mainly account for the decrease at Bombay, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), metals and ores, sugar, grain, pulse and flour, machinery and mill-work, tobacco, mineral oils, hardware and cotton twist and yarn at Calcutta and cotton manufactures, sugar, grain pulse and flour and machinery and mill-work, at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable improvements were of raw cotton at Bombay and of mineral oils at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. $16\frac{3}{4}$ crores, or 24 per cent., at Bombay, by Rs. $45\frac{3}{4}$ crores, or 36 per cent., at Calcutta and by Rs. 7 crores, or 29 per cent, at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn account for the decrease at Bombay, jute manufactures, raw jute, lac, tea, metals and ores, raw hides and skins, seeds and grain, pulse and flour at Calcutta and raw cotton, raw wool, raw hides and skins and seeds at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable increases were of tobacco at Bombay and of grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 7·11 crores to Rs. 47·75 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and rice declined, while wheat showed an improvement. Under exports, there was a noticeable improvement in the shipments of cotton piece-goods although cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour showed decreases. The marked decline in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributable to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, sugar and metals and ores.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9,51·07	10,17·85	10,69·56	10,87·26	8,04·40	—2,82·86
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	10,89·94	13,83·03	10,25·55	11,06·38	12,23·78	+1,17·40
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	54,80·12	60,59·36	61,28·94	58,63·53	34,95·91	—23,67·62
IV.—Living animals	18·83	15·98	19·41	22·33	10·75	—11·58
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,45·22	1,58·91	1,68·28	1,84·19	1,58·36	—25·83
Total, Imports	76,85·18	86,35·13	84,11·74	82,63·69	56,93·20	—25,70·49

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,04·18	3,43·16	3,48·72	2,80·99	2,10·72	—70·27
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	50,77·14	46,68·05	66,14·70	58,67·99	44,79·82	—13,88·17
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	10,33·59	8,98·78	8,02·33	7,32·13	5,41·41	—1,90·72
IV.—Living animals	·09	·28	·58	·42	1·01	+·59
V.—Postal Articles	1,06·61	1,13·42	1,03·51	89·35	69·18	—20·17
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	65,21·61	60,23·69	78,69·84	69,70·88	53,02·14	—16,68·74
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	43·72	71·91	34·03	36·20	24·36	—11·84
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	2,17·09	3,06·55	2,33·08	1,95·06	1,42·47	—52·59
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,63·12	3,02·69	2,24·67	2,08·68	1,47·61	—60·97
IV.—Living animals	3·09	3·65	2·03	2·70	2·93	+·23
V.—Postal Articles	10·42	9·06	8·62	9·56	5·84	—3·72
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	5,37·44	6,93·86	5,02·43	4,52·10	3,23·21	—1,28·89
Total, Exports ..	70,59·05	67,17·55	83,72·27	74,22·98	56,25·35	—17,97·63

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except class II record decreases. The most important group under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured. This class records a heavy drop of Rs. 23·68 crores owing to smaller arrivals of all important articles, the principal among them being cotton yarn and manufactures, metals, vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways), other yarn and textile fabrics, machinery of all kinds, silk yarn and manufactures, miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured, woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware, instruments and apparatus and glass and glassware. The falling off of Rs. 2·83 crores under class I was due to smaller arrivals of sugar, grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and spices. The improvement in class II was due entirely to larger importations of raw cotton.

14. *Exports.*—*Indian produce and manufactures.*—All classes except the unimportant class IV record decreases. The heavy loss of Rs. 13·88 crores in the most important class II was chiefly due to lower prices and reduced shipments of raw cotton, seeds and raw wool. Smaller despatches of cotton yarn and manufactures and tanned hides and skins account for the fall in class III. Grain, pulse and flour and spices are responsible for the falling off in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—The decrease of Rs. 61 lakhs in class III was mainly due to reduced re-shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures and woollen yarn and manufactures. Smaller re-shipments of raw cotton and gums, resins and lac were chiefly responsible for the decrease in class II.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :—

	1926-27	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1930-31.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	4,97,18,366	6,74,23,052	3,89,32,227	3,41,12,298	6,32,50,443	+2,91-38	11-11	9-0	1-1	3-0	1-4	4-33	1
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	13,02,23,375	14,99,81,045	16,28,59,544	14,93,51,075	4,87,38,205	-10,06-13	8-56	68-5	63-5	65-4	56-5	56-74	2
3 Metals and Ores ..	7,05,30,948	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	-2,02-68	8-55	36-4	44-5	43-7	33-4	22-66	3
4 Machinery and Millwork	4,29,22,793	4,30,73,522	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,167	3,99,42,898	-1,23-24	7-02	82-3	79-1	74-6	76-2	75-94	4
5 Oils ..	2,61,42,692	2,77,50,096	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	-51-84	5-68	5-6	7-1	4-7	4-3	3-54	5
6 Sugar ..	3,80,72,145	3,55,94,372	4,00,47,076	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	-1,43-23	4-37	3-6	1	1-7	10-2	19	6
7 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,58,20,206	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	2,03,66,256	-1,45-27	3-58	32-7	31-6	20-0	15-2	16-59	7
8 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,42,60,439	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	+12-69	2-91	6-1	7-1	6-5	10-4	6-88	8
9 Instruments and Appa- ratus.	1,37,20,508	1,53,74,960	1,69,13,356	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,801	-37-25	2-86	56-7	56-4	50-9	48-5	42-97	9
10 Postal articles not speci- fied.	1,45,21,951	1,58,91,124	1,68,28,443	1,84,18,863	1,58,35,590	-25-83	2-78	57-1	56-5	54-3	48-6	47-22	10
11 Artificial Silk ..	2,92,88,889	3,46,67,355	3,15,78,576	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,494	-1,14-79	2-72	27-9	21-6	20-8	12-2	6-68	11
12 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,64,44,050	2,81,44,394	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	-1,20-56	2-56	1-6	1-4	2-2	1-8	1-32	12

		Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31. Rs. (In lakhs)	1930-31. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.	1928-29. Rs.	1927-28. Rs.	1926-27. Rs.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
		In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.												
13	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	27,24,158	1,15,99,794	1,84,07,258	2,02,01,707	1,41,23,134	2.48	—61.39	1,41,23,134	2,02,01,707	1,84,07,258	1,15,99,794	27,24,158	5	..	1	..	0.4
14	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	3,09,54,430	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	2,70,58,986	1,17,08,567	2.07	—1,52.60	1,17,08,567	2,70,58,986	2,96,88,686	3,70,70,744	3,09,54,430	33.3	29.0	46.8	38.2	35.09
15	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,46,19,833	1,43,98,701	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	1,05,08,972	1.86	—10.45	1,05,08,972	1,16,44,322	1,36,15,023	1,43,98,701	1,46,19,833	29.7	32.1	35.9	40.2	35.79
16	Hardware ..	1,56,25,531	1,62,86,637	1,59,61,646	1,57,22,380	1,00,95,155	1.77	—56.27	1,00,95,155	1,57,22,380	1,59,61,646	1,62,86,637	1,56,25,531	29.3	32.6	29.8	28.8	31.60
17	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,04,83,319	1,41,34,873	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	99,63,683	1.74	—26.97	99,63,683	1,26,01,066	1,18,49,086	1,41,34,873	1,04,83,319	4	2	6	6	23
18	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,06,56,640	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	98,85,114	1.74	—28.66	98,85,114	1,27,51,010	1,13,22,915	1,15,67,206	1,06,56,640	24.9	24.9	25.1	22.9	17.75
19	Liquors ..	1,04,67,420	99,86,996	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	89,67,253	1.58	—13.96	89,67,253	1,03,63,486	94,35,716	99,86,996	1,04,67,420	50.9	52.4	54.6	55.9	54.46
20	Rubber ..	81,60,468	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	97,46,802	87,41,906	1.54	—10.05	87,41,906	97,46,802	84,86,902	1,00,17,132	81,60,468	38.7	36.5	34.0	32.7	23.06
21	Drugs and Medicines ..	90,20,225	74,82,980	79,69,479	87,51,373	73,36,364	1.29	—14.15	73,36,364	87,51,373	79,69,479	74,82,980	90,20,225	35.5	39.7	38.9	37.5	21.76
22	Chemicals ..	82,69,718	85,07,837	62,44,934	71,21,680	73,11,224	1.28	+1.89	73,11,224	71,21,680	62,44,934	85,07,837	82,69,718	39.1	35.2	41.8	45.6	40.63
23	Glass and Glassware ..	1,01,96,112	1,03,05,336	1,03,84,829	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	1.26	—44.71	71,49,054	1,16,19,877	1,03,84,829	1,03,05,336	1,01,96,112	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	6.17
24	Spices ..	74,10,485	66,98,563	70,10,890	81,28,893	61,51,597	1.08	—19.77	61,51,597	81,28,893	70,10,890	66,98,563	74,10,485	2.4	5	8	..	92
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	68,66,202	88,36,085	76,53,673	72,78,138	60,56,813	1.06	—12.21	60,56,813	72,78,138	76,53,673	88,36,085	68,66,202	..	..	4	..	25
26	Wool Manufactures in- cluding yarn and knitt- ing wool.	1,59,77,696	1,81,70,282	1,84,80,896	1,38,00,502	58,37,599	1.03	—79.63	58,37,599	1,38,00,502	1,84,80,896	1,81,70,282	1,59,77,696	52.5	51.8	45.3	42.0	42.02
27	Wood and Timber ..	40,24,132	44,64,050	44,25,378	52,42,913	44,16,612	1.78	—8.27	44,16,612	52,42,913	44,25,378	44,64,050	40,24,132	5.2	8.7	5.3	3.0	3.18
28	Apparel ..	77,03,431	82,08,356	94,67,296	80,88,894	42,37,888	1.74	—38.51	42,37,888	80,88,894	94,67,296	82,08,356	77,03,431	47.3	44.0	39.8	36.7	35.45
29	Precious Stones and Pearls, uncut.	74,54,352	94,70,922	82,82,333	70,07,976	39,92,259	1.70	—30.16	39,92,259	70,07,976	82,82,333	94,70,922	74,54,352	14.1	10.1	8.2	7.4	2.61

30	Paints and Painters' Materials.	51,83,018	52,08,421	51,23,119	49,87,296	35,04,297	-14.83	-62	75.8	74.8	72.4	67.9	62.72	30
31	Bobbins	20,35,903	25,08,870	21,48,032	27,70,813	33,55,650	+5.88	-59	94.9	92.7	89.0	86.5	77.34	31
32	Soap	56,61,264	60,07,353	58,19,077	61,10,658	32,86,294	-28.24	-58	89.0	90.5	87.6	87.3	83.90	32
33	Tea	50,30,583	40,03,185	43,87,176	35,65,702	30,94,019	-4.72	-54	2	1	2	1	15	33
34	Tobacco	76,66,566	63,80,846	36,82,113	41,46,042	29,86,650	-11.50	-52	96.8	95.5	94.8	94.8	87.27	34
35	Leather, and Manufactures of.	31,48,920	32,74,145	33,30,194	35,82,627	27,74,583	-8.08	-49	75.5	73.0	60.0	64.9	55.36	35
36	Belt for Machinery ..	29,36,514	33,95,194	30,01,955	36,34,301	26,75,018	-9.19	-47	68.0	70.5	65.8	60.1	59.26	36
37	Stationery	31,39,570	33,15,570	32,07,952	34,49,937	24,61,758	-9.87	-42	50.0	52.3	48.6	45.8	47.31	37
38	Haberdashery and Millinery.	43,38,208	50,65,723	53,93,251	40,94,318	24,05,957	-16.88	-42	19.7	22.9	17.4	23.4	25.51	38
39	Building and Engineering Materials.	32,62,446	26,69,828	22,25,735	28,61,531	22,14,860	-6.47	-39	24.6	33.7	38.1	29.4	15.33	39
40	Carrriages and wagons and parts for railways.	36,71,660	91,71,644	39,49,171	37,49,083	22,12,392	-15.36	-39	76.2	94.3	90.5	89.4	72.94	40
41	Books printed and Printed Matter.	17,67,614	22,13,711	23,08,737	27,16,015	22,04,521	-5.12	-39	81.4	76.4	81.4	77.8	77.90	41
42	Tallow and Stearine ..	27,08,116	23,80,518	19,71,421	25,60,998	21,91,151	-3.70	-38	24.3	17.4	10.1	15.0	9.72	42
43	Starch and Farina ..	13,68,165	26,10,531	16,75,625	25,03,143	20,35,651	-4.68	-36	3.2	1.2	1.8	7	1.04	43
44	Boots and Shoes	14,46,124	15,80,945	18,16,847	19,19,661	19,81,562	+ .68	-36	51.2	50.7	49.4	32.2	13.89	44
45	Coal and Coke	26,41,602	45,78,629	25,79,281	33,63,556	18,82,174	-14.81	-38	11.9	16.6	24.1	8.4	21.81	45
46	Earthenware and Pottery.	32,92,597	28,94,035	26,50,723	26,66,682	18,55,396	-8.11	-38	33.6	32.7	32.2	34.0	35.43	46
47	Toys and requisites for Games.	24,20,487	27,39,520	27,71,622	26,59,232	18,17,869	-8.41	-32	17.4	17.0	18.4	18.7	20.78	47
48	Gums and Resins	17,69,006	24,70,429	26,66,863	28,04,554	17,81,198	-10.28	-31	6.1	7.9	5.5	6.5	7.00	48
49	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	18,95,306	20,08,877	16,43,472	17,69,320	16,65,744	-1.04	-29	73.9	64.9	73.0	76.9	76.48	49
50	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	27,12,535	26,18,219	31,12,355	30,11,440	16,48,835	-13.63	-29	80.7	80.6	80.0	76.4	54.29	50
51	Toilet requisites	21,06,849	22,35,192	23,32,721	25,66,701	15,76,700	-9.90	-28	45.6	42.6	43.6	42.2	37.05	51
52	Ivory	18,54,472	21,01,744	17,44,363	14,59,348	13,98,692	- .66	-24	52.9	43.2	50.3	40.7	41.45	52
53	Animals, living	18,83,261	15,98,434	19,40,909	22,33,569	10,75,196	-11.58	-19	58.1	66.2	29.9	28.6	40.44	53

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1930-31.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In 1926-27.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
54 Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	15,80,479	13,85,357	14,95,473	15,48,045	10,39,813	(In lakhs). —5.09	.18	52.0	40.7	39.6	43.8	40.82
55 Wool, raw	25,30,682	30,12,450	23,69,211	29,60,236	8,37,423	—21.23	.15	48.5	36.2	60.4	40.9	39.77
56 Clocks and Watches ..	13,65,728	13,58,181	14,82,402	12,76,340	8,04,945	—4.75	.14	9.1	3.5	6.0	4.2	4.54
57 Cutlery	12,95,918	12,49,080	12,33,114	14,09,245	7,69,263	—6.40	.14	22.9	25.7	22.4	23.4	24.46
58 Umbrellas and Fittings	12,01,316	12,40,895	15,69,175	11,60,350	7,17,615	—4.43	.13	23.9	22.5	15.2	13.9	9.10
59 Flax and Manufactures of.	9,34,869	10,19,665	11,00,997	10,46,395	6,48,784	—3.98	.11	96.1	96.3	96.1	98.1	98.02
60 Buttons of all sorts ..	14,83,330	15,00,653	15,19,898	11,03,138	5,95,003	—5.08	.10	4.7	5.1	4.2	6.1	4.59
61 China Clay	19,77,213	15,97,362	7,36,730	12,93,894	5,68,134	—7.26	.10	80.7	97.4	99.9	100.0	99.80
62 Fireworks	14,41,876	8,65,203	10,70,696	10,45,684	4,74,910	—5.71	.08	.9	3.6	.9	1.2	5.37
63 Other articles	2,28,26,238	3,53,44,057	1,65,63,241	1,75,08,090	1,52,22,402	—22.86	2.67	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Merchandise ..	76,85,18,040	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,136	—25,70.49	100.00	38.5	36.7	37.5	33.9	27.48

17. The total value of imported merchandise received a further setback and fell by Rs. 25·7 crores to Rs. 56·93 crores in the year under review. The decrease is most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., sugar, machinery and mill-work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils. The only article which showed a noticeable increase was raw cotton. Dyeing and tanning substances, bobbins, chemicals and boots and shoes also showed increases. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The decrease of Rs. 61·39 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was due entirely to smaller arrivals of wheat, shipments of which from Australia amounted to 66,793 tons valued at Rs. 62·06 lakhs as against 122,418 tons valued at Rs. 1·67 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from Iraq, however, advanced by 14,983 tons in quantity and by Rs. 20·99 lakhs in value. A significant feature is the importation from Japan in March last of a consignment of rice weighing 2,306 tons and valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. The fall of Rs. 44·71 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly represents smaller receipts of bangles from Czechoslovakia. Apparel, etc., recorded a decrease of Rs. 38·51 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of apparel from the United Kingdom and Japan and of gold and silver thread from France and Germany. Instruments and apparatus recorded a fall of Rs. 37·25 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of electrical instruments from the United Kingdom and other supplying countries. Receipts of paper and paste-board declined by Rs. 28·66 lakhs owing mainly to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, Germany and Norway. The decrease of Rs. 28·24 lakhs under soap is due almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Smaller arrivals of almonds from Italy and Persia and of dates from Iraq and Muskat are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 26·97 lakhs under fruits and vegetables. The fall of Rs. 16·88 lakhs under haberdashery and millinery is due to smaller receipts from all supplying countries. The decrease of Rs. 14·15 lakhs under drugs and medicines entirely represents smaller receipts from the United Kingdom although there were larger arrivals from Germany. The decrease of Rs. 11·59 lakhs under tobacco is due entirely to smaller supplies of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. Provisions and oilman's stores recorded a fall of Rs. 10·45 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, while the decrease of Rs. 10·05 lakhs under rubber was accounted for by smaller shipments of motor car covers from the United Kingdom, Canada and Italy. The United States of America and Germany, however, increased their supplies. The slight increase of Rs. 1·89 lakh under chemicals and chemical preparations represents increased supplies from Germany, United States of America and Italy despite smaller receipts from the United Kingdom.

18. Coal—

12

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ..	11,006	2,93,123	23,943	7,31,776	26,403	6,09,296	12,049	2,54,046	13,094	3,94,579	+6,045	+1,40,533
Japan ..	537	14,582	5,499	1,63,770	490	9,409	726	13,830	400	7,200	-326	-6,630
Belgium ..	..	..	130	2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	8,550	2,34,615	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	+265	+8,210
Natal ..	73,989	16,21,085	130,060	25,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,94,077	81,645	13,82,361	-84,748	-16,11,716
Portuguese East Africa. ..	23,559	4,51,009	34,816	7,97,044	18,606	3,18,367	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	..	..	190	3,600	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	-1,150	-20,800
Java ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	822	14,796	520	10,130	-302	-4,666
Other countries ..	336	6,030	1,080	23,230	335	6,380	100	2,000	1,168	21,300	+1,068	+19,300
Total ..	118,027	26,20,449	297,099	45,44,936	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	-79,148	-14,75,769
Calcutta (Indian Produce)..	303,139	69,48,150	342,316	68,92,446	296,177	54,64,579	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,86,086	-114,727	-25,44,335

The considerable fall in imports of foreign coal during the year under report represents reduced shipments from Natal. This may be attributed firstly to the general trade depression, secondly to the boycott of foreign coal and the greater use of Bengal coal as a substitute and thirdly to large stocks carried over from the previous year's importations. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced. The fall in receipts of Indian coal is accounted for mainly by the fact that there was a lesser demand by Indian railways owing to diminished traffic.

Prices of coal remained fairly steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head improved from Rs. 1·53 crore to Rs. 1·66 crore representing larger arrivals of aniline dye and synthetic indigo from Germany whose share in the total imports rose from 55 to 61 per cent. The increase reflects accumulation of stocks rather than improved turn-over. Receipts of alizarine dye further fell by 1,240,601 lb. to 2,054,948 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·89 lakhs to Rs. 9·72 lakhs in value, chiefly due to reduced supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom. The fall may partly be attributed to the fact that the dye is going out of fashion and is being supplanted by other dyes of the naphthol group. Imports of aniline dye further receded by 1,030,017 lb. to 9,357,905 lb. in quantity, but improved by Rs. 10·28 lakhs to Rs. 1·32 crore in value. The arrivals from Germany though reduced by 330,573 lb. in quantity improved by Rs. 13·08 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Switzerland declined, while those from Italy and France improved. The increase in value of aniline dye is due to the bulk of the total imports being of highly concentrated dyes. Imports of saffron further declined by 1,787 lb. to 49,385 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73,000 to Rs. 8·69 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron slightly fell from Rs. 18 to Rs. 17-9-6 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implement and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic and trade conditions. Imports further decreased by Rs. 56·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries. Though Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share receded from 41 to 36½ per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, improved from 29 to 31½ per cent., and that of the United States of America from 10 to 11 per cent. The share of Japan remained unchanged.

21. *Liquors—*

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.		
Ale, beer & porter.	{ In bottles ..		{ In bulk ..		{ In bulk ..		{ In bulk ..		{ In bulk ..		{ In bulk ..	
	573,338	14,84,651	609,530	15,54,783	630,065	15,86,816	850,255	21,10,750	838,215	20,85,770	—12,040	—74,980
Cider and other fermented liquors.	509,790	7,16,199	494,325	8,88,637	578,639	7,86,780	684,150	8,70,059	602,831	6,89,910	—81,619	—1,80,149
	2,300	11,790	2,760	14,835	3,102	17,479	3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	—1,493	—7,350.
Spirits—	{ Liquid ..		{ Liquid ..		{ Liquid ..		{ Liquid ..		{ Liquid ..		{ Liquid ..	
	135,342	21,57,730	123,270	20,26,887	116,080	18,96,879	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,336	—4,467	—39,954
Whisky	97,577		95,760		85,378		91,915		90,240		—1,675	
	179,653	19,78,974	155,369	16,18,417	135,321	13,18,514	137,682	13,36,016	109,225	11,33,680	—28,457	—2,02,336
Brandy	136,951		123,483		109,105		106,827		84,634		—22,193	
	53,455	4,41,445	49,012	4,52,567	44,024	3,84,549	49,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,629	—9,124	—68,774
Gin, rum and liquors, Liquid.	245,584	3,17,121	301,103	3,56,852	248,042	2,76,889	293,366	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	+73,800	+94,108
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	71,192	23,47,412	65,988	21,43,387	79,050	24,21,964	73,113	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	—23,246	—7,88,692
Other spirits												
Total of Spirits	685,226	72,42,082	694,742	65,98,410	622,517	62,98,795	675,939	65,87,808	684,445	55,82,160	+8,506	—10,05,648
Wines	88,853	10,13,098	84,667	9,30,631	73,506	7,45,876	76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	—10,858	—1,28,106

By reason of the general trade depression, unemployment and the boycott movement, all classes of liquors except denatured spirit recorded decreases during the year under report.

Ale, beer and porter.—Despite the prohibition campaign and the educative propaganda carried on by the Congress, imports of bottled beer recorded but a small decrease of 3,791 gallons which testifies to the hold that the beverage has on the middle and lower class people as a substitute for toddy. Arrivals from Germany declined, while those from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan showed a slight improvement. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased from 669,000 gallons to 574,000 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 8·53 lakhs to Rs. 6·64 lakhs in value. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles also slightly declined.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits except denatured spirit showed considerable falling off. The fall in receipts of brandy represents smaller supplies from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Arrivals of whisky and gin, mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded a slight decrease. The fall in the imports of spirits in drug form is attributable to the boycott of foreign, especially British, spirituous preparations and to the greater use of Indian made medicines. Imports of perfumed spirits also declined. Methylated spirit shown as imported was rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival. The considerable rise in imports is due to an increased local manufacture of varnishes, polishes, etc.

Wines.—The decline recorded under this head is mainly due to smaller arrivals of champagne and still red wines from France and the United Kingdom.

22. Machinery and Millwork.—The total value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 3·99 crores, the falling off being shared by almost all important kinds of machinery except railway locomotives. Arrivals of electrical machinery fell away by Rs. 40·3 lakhs and those of oil engines (other than locomotives) and textile machinery by Rs. 23·11 lakhs and Rs. 21·25 lakhs respectively, mainly owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. Decreases were also recorded under other sorts of machinery, oil crushing and refining machinery, sewing and knitting machinery and metal working machinery. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 76·2 to 75·9 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America, however, improved from 8·8 to 9·8 per cent., and from 6·9 to 7·1 per cent respectively.

23. Matches.—Owing to the increased production of Indian matches as a result of a rapid growth in the number of match factories, the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 66,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 89,000 in value was recorded during the year under report. Of the total imports amounting to 183,000 gross valued at Rs. 1·49 lakh, Sweden despatched 181,000 gross valued at Rs. 1·46 lakh, thus improving her share from 81 to 98 per cent. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	49,302	Rs. 46,76,543	65,770	Rs. 59,76,206	64,772	Rs. 53,65,497	65,858	Rs. 53,01,848	47,094	Rs. 35,53,457	—18,764	Rs. —17,46,161
Brass "	277,072	1,34,64,803	273,380	1,24,64,083	265,568	1,31,03,815	189,889	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	—4,215	—21,64,450
Copper "	190,071	88,69,345	151,687	74,97,894	151,376	70,42,029	81,696	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	+ 38,675	+ 6,29,825
German Silver (including nickel silver).	10,587	9,54,506	11,617	9,83,648	18,250	15,15,209	14,007	11,73,253	9,565	7,88,869	—4,422	—3,84,884
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Tons girders and bridge work.	17,619	19,33,791	30,113	30,67,366	30,806	35,20,699	24,824	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	—5,067	—6,63,314
Bars other than cast steel "	53,066	50,18,651	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	55,068	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,451	—32,312	—36,97,762
Hoops and Strips .. "	15,801	21,25,730	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	18,106	24,82,075	14,894	18,88,602	—3,212	—5,94,373
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	56,722	1,36,27,447	80,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,89,327	45,219	81,47,391	—26,934	—65,42,186
Tinned "	7,204	23,91,014	7,305	23,94,754	5,674	17,91,827	9,555	29,62,803	5,283	16,99,686	—4,092	—12,62,967
Not galvanised or tinned,	19,191	23,95,156	25,281	32,28,449	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	—8,352	—9,60,517
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought.	7,095	20,33,247	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,840	8,396	23,50,209	9,466	26,23,515	+ 1,070	+ 2,73,306
Other sorts of iron and steel.	48,118	92,06,096	56,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,901	—8,327	—22,91,155
Total of Iron and Steel "	225,506	3,87,31,132	284,266	4,69,04,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	260,803	4,41,57,114	173,577	2,84,18,166	—87,226	—1,57,88,948
Lead Cwt.	15,927	3,68,518	13,777	3,01,357	19,307	3,46,797	14,381	2,75,726	13,509	2,38,624	—872	—37,102
Quicksilver Lib.	86,639	2,48,104	62,310	2,16,042	112,810	3,98,879	68,651	2,68,889	76,610	3,10,210	+ 7,959	+ 41,321
Tin Cwt.	10,572	20,29,968	16,810	31,83,582	10,077	15,89,100	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	13,88,271	+ 884	—4,46,513
Zinc or spelter "	32,232	7,80,481	50,965	10,28,815	38,752	6,23,221	25,924	5,45,740	13,855	3,07,208	—7,069	—2,38,582
Metals and ores unenumerated.	5,808	4,07,548	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,87,359	7,749	4,72,434	7,627	2,89,995	—122	—1,82,489
Total .. Tons	255,079	7,05,30,948	313,785	7,91,62,361	315,042	7,99,46,371	281,453	6,89,58,159	194,483	4,80,85,246	—87,020	—2,62,67,913

Iron and Steel.—In the year under report the iron and steel industry was particularly hit by the acute world depression. In spite of extraordinarily low prices, demand was restricted by financial stringency. The condition of the British steel industry in particular was very unsatisfactory owing to keen Continental competition. The Indian steel industry suffered from a large reduction in the railway programme and in private construction, but on the whole it fared slightly better than the previous year.

The total receipts from the United Kingdom fell further from 92,000 to 47,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·85 crore to Rs. 95·42 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 115,000 to 83,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·61 crore to Rs. 1·16 crore in value. Arrivals from Germany and Luxemburg also declined. Receipts from France, however, increased from 8,500 to 10,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·67 lakhs to Rs. 9·75 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year discloses a falling off under "galvanised sheets" from 72,000 to 45,000 tons representing almost entirely reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. The decreases under "bars other than cast steel", "ungalvanised sheets" and "steel angle and tee" represent smaller receipts from all the principal supplying countries. Under "beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work" imports fell from 25,000 to 20,000 tons owing to smaller arrivals from Belgium and the United Kingdom and the fall under "tinned sheets" was entirely due to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports of "rails, chairs and fishplates", however, improved owing to increased arrivals from Belgium.

Other metals.—Under brass, the principal article is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing receipts of which from the United Kingdom decreased from 22,000 to 1,300 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·63 lakhs to Rs. 61,000 in value. Arrivals from Japan also declined from 47,000 to 46,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 25·48 lakhs to Rs. 20·77 lakhs in value. Receipts from Germany, however, advanced from 95,000 to 115,000 cwt. in quantity but receded from Rs. 48·11 lakhs to Rs. 44·08 lakhs in value. Owing to the considerable fall in the price of copper, imports of copper sheets improved from 67,000 to 105,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 40·94 lakhs to Rs. 49·29 lakhs in value. The United States of America supplied 28,500 cwt. valued at Rs. 12·75 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Arrivals from Germany and France also increased from 27,000 to 43,000 cwt. and 12,000 to 24,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 16·66 lakhs to Rs. 20·98 lakhs and Rs. 7·42 lakhs to Rs. 10·79 lakhs in value respectively. Receipts from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 16,000 to 3,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·31 lakhs to Rs. 1·93 lakh in value and those from Japan from 5,170 to 220 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·11 lakhs to Rs. 11,000 in value. The further fall under German silver represents smaller shipments from Austria, Germany and Italy. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium, receded owing to reduced shipments from France, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, although arrivals from the United States of America recorded a slight improvement. Owing to

increased arrivals from the Straits Settlements imports of tin advanced by 884 cwt. in quantity but fell by Rs. 4.47 lakhs in value.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The motor car trade reacted severely and immediately to the combination of economic and political circumstances in the past year and the total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories receded by Rs. 1.45 crore to Rs. 2.04 crores. The imports of motor cars decreased from 8,728 to 5,203 in number and from Rs. 1.75 crore to Rs. 98.95 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America decreased from 6,246 to 2,735 cars and those from the United Kingdom from 1,126 to 754 cars. The average declared value of British cars declined from Rs. 3,108 to Rs. 2,842. Italian and French shipments also declined from 446 and 156 cars to 287 and 124 cars respectively. Receipts from Canada, however, increased from 709 to 1,236 cars. Imports of motor cycles declined from 320 to 273, of which 252 were despatched by the United Kingdom. Imports of commercial vehicles also fell from 8,968 to 4,987 in number and from Rs. 1.14 crore to Rs. 65.12 lakhs in value owing entirely to reduced shipments from the United States of America. Shipments from the United Kingdom dropped from 112 to 35.

A feature of considerable interest is the establishment by the Ford Motor Company of India in January last of an assembly plant in Bombay where cars imported in a knocked down condition are assembled before they are distributed to dealers.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.		
FROM FOREIGN COUN- TRIES.												
Kerosene—												
United States { Bulk	13,452,084	32,65,070										
{ Tins	212,682	2,13,054										
Persia { Bulk	..	..	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	..	3,169,649	15,47,128	4,178,279	20,89,112	+ 1,008,630	+ 5,41,986
{ Tins	..	..	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	1,85,578	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	+ 1,223,408	+ 7,82,083
Georgia .. Bulk	..	..	6,424,255	20,32,295	11,980,538	45,45,518	12,772,658	65,29,374	3,517,084	17,97,980	- 9,255,574	- 47,31,394
Sumatra .. { Bulk	..	..	..	5	..	..	41	46	1	1	- 40	- 45
{ Tins	..	..	5,963,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	55,81,152	12,669,951	62,03,564	10,634,934	53,11,044	- 2,035,017	- 8,92,520
United King { Bulk	..	..	13,000	13,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
dom. { Tins	20	16	1,956,675	5,80,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Celebes and Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	110	87	+ 90	+ 77
other Islands. { Bulk	43,940	39,821	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	11,52,412	2,155,536	11,00,221	11,938,746	60,93,736	+ 9,783,210	+ 49,93,515
Straits Settle- { Bulk	..	..	..	..	13,000	11,036	8,243,835	40,82,392	13,000	7,459	- 8,230,835	- 40,74,933
ments (in- { Tins	4,018	4,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cluding { Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labuan). { Tins	1	1	3	2	..	..	18	9	16	17	- 2	+ 8
Other coun- tries												
Total Kero- sene.	13,496,044	38,04,907	21,442,840	95,14,385	26,094,037	1,12,80,118	39,011,629	1,94,62,677	30,282,043	1,52,99,331	- 8,729,586	- 41,63,346
	222,441	2,23,024	592,089	5,30,756	205,305	1,85,578	824,111	6,58,685	2,047,627	14,40,808	+ 1,223,516	+ 7,82,123
Total ..	13,718,485	38,27,931	22,034,929	1,00,46,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	39,835,740	2,01,21,362	32,329,670	1,67,40,139	- 7,506,070	- 33,81,252

		1926-27.		1927-28.	
Oils (mineral) <i>continued.</i>		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Other sorts—					
United Kingdom	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	313,075	5,76,349	310,645	5,80,954
Germany ..	Other sorts ..	652,514	4,72,651	792,734	8,51,170
United States of America	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	3,533,207	48,42,611	2,758,059	35,47,731
Dutch Borneo ..	Other sorts ..	11,976	12,925	24,271	25,089
British Borneo ..	Fuel Oils ..	8,713,740	30,10,870	5,587,270	19,11,590
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Fuel Oils ..	36,400	7,153	..	..
	Other sorts ..	133,084	1,53,072	131,899	1,16,195
Persia ..	Fuel Oils ..	36,153,823	72,46,186	42,016,246	81,18,482
	Other sorts ..	..	2	..	..
Sumatra ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	1,496,250	5,14,990
	Other sorts ..	2,097	2,915	866,865	4,74,066
Other countries ..	Fuel Oils ..	99,342	19,550	..	..
	Other sorts ..	91,113	97,355	182,800	1,77,080
Total, Other sorts ..	Fuel Oils ..	45,003,305	1,02,83,759	49,099,766	1,05,45,012
	Other sorts ..	4,737,066	61,57,880	5,067,273	57,72,285
Total ..		49,740,371	1,64,41,639	54,167,039	1,63,17,297
Total (Foreign) ..		63,455,856	2,49,69,570	76,201,968	2,63,62,438
From Burma—					
Kerosene ..	..	29,936,777	1,48,14,736	29,505,960	1,44,10,425
Other Mineral Oils ..	..	10,496,196	1,06,81,792	14,247,214	1,41,16,891
Total (Burma) ..		40,432,973	2,54,96,528	43,753,174	2,85,27,316
Grand Total ..		103,891,829	5,04,66,098	119,955,142	5,48,89,754

1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	58,489	10,575	+ 58,489	+ 10,575
316,421	5,99,238	513,603	8,86,462	391,491	6,72,157	-122,112	-2,14,305
1,007,253	11,17,863	664,025	5,13,168	301,870	2,57,357	-362,155	-2,55,811
..	..	..	..	511,899	1,47,522	+ 511,899	+ 1,47,522
2,938,557	36,11,858	4,040,370	43,53,327	2,873,038	33,33,755	-1,167,332	-10,19,572
12,923	14,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,004,490	10,26,780	4,044,299	8,15,277	8 372,228	16,97,427	+ 4,327,929	+ 8,82,150
307,161	1,67,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,156,400	6,07,720	4,147,659	8,28,225	62,890	12,685	-4,084,769	-8,15,540
90,779	93,289	187,848	1,24,752	722,573	4,14,050	+ 584,725	+ 2,89,298 *
34,666,221	68,72,681	41,808,016	83,24,581	40,250,965	80,90,742	-1,557,051	-2,33,839
..	..	..	..	636	1,145	+ 636	+ 1,145
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	566,175	3,71,553	..	..	-566,175	-3,71,553
..	..	..	..	21,987	5,072	+ 21,987	+ 5,072
148,576	1,46,606	91,718	93,953	355,462	1,53,060	+ 263,749	+ 59,107
40,827,111	85,07,181	49,999,974	99,68,083	49,278,458	99,64,023	-721,516	-4,660
4,816,670	57,51,086	6,068,784	63,43,215	4,645,070	48,31,524	-1,418,664	-15,11,691
45,643,781	1,42,58,267	56,068,708	1,63,11,298	53,923,528	1,47,95,547	-2,140,180	-15,15,751
71,943,123	2,57,33,963	95,999,448	3,64,32,060	86,253,198	3,15,35,686	-9,646,250	-48,96,974
18,485,557	89,83,416	17,937,725	89,16,080	14,822,600	74,63,555	-3,115,125	-14,52,524
15,956,435	1,48,30,937	20,708,164	2,00,23,652	17,259,121	1,63,27,952	-3,449,043	-36,95,700
34,441,992	2,38,14,353	38,645,889	2,89,39,732	32,081,721	2,37,91,508	-6,564,168	-51,48,224
106,385,115	4,95,48,316	134,545,337	6,53,72,392	118,334,919	5,53,27,194	-16,210,418	-1,00,45,198

By reason of the general trade depression and in spite of the competition of a newly established firm, imports of mineral oils from foreign countries fell by over 9½ million gallons. The fall mainly represents reduced supplies of bulk kerosene oil from Persia, the Straits Settlements and Georgia. Imports from Celebes and other Islands and the United States of America, however, advanced as a result of the competition of American oil companies, which is also responsible for the improvement in the imports of kerosene oil in tins. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Burma recorded a considerable fall. Imports of fuel oils decreased but slightly. Arrivals of foreign lubricating oils fell by 141,000

gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4·55 lakhs in value owing to reduced supplies from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. A consignment comprising 247,000 gallons valued at Rs. 62,000 of cheap axle oil was, however, imported from Celebes and other Islands.

The supply of petrol from Burma declined by 109,000 gallons to 2,453,000 gallons. Only one consignment of foreign petrol consisting of 720,000 gallons valued at Rs. 4·05 lakhs was imported from the Straits Settlements during the year under report as against a total import amounting to nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 9·8 lakhs during the previous year. A consignment comprising 918,000 gallons valued at Rs. 5·16 lakhs, though intended for Bombay, was discharged at Madras owing to an accident to the vessel and after payment of duty was shipped to Bombay by another vessel. It has consequently been recorded in the coasting trade.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Five specified articles, viz : (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones, and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1·84 crore to Rs. 1·58 crore of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 74·77 lakhs as against Rs. 89·58 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also decreased from 223,756 to 203,013 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 45,300 to 44,547. The duty collected on parcels declined from Rs. 26·85 lakhs to Rs. 23·22 lakhs and that on letter packets from Rs. 9·73 lakhs to Rs. 6·02 lakhs. The fall in duty in the latter case is due almost entirely to smaller arrivals of diamonds.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under report the trade in precious stones further declined from Rs. 46·66 lakhs to Rs. 29·02 lakhs of which Rs. 28 lakhs represents diamonds. These were almost entirely supplied by Belgium whose share was valued at Rs. 26·41 lakhs as against Rs. 39·83 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls fell further from Rs. 23·42 lakhs to Rs. 10·9 lakhs owing to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands. The figures are symptomatic of the times.

29. *Sugar.*—Excess of production over consumption and a large increase in the stocks held by producers in the chief sugar producing countries are responsible for the depression in this industry throughout the world. Prices have consequently fallen to unprecedentedly low levels and are now much below the cost of production. With a view to restrict world production, to limit exports and to segregate existing stocks where they are heavy, the Brussels Conference has adopted the so-called Chadbourne Plan. All the leading sugar producing countries except Russia have joined in this international agreement and Java has accordingly passed a law restricting her exports and production for the next five years.

The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, was Rs. 13-0-0 at the beginning of the year and remained steady till the end of May. It showed an upward tendency and rose to the highest level of the year, viz., Rs. 13-9-0 in July. Then a reaction set in, and by the end of November the lowest price

of the year, viz., Rs. 11-11-0, was reached. Thereafter quotations rose gradually and at the end of the year the price stood at Rs. 12-9-6.

The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a slight fall of 8,000 tons but Bombay's receipts remained practically unchanged. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay advanced by nearly 26,000 tons due to Java prices being more favourable. Imports of beet sugar, on the other hand, receded by an equal quantity owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom, Hungary, France and Czechoslovakia. A significant feature is the entry of Russian sugar into the Indian market. Over 26,000 tons of this sugar were imported into Bombay during the last two months of the year and very large quantities are expected during the current year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United States of America ..	935	1,99,939	52	14,641	16	4,108	3	..	..	..	Rs. —3
Germany ..	20,153	40,38,851	131	27,350	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,888	5,367	7,57,729	—1,99,159
France ..	124	26,285	..	16	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	..	..	—16,17,202
Italy ..	3,291	6,66,575	162	34,500	..	..	25	4,008	..	..	—25
United Kingdom ..	3,551	7,15,393	66	34,176	3,393	6,96,054	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,765	—39,45,333
Austria ..	9,527	19,02,753	337	66,480	..	..	226	45,020	..	..	—226
Netherlands ..	3,020	6,17,126	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	—639
Belgium ..	9,593	19,48,584	104	21,820	6	1,619	404	82,567	18	3,833	—1,58,356
Hungary ..	8,486	17,02,703	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	—78,734
Czechoslovakia ..	11,464	22,90,874	175	35,000	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	513	60,553	—15,305
Mauritius ..	83	21,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—7,055
Hongkong ..	2,212	5,02,696	2,113	4,86,012	1,389	3,37,536	1,825	4,16,682	3,218	5,66,009	..
Java ..	89,591	1,81,63,369	158,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,82,29,869	151,246	2,08,14,023	170,975	2,01,77,632	+1,393
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	7,178	14,03,755	..	..	..	..	124	16,225	186	22,237	+25,729
Russia ..	13,571	28,67,034	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	..	..	26,312	28,08,138	+62
Other countries ..	275	77,880	244	57,397	339	72,915	1,332	2,63,731	261	53,033	+26,312
Total ..	183,054	3,71,45,020	176,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,453	215,206	2,47,54,065	—388
Re-exports ..	6,369	16,03,094	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	—2,861
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	14,587	49,96,635	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	—7,057

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1,672,000 lb. to 4,454,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 30.94 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined by 484,000 lb. and 418,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3.54 lakhs and Rs. 2.57 lakhs in value to 450,000 lb. and 1,176,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 2.02 lakhs and Rs. 8.55 lakhs in value, respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China also fell by 912,000 lb. to 2,498,000 lb. in quantity but rose by Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 17.95 lakhs in value. Imports of this variety from Ceylon, however, advanced by 110,000 lb. to 254,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 82,000 to Rs. 1.85 lakh in value. Arrivals of tea from Calcutta receded by 1,291,000 lb. to 6,149,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 17.24 lakhs to Rs. 35.93 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea also decreased by 68,000 lb. to 486,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.31 lakh to Rs. 4.4 lakhs in value mainly as a result of reduced shipments to Iraq and Other Native States in Arabia.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.41 crores to Rs. 6.32 crores in value. This substantial increase may be attributed firstly to the lower prices of Egyptian and American cotton and secondly to the impetus given by the boycott movement to the Indian mills who imported long-stapled varieties of the above-mentioned cotton for the spinning of yarn of finer counts. Imports from Egypt advanced from 511 tons to 20,730 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 2.11 crores in value and those from the United States of America from 1,689 tons to 9,756 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19.58 lakhs to Rs. 83.15 lakhs in value. Kenya Colony despatched 22,622 tons valued at Rs. 2.87 crores as against 18,972 tons valued at Rs. 2.8 crores in the previous year. Of the 44,000 tons of African cotton, only 95 tons were re-shipped, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1921-1922 ..	116,661,599	4,13,06,348	49,002,453	2,21,61,782	34,070,597	1,95,83,161
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,617
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,169	143,849,755	7,01,32,256
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,501,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,50,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,926	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
Increase or decrease in 1930-31	-126,769,165	-3,05,40,353	-59,726,869	-2,06,55,360	-122,922,787	-3,88,40,839

Cotton piece-goods.—The combination of political and economic causes which so greatly affected India's trade in general proved disastrous to the import trade in cotton piece-goods. The figures set out above are more eloquent than words. The British textile industry was particularly affected; on the top of the intensive boycott campaign, the fall in raw cotton prices and the depreciation of silver and keen Japanese competition still further militated against a revival. Imports from Japan were, however, not affected to the same extent as those from the United Kingdom on account of their cheapness. The total imports of foreign piece-goods declined by 65 per cent., in quantity and by 69 per cent., in value as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) fell from Rs. 14·05 crores to Rs. 4·36 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 1·9 crore, greys Rs. 1·29 crore and whites Rs. 1·06 crore. The largest decrease was under coloured goods, *viz.*, Rs. 3·88 crores. Greys lost Rs. 3·05 crores and whites Rs. 2·06 crores. Imports of fents declined by Rs. 68·07 lakhs to Rs. 11·74 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom whose despatches fell in value from Rs. 49·95 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs and from Rs. 28·77 lakhs to Rs. 3·01 lakhs, respectively. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade declined from 57 to 56 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 33 to 34 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is longcloth and shirtings, which were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams, etc.), the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloth and shirtings declined from Rs. 2·82 crores to Rs. 1 crore and those of sheetings from Rs. 23·99 lakhs to Rs. 4·94 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys improved from 76 to 85 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom dropped from 22 to nearly 14 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, supplies from the United Kingdom constituted 78 per cent., as against 89 per cent., in the previous year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long-cloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves, and (4) nainsooks, the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 1·9 crore, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1·43 crore and Japan for Rs. 27·72 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

				United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1926-27	..	..	..	8,428	123	18,944	237	914	9
1927-28	..	..	..	7,060	108	13,378	187	8,189	76
1928-29	..	..	..	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	..	..	..	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42
1930-31	..	..	..	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23

The fall in the imports of cotton yarn from $19\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to nearly $10\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 1·18 crore in value, which is chiefly attributable to the boycott movement, reflects reduced shipments both from the United Kingdom and Japan. The figures under "Other Countries" represent almost entirely the Chinese trade. Arrivals of twofold yarns from Japan decreased from nearly 7 million lb. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·16 crore to Rs. 49·82 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom from 3 million lb. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 46·94 lakhs to Rs. 30·06 lakhs in value. Receipts of yarns of higher counts from Japan also declined from 1 million lb. to 398,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 9·95 lakhs to Rs. 3·7 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom from $4\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to 1 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 53·01 lakhs to Rs. 10·84 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn also fell from $5\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 99·52 lakhs to Rs. 42·65 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade in this line was nearly 98 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. Although 86 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency is of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also shows a considerable improvement in the year under report.

				(The figures are shown in millions.)						
				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.			
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1926-1927	..	..	..	·25	15·54	28·28	56·51	30·41	512	
1927-1928	..	..	..	·14	15·42	28·62	55·82	35·99	492	
1928-1929	..	..	..	·12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330	
1929-1930	..	..	..	·26	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	467	
1930-1931	..	..	..	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	476	

Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts were negligible.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk further declined from 1,299,000 lb. to 1,287,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 72·78 lakhs to Rs. 60·57 lakhs in value. The fall may partly be attributable to the direct importation of raw silk by Madras and partly to the drop in the Chinese Exchange and unsettled trade conditions. Receipts from China decreased from 1,088,000 lb. to 961,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62·48 lakhs to Rs. 47·48 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Hongkong, on the other hand, advanced from 137,000 lb. to 298,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 7·24 lakhs to Rs. 12·15 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps further declined from 1,413,000 lb. to 1,118,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 60·94 lakhs to Rs. 43·61 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries except China despatched smaller supplies. Imports of piece-goods, the most important item in the group reacted immediately to the boycott and receded from $17\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to $11\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 89·97 lakhs in value. Receipts from Japan, China and other principal supplying countries

decreased. Arrivals from Japan, the chief source of supply, fell from 9½ million yards to 4½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 93·8 lakhs to Rs. 36·83 lakhs in value and those from China from over 7½ million yards to nearly 7¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 69·38 lakhs to Rs. 49·45 lakhs in value. Arrivals of silk mixtures declined from 2 million yards to 1 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 25·07 lakhs to Rs. 10·31 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments from all the principal supplying countries.

E. Artificial Silk.—Heavy stocks as well as general political and economic conditions caused a further decline in the imports of artificial silk yarn from 4½ million lb. to 4¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 60·37 lakhs to Rs. 47·27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy, the chief supplier, advanced by 393,000 lb. to 3 million lb. in quantity, but declined by Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 34·48 lakhs in value. Receipts from the United Kingdom declined by 180,000 lb. to 410,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·4 lakhs to Rs. 4·6 lakhs in value. A noticeable feature was the tendency of the consumers to prefer inferior grades of yarns in order to enable them to compete with fancy goods produced by local mills as well as with cheap artificial silk Taffetas from Japan. Receipts of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk also declined by over 12 million yards to 25 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 97·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 crore in value owing to reduced supplies from all the supplying countries except Japan whose shipments increased by 1¾ million yards to 18 million yards in quantity but fell off by Rs. 15·91 lakhs to Rs. 72·09 lakhs in value. This line was not so much affected by the boycott movement as cotton piece-goods by reason of fascinating designs and cheaper rates and also owing to the absence of competition from local mills.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool receded by 2¾ million lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 21·23 lakhs to Rs. 8·37 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller receipts from Persia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Australia also declined. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool increased by 16,932 lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 1·12 lakhs in value, reduced supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom being more than counter-balanced by larger shipments from France and Poland. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, further declined from 4½ million yards to 2 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·04 crore to Rs. 38·9 lakhs in value, representing smaller despatches from the United Kingdom, Germany and all other supplying countries. The substantial fall of 2½ million yard in quantity and of Rs. 65·38 lakhs in value is attributable to the general trade depression and the falling off in prices. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, in the total imports improved from 46 to 50 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, blankets showed a falling off owing entirely to smaller receipts from Italy. Receipts of carpets and shawls also declined.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

	Principal Articles.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	1,023.3	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	27.8	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	336.2	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5
3	Metals and Ores ..	17.0	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0
4	Gums and Resins ..	23.7	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5
5	Wool Manufactures ..	26.8	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6
6	Machinery and Millwork ..	10.0	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4
7	Oils ..	5.9	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8
8	Hardware ..	17.9	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8
9	Apparel ..	55.5	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6
10	Postal articles ..	23.1	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8
11	Sugar, 28 Dutch standard and above.	101.8	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4
12	Fruits and Vegetables ..	43.6	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1
13	Coal and coke ..	13.1	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8
14	Spices ..	9.6	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8
15	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	7.4	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0
16	Fish ..	14.7	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	9.2	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2
18	Coffee ..	7.2	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7
19	Glass and Glassware ..	14.7	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8
20	Cotton, raw ..	59.4	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1
21	Silk Manufactures ..	13.3	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0
22	Leather ..	14.0	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	179.25	289.62	221.61	164.57	141.22	—23.35
2. Arabia	57.04	84.61	58.17	49.81	28.07	—21.74
3. Other European Countries ..	55.04	55.19	30.66	39.73	24.23	—15.50
4. Iraq	32.37	36.74	21.99	27.67	23.35	—4.32
5. Persia	61.38	53.16	33.28	34.50	21.27	—13.23
6. Ceylon	18.18	29.85	18.41	23.05	13.61	—9.44
7. United States of America ..	15.89	14.31	21.61	13.38	11.41	—1.97
8. Kenya Colony	15.16	16.27	16.35	11.91	8.05	—3.86
9. Japan	25.79	17.32	13.99	20.00	8.03	—11.97
10. Aden and Dependencies ..	13.42	14.75	7.54	6.09	5.41	—0.68
11. Hongkong	8.95	10.76	9.32	9.71	5.01	—4.70
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	9.63	6.67	5.32	4.77	4.90	+ .13
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	9.61	8.10	6.50	8.44	3.87	—4.57
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	5.97	6.38	6.53	5.99	3.81	—2.18

33. There was a very marked falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 1.29 crore and falling to Rs. 3.23 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 18 lakhs of this fall by reason of consumption by the Indian mills of almost all the imported cotton. The decline of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs in re-export of cotton manufactures is mainly due to reduced shipments of coloured and grey piece-goods. Many of the markets formerly served through Bombay are now directly served from Japan. The fall in the value of wool manufactures, mostly carpets and rugs from Persia, represents smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the decrease of Rs. 4.81 lakhs under re-exports of raw hides and skins represents smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1930-31.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	40,52,19,295	31,04,78,193	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	—982.34	64.45
2	Seeds	5,11,30,878	9,37,71,180	11,01,29,596	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	—141.68	11.23
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	4,83,47,619	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,365	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	—88.31	3.47
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	3,06,22,308	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	—33.76	2.91
5	Oil Cakes	90,21,898	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	—49.48	2.22
6	Wool, Raw	1,58,91,700	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	—98.27	1.98
7	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,61,28,356	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	—50.70	1.96
8	Metals and Ores	76,43,984	91,37,388	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	—37.88	1.51
9	Postal Articles	1,06,61,281	1,13,41,866	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	69,17,480	—20.18	1.30
10	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	72,49,231	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	—41.97	1.23
11	Leather	82,32,217	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	58,86,460	—35.76	1.11
12	Myrobalans	39,52,138	52,93,448	32,17,688	43,29,973	42,56,874	—.73	.80
13	Spices	53,42,327	69,54,142	48,43,627	55,81,342	41,58,223	—14.23	.78

			1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1930-31.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Oils	..	26,67,091	32,38,668	46,10,785	37,77,277	26,91,682	—10·86	·51
15	Tobacco	..	24,40,246	34,68,138	35,29,003	20,49,250	25,14,892	+4·66	·47
16	Wool Manufactures ..	..	31,94,887	40,84,874	47,11,490	40,04,347	21,70,335	—18·34	·41
17	Wood and Timber ..	..	14,89,874	19,20,475	22,43,330	22,99,130	19,24,960	—3·74	·36
18	Gums and Resins ..	..	10,65,625	16,62,213	17,37,818	18,89,418	16,28,680	—2·61	·31
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	..	15,04,708	16,11,606	17,85,570	16,76,076	13,60,462	—3·16	·26
20	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobalans.	..	11,93,511	10,40,318	11,82,225	11,50,769	12,65,411	+1·15	·24
21	Fruits and Vegetables	..	20,46,094	23,29,672	20,34,472	17,93,942	12,63,680	—5·30	·24
22	Hemp, Raw	..	18,58,056	22,00,600	16,38,341	18,58,387	9,55,697	—9·02	·18
23	Manures	..	10,90,843	14,10,697	9,92,308	11,34,379	6,82,851	—4·51	·13
24	Other articles	..	1,41,66,943	1,41,83,767	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	—21·72	1·94
	Total, Merchandise ..	..	65,21,61,110	60,23,69,058	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	—1,668·74	100·00

35. In the year under review, exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by nearly Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 53 crores. This is attributable chiefly to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices. All the principal articles of export except tobacco have contributed to the fall and in particular raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oil cakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn which represent 92 per cent., of the total export trade. The more important articles will be dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs and, of the rest, the following call for comment. The fall in the value of oil cakes represents smaller demand for linseed cake from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany and for groundnut cake from the Netherlands and Belgium. Shipments of the latter to the United Kingdom and Ceylon advanced both in quantity and value and those to Germany improved in quantity but declined in value. Exports of myrobalans increased in quantity but fell away in value. Despatches to the United Kingdom improved while those to the United States of America and France decreased. The decline in the shipments of spices is accounted for by smaller takings of pepper by all the principal buying countries except Persia and of cardamoms by the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany despite larger demand from Other Native States in Arabia. The increase under tobacco represents larger shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies.

36. *Grain, Pulse and Flour.*—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. The fall of Rs. 50·7 lakhs is partly attributable to general depression and financial stringency and partly to the competition of supplies from elsewhere, *e.g.*, of rice from Japan and wheat and wheatflour from Australia and Iraq. The value of exports of jawar and bajra further decreased by Rs. 17·3 lakhs to Rs. 7·15 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments to all buying countries. The fall of Rs. 12·65 lakhs under wheat-flour is accounted for by the smaller demand from all buying countries except Other Native States in Arabia whose takings increased by 197 tons in quantity but fell off by Rs. 1·6 lakh in value. The decrease of Rs. 10·56 lakhs under pulse mainly represents reduced shipments of lentils. The value of exports of rice declined by Rs. 7·89 lakhs as a result of smaller takings by all buying countries except Bahrein Islands, Natal and Zanzibar and Pemba and the fall under wheat is chiefly accounted for by smaller demand from Other Native States in Arabia.

37. *Hides and skins (Raw and Tanned).*—Shipments under this head fell off by 1,397 tons in quantity and by Rs. 75·67 lakhs in value. The American demand was noticeably poor. Exports of raw hides, though advanced by 235 tons in quantity, declined by Rs. 2·69 lakhs in value. While Spain's takings were smaller, Germany and the Netherlands took larger quantities. The fall of 459 tons in quantity and of Rs. 16·75 lakhs in value under tanned hides almost entirely represents reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins declined by 1,295 tons in quantity and by Rs. 39·65 lakhs in value in consequence of restricted demand from the United States of America. Exports of tanned or dressed skins declined by 223 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16·95 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller takings by the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India receded from 816,000 tons to 486,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal declined by 205,000 tons, from Bombay by 111,000 tons and from Madras by 14,000 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay is mainly due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom which took 61,000 tons as against 136,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium also declined from 48,000 tons to 25,000 tons and to the Netherlands from 27,000 tons to 5,500 tons. Japan took only 208 tons as against 7,300 tons, while New South Wales took none as against 4,100 tons, in the previous year. On the other hand, shipments to France amounted to 132,000 tons as against 119,000 tons in the previous year.

39. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. The prevailing world conditions and the consequent lack of purchasing power are mainly responsible for the continued depression in this trade. Over-production of oil seeds, especially groundnuts—severe competition of China owing to the decline in silver, large stocks of oils in the world's markets and the control of purchase of raw produce by a syndicate in Europe are some of the other factors which have contributed to the fall in prices. This accounts for the comparatively heavy fall of Rs. 1·42 crore under this head though the quantity shipped was less by only 2,700 tons. The substantial fall of Rs. 68 lakhs in value under groundnuts despite larger shipments by 13,000 tons, is mainly attributable to the keen competition of China and Africa and also to the enormous supply of whale oil at comparatively low rates, which affected buying of oil-seeds. Italy, the Netherlands and France took increased supplies, while Germany, Austria and Belgium reduced their purchases. Owing to a shortage of supplies in other producing countries and favourable prices there was a demand for larger quantities of linseed from the Netherlands, France and Italy, despite reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium. Smaller demand from all the principal buying countries except Italy and Spain accounts for the decrease under castor seed, while the fall in the exports of cotton seed and rape seed entirely represents smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Lack of demand from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and other continental countries resulted in the heavy fall in the shipments of sesamum.

Seeds.	1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29.			1929-30.			1930-31.			Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.				
<i>Lined—</i>																
United Kingdom	11,576	24,76,356	6,359	12,96,709	8,222	17,68,286	20,584	52,85,145	16,689	37,44,480	16,689	37,44,480	16,689	37,44,480	—15,40,665	
Italy ..	27,506	59,08,168	37,059	81,02,080	27,473	60,16,489	22,378	53,92,553	29,125	64,91,277	29,125	64,91,277	29,125	64,91,277	+10,96,724	
France	19,625	50,67,814	26,909	56,97,464	28,860	62,89,713	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	16,806	36,12,207	16,806	36,12,207	+15,61,414	
Belgium	4,850	10,16,500	2,100	4,40,999	600	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,98,543	6,723	14,98,543	6,723	14,98,543	—11,37,811	
Germany	6,217	13,44,944	8,491	18,27,044	5,905	12,91,776	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	6,749	15,06,231	6,749	15,06,231	—46,185	
Netherlands	1,965	4,07,680	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	5,854	15,38,826	20,098	46,26,210	20,098	46,26,210	20,098	46,26,210	+30,87,384	
Spain	5,475	11,83,444	3,350	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	5,600	14,08,012	6,320	13,11,337	6,320	13,11,337	6,320	13,11,337	—91,625	
Greece	950	1,98,855	1,800	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,375	430	96,100	375	75,687	375	75,687	375	75,687	—20,413	
Other countries	24	9,165	56	14,315	558	1,45,497	14	4,430	17	5,467	17	5,467	17	5,467	+1,037	
Total	78,278	1,76,12,826	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,743	1,73,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	102,903	2,28,71,489	102,903	2,28,71,489	102,903	2,28,71,489	+29,11,860	
<i>Sesamum (oil or jinji)—</i>																
Germany	..	..	3	815	206	57,540	406	99,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	—99,060	
Italy ..	50	13,000	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	12	1,875	12	1,875	—4,21,187	
France	..	..	2,668	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	—535	
Netherlands	..	..	1,956	5,44,342	3,600	9,42,696	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	—2,850	
Belgium	..	..	175	44,625	300	63,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ceylon	633	1,83,670	1,134	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	360	1,13,846	34	8,798	34	8,798	34	8,798	—1,05,058	
Aden and Dependencies	73	21,860	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,60,648	247	98,704	225	79,728	225	79,728	225	79,728	—18,976	
United Kingdom	..	..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	—3,453	
United States of America	..	..	210	46,800	1,000	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Yume	..	..	..	..	1,100	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Turkey, European	34	13,440	..	..	46	24,640	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Native States in Arabia.	144	55,290	803	2,84,678	883	2,66,657	396	1,56,562	496	1,85,565	496	1,85,565	496	1,85,565	+29,008	
Egypt	158	44,406	369	1,47,084	585	2,13,075	57	21,960	131	26,000	131	26,000	131	26,000	+4,040	
Other countries	172	65,080	246	76,191	705	2,05,869	193	45,501	12	4,824	12	4,824	12	4,824	—41,177	
Total	1,264	3,96,806	9,600	27,78,389	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,28,109	910	3,06,286	910	3,06,286	910	3,06,286	—23,16,824	

Seeds.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Tons	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany ..	5	1,260	..	..	200	46,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	..	..	230	40,006	456	1,01,812	231	54,180	12	4,750	—219	—49,380
Netherlands ..	..	..	250	52,500	100	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	591	1,37,918	1,228	2,71,755	3,523	7,89,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	2,675	6,33,536	531	1,19,311	2,785	6,07,304	1,135	2,54,234	71	13,731	—1,004	—2,40,503
Spain ..	..	..	900	2,23,044	450	1,01,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	415	1,52,173	519	1,74,023	710	1,90,434	533	1,55,091	751	1,91,736	+218	+36,645
Total ..	3,686	9,24,387	3,653	8,86,639	8,166	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	894	2,10,217	—1,065	—2,53,238
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	35,549	31,80,616	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,564	51,43,807	40,538	21,32,714	—14,016	—29,81,093
Egypt ..	7,000	5,52,500	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	237	41,399	3,501	3,51,208	2,203	2,71,517	315	52,300	287	48,530	—23	—3,770
Total ..	42,786	37,74,515	133,346	1,24,96,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	54,869	51,96,107	40,855	22,31,244	—14,044	—29,64,863
<i>Oat seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	19,112	37,33,920	25,246	51,63,636	23,327	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,307	—6,537	—18,20,807
United States of America ..	8,951	18,04,704	30,200	63,57,828	13,726	27,72,206	14,824	29,30,964	11,411	17,87,832	—3,413	—11,63,152
France ..	13,356	26,33,649	15,057	31,21,998	14,534	30,26,224	15,502	32,42,913	13,178	21,94,835	—2,329	—8,18,079
Belgium ..	3,845	7,70,695	7,545	15,53,902	6,646	13,87,855	2,549	5,50,545	649	1,09,878	—1,900	—4,49,067
Italy ..	6,246	13,03,544	8,825	19,40,669	9,253	18,72,254	6,033	12,81,233	6,406	11,53,301	+468	—1,27,982
Spain ..	1,725	3,30,656	2,000	4,05,937	2,175	4,33,280	2,350	5,24,137	3,260	5,54,937	+600	+800

Germany ..	1,600	3,07,578	1,680	3,44,295	1,139	2,25,902	974	2,01,817	662	1,18,651	—312	—88,166
Other countries ..	256	48,913	293	59,031	337	67,450	546	1,23,373	76	13,537	—470	—1,09,886
Total ..	55,091	1,09,33,749	90,805	1,89,52,296	71,187	1,45,67,285	61,033	1,25,76,216	47,135	80,04,328	—13,898	—45,71,838
Groundnuts—												
Austria ..	..	..	5	1,660	1,700	4,06,500	1,363	3,13,233	26	6,570	—1,337	—3,06,663
France ..	5,585	13,72,916	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,62,183	36,307	84,39,845	40,905	73,84,371	+4,598	—10,55,474
Germany ..	16,033	39,67,074	32,397	80,28,902	40,295	1,14,10,487	17,593	39,89,312	5,900	10,71,745	—11,603	—29,11,567
Belgium ..	2,640	6,50,096	6,567	16,66,329	4,468	10,64,713	1,855	4,76,536	2,180	2,05,017	—675	—2,71,569
United Kingdom ..	2,850	7,42,913	14,737	35,77,136	39,155	99,29,543	16,964	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,498	+653	—11,86,569
Netherlands ..	7,514	18,61,905	21,694	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	+6,156	+1,86,126
Italy ..	13,264	39,47,452	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,334	95,22,612	57,542	84,55,729	+35,208	—1,06,888
Spain ..	1,900	4,92,309	1,000	2,61,698	200	51,512	100	22,500	550	79,249	+450	+56,749
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	..	..	..	..	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	2	600	—2	—150
Other countries ..	264	81,068	358	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	1,839	4,52,123	1,301	2,13,533	—588	—2,38,500
Total ..	50,050	1,25,21,723	141,717	3,51,61,533	202,866	5,06,22,385	131,010	2,99,47,649	143,870	2,31,58,039	+12,960	—67,94,590
Other seeds ..	21,918	49,66,372	16,023	45,05,566	18,526	51,62,628	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	—232	—1,78,570
Total, seeds ..	253,073	5,11,30,878	463,863	9,37,71,180	53,476	1,10,129,596	347,431	7,36,84,634	344,720	5,95,16,541	—2,711	—1,41,68,113

40. *Textiles—A. Cotton, Raw.*—India has been hard hit by the slump in commodity prices and of all the agricultural products of this Presidency, cotton is the worst sufferer. Prices of cotton showed a steady downward trend all the world over but for a slight revival during the last three months of the year. In sympathy with American cotton and owing to unsettled political conditions, prices of Indian cotton experienced a remarkable fall of about 20 to 25 per cent., during the first nine months of the year, though the subsequent three months have indicated an improvement owing to smaller stocks and the improved political situation. In spite of the tendency of the people to buy Indian made goods, the consumption of Indian cotton in local mills showed no improvement mainly owing to larger consumption of imported cotton. The American crop for the season 1930-31 is estimated to be 14,243,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, equivalent to 17,804,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is lower than the previous year's figure by 845,000 bales. The Indian crop of 1930-31 is estimated to be 4,820,000 bales as against 5,260,000 bales of the previous year.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 8·57*d.* at the end of March 1930 steadily dropped to 7·57*d.* at the end of June and, with slight fluctuations, reached 5·70*d.* at the end of September. In October it recovered a little, but again weakened, and on 15th December touched the lowest point of the year, *viz.*, 5·12*d.* Thereafter, it showed a slight upward tendency, rose to 6·15*d.* at the beginning of March, but again declined and stood at 5·83*d.* at the end of the year. Indian cotton prices also steadily declined for the first nine months of the year and in the middle of December registered the lowest price (Rs. 172) ever reached for many years past. During the subsequent three months, they showed a steadily rising tendency. By reason of its cheapness, there was a growing demand for Indian cotton, in consequence of which exports from Bombay recorded an increase of nearly 9,000 tons in quantity, though owing to falling prices, they fell off by nearly Rs. 10 crores in value. Japan, China, Germany and Spain took larger quantities, while Belgium, the United States of America and Italy reduced their takings. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1931 amounted to 953,000 bales as compared with 1,287,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29.			1929-30.			1930-31.			Increase or decrease in 1930-31.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	6,551	51,03,095	12,516	1,20,33,977	17,371	1,52,37,127	18,008	1,56,47,828	16,806	1,00,88,017	16,806	1,00,88,017	16,806	1,00,88,017	16,806	-1,202	16,806	-52,59,811
Germany ..	10,757	91,12,339	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,205	24,088	2,04,79,000	28,848	1,83,09,415	28,848	1,83,09,415	28,848	1,83,09,415	28,848	+4,760	28,848	-23,69,585
Netherlands ..	2,271	15,21,685	2,108	17,15,089	3,585	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	4,538	27,69,549	4,538	27,69,549	4,538	27,69,549	4,538	-436	4,538	-8,24,010
Belgium ..	16,951	1,52,05,948	26,672	2,63,23,385	44,665	4,26,45,019	42,581	3,85,56,083	25,584	1,74,26,174	25,584	1,74,26,174	25,584	1,74,26,174	25,584	-899	25,584	-2,11,20,909
France ..	13,804	1,38,00,438	22,505	2,28,81,393	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,683	2,65,45,504	29,734	1,98,39,722	29,734	1,98,39,722	29,734	1,98,39,722	29,734	-3,404	29,734	-72,05,782
Spain ..	4,444	40,82,318	3,788	37,39,648	6,366	62,40,771	7,479	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	10,883	74,41,425	10,883	74,41,425	10,883	+3,404	10,883	+6,45,445
Ceylon ..	655	8,07,885	992	10,73,462	792	8,80,125	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,362	384	4,03,362	384	4,03,362	384	-28	384	-8,828
Italy ..	24,872	2,39,80,901	27,019	2,74,52,519	39,088	3,77,06,155	36,864	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,57,138	33,544	2,14,57,138	33,544	2,14,57,138	33,544	-2,820	33,544	-1,07,12,979
Austria ..	182	2,00,700	..	..	38	34,100	118	1,03,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-118	..	-1,03,200
China ..	40,180	5,37,07,995	17,669	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,30,99,932	69,964	6,63,67,663	79,225	5,86,74,034	79,225	5,86,74,034	79,225	5,86,74,034	79,225	+9,261	79,225	-81,93,629
Japan ..	253,697	27,35,76,789	173,457	17,40,26,051	246,757	24,97,41,264	327,132	21,68,48,088	249,015	18,22,63,796	249,015	18,22,63,796	249,015	18,22,63,796	249,015	+21,863	249,015	-3,45,84,292
Indo-China (including Cochinchina, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	3,132	30,58,100	4,366	40,59,250	1,632	16,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	884	4,84,725	884	4,84,725	884	-2,319	884	-21,39,725
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast ..	1,191	5,60,345	1,739	9,54,810	3,887	32,53,090	10,338	82,48,805	4,084	20,98,790	4,084	20,98,790	4,084	20,98,790	4,084	-6,254	4,084	-61,50,015
Other countries ..	792	5,10,757	799	5,25,368	804	5,05,012	1,351	8,08,223	1,763	9,60,197	1,763	9,60,197	1,763	9,60,197	1,763	+412	1,763	+91,974
Total ..	385,459	40,52,19,295	312,382	31,04,78,193	479,808	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,50,690	485,292	34,17,16,344	485,292	34,17,16,344	485,292	34,17,16,344	485,292	+8,047	485,292	-9,82,34,346

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piecegoods during the past five years:—

	1926-27		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	
Grey—											
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	435,546	98,913	1,150,056	2,29,143	1,359,397	3,07,418	10,56,168	2,24,385	499,050	98,770	—557,118 —1,28,615
Aden and Dependen- cies.	2,080,210	5,14,213	1,321,617	3,39,695	2,324,208	5,74,277	1,560,680	416,733	1,708,764	3,46,445	+148,084 —70,317
Bahrain Islands ..	682,040	2,34,492	259,490	71,550	132,700	33,080	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	—120,370 —33,140
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	448,450	1,99,710	672,610	1,06,910	242,620	1,01,275	177,980	60,565	54,175	13,520	—123,805 —46,985
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,527,227	5,13,306	1,456,320	4,75,906	1,153,858	3,31,584	1,194,204	3,50,026	641,310	1,94,920	—552,894 —1,55,097
Iraq ..	882,848	2,00,800	336,300	53,068	94,048	13,725	425,921	1,03,407	131,399	25,838	—294,522 —77,650
Other Native States in Arabia.	309,740	1,26,589	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	—210,915 —90,146
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	2,497,185	8,55,620	2,067,923	6,95,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,853	959,134	2,87,911	—1,323,667 —4,06,942
Egypt ..	872,270	2,24,439	1,310,262	3,19,000	589,300	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	83,920	—205,500 —7,650
Portuguese East Africa.	2,825,655	8,24,411	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,681	2,969,900	6,61,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	—161,450 —29,973
Italian East Africa ..	910,105	2,00,845	278,070	76,425	176,680	47,562	244,099	64,815	158,947	31,186	—85,752 —38,629
Tanganyika Territory	3,134,920	9,72,097	1,866,910	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	2,143,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	—399,970 —1,19,461
Siam ..	49,598	21,227	182,515	59,350	492,350	1,44,390	133,140	33,020	43,210	18,650	—89,930 —14,370
Persia ..	711,886	2,51,327	289,092	92,802	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,686	143,200	33,171	—28,720 —8,515
Other countries ..	2,015,756	5,50,911	1,593,600	4,51,109	2,146,454	6,73,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	—890,910 —2,77,553
Total, Grey ..	19,335,436	57,83,806	17,430,950	50,25,764	15,721,713	47,12,433	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,883	25,69,976	—4,897,439 —15,71,052
White ..	1,110,937	3,19,971	1,086,518	3,30,356	1,063,909	3,53,766	673,631	2,47,725	244,657	80,492	—425,944 —1,58,233
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—											
Aden and Dependen- cies.	4,373,317	15,26,432	4,211,790	13,49,117	2,906,684	9,38,055	2,270,061	7,21,302	1,333,394	4,43,705	—943,267 —2,72,654
Bahrain Islands ..	4,330,654	20,00,993	4,918,102	20,35,527	5,239,555	18,10,598	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,385,750	8,82,070	—1,550,326 —5,33,021

Ceylon ..	2,531,641	14,55,747	2,406,162	11,14,138	613,958	2,46,903	515,010	2,06,170	406,189	1,22,283	48,821	-43,887
Natal ..	951,928	4,05,965	685,100	3,31,098	573,031	2,37,688	331,442	145,210	69,952	33,200	291,400	-1,11,960
Egypt ..	2,027,359	5,43,721	1,132,008	3,89,657	53,900	16,059	51,340	21,240	29,250	8,300	22,000	-13,060
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	5,866,332	16,18,814	6,589,173	17,37,732	6,440,800	17,06,096	5,550,301	14,96,400	4,086,131	8,06,802	1,522,176	-459,628
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,312,477	10,05,946	3,445,786	9,56,374	2,400,496	6,12,195	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,498,428	5,56,246	1,007,776	-321,001
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,406,105	5,10,341	2,574,084	7,98,334	2,206,172	4,68,418	1,673,405	5,17,954	1,690,600	4,86,223	26,165	-31,731
Iraq ..	37,352,882	1,05,09,447	25,639,619	71,33,378	18,505,086	57,26,639	12,469,298	37,11,215	3,750,665	20,04,510	3,712,733	-8,06,705
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,693,052	9,34,156	2,273,153	2,39,870	3,100,490	10,08,843	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	677,672	-3,00,907
Oman Native States in Arabia	4,217,294	17,04,070	3,204,290	12,56,907	3,877,403	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,129	2,532,540	3,33,225	2,310,043	-7,17,904
Persia ..	36,742,872	1,07,26,938	27,787,346	78,86,764	23,282,733	62,42,021	18,378,621	43,54,010	13,006,540	33,36,416	5,275,072	-10,18,308
Siām ..	1,067,330	9,88,106	1,720,110	31,48,340	1,841,002	12,52,074	4,943,813	10,96,169	1,247,280	8,97,355	696,533	-2,00,814
Portuguese East Africa	7,447,737	48,65,960	5,984,767	15,10,422	5,381,102	12,20,223	5,364,900	11,40,445	4,363,501	9,26,985	638,242	-2,13,510
Tanganyika Territory	6,396,494	13,85,332	9,270,458	22,89,246	9,668,032	22,01,015	9,090,907	49,00,380	8,372,665	14,88,063	638,242	-4,12,317
Other countries ..	8,224,439	31,59,891	6,652,406	28,45,675	3,680,343	13,98,686	3,832,227	14,35,964	1,944,588	6,08,163	1,887,639	-7,72,901
Total, Coloured ..	129,503,893	4,06,01,017	106,528,363	3,38,14,089	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	76,332,908	2,13,34,953	54,706,735	1,49,64,870	21,627,108	-63,70,083
Total, Piece-Goods ..	149,048,206	4,07,04,884	124,995,831	3,89,20,159	106,756,580	3,17,13,711	91,465,856	2,57,23,706	64,222,305	1,76,24,338	26,063,531	-80,99,368

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Indian mills could not reap the full benefits of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, owing to the troubled political situation and consequent dislocation of trade. The Swadeshi movement, however, to some extent helped the industry during a period of great difficulty. Conditions have improved during recent months and the outlook for the future appears to be promising.

During the year, the local production of cotton piece-goods recorded an advance of about 4 per cent., over the previous year's working, but owing to their cheapness, Japanese goods have successfully invaded some of the foreign markets hitherto served by India. Russian goods are also finding a market in Persia in preference to a certain class of goods usually supplied by India.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year recorded a falling off of 27 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 81 lakhs in value, mainly comprising reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods. Foreign competition was felt abroad as at home and all buying countries, especially Persia, Iraq and Other Native States in Arabia took reduced supplies. The decline under grey piece-goods represents reduced shipments to all the principal buying countries, especially Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Zanzibar and Pemba.

The price of standard longcloth which stood at $13\frac{1}{4}$ annas at the end of March 1930 rose by a quarter of an anna in the middle of May and remained steady at $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas for about a month. It began declining again until the end of December when it reached $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas. It declined still further and reached $11\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the middle of January 1931. Showing an upward tendency, it rose to $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas at the end of February and to $11\frac{3}{4}$ annas in the middle of March at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

Coloured piece-goods constituted nearly 85 per cent., and grey 15 per cent., of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table:—

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

				Grey.		Coloured.	
				Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1921-22	..	..	..	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	..	..	..	305	512	898	126
1923-24	..	..	..	330	404	920	107
1924-25	..	..	..	437	317	984	119
1925-26	..	..	..	369	152	828	98
1926-27	..	..	..	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	..	..	..	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	..	..	..	157	67	900	106
1929-30	..	..	..	145	79	763	92
1930-31	..	..	..	96	75	547	58

C. Cotton yarn

	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		Increase or decrease in 1930-31.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	283,040	1,50,017	355,194	2,23,422	260,823	1,58,067	154,880	85,471	212,893	93,221	+58,013	+7,750
Egypt ..	5,018,050	39,82,764	4,885,670	38,81,998	3,887,362	35,65,572	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,925	25,95,016	-672,100	-10,81,371
French Somaliland ..	121,800	1,14,060	100,520	1,34,017	490,400	4,25,343	686,100	5,12,975	893,600	6,03,947	+207,500	+90,972
Aden and Dependencies ..	8,763,809	32,44,106	8,809,150	30,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,785,693	32,45,102	+135,144	-2,65,998
Hongkong ..	16,665,230	1,02,49,317	630,300	4,35,750	1,886,508	12,93,307	772,800	5,49,600	880,000	4,20,938	+107,200	-1,28,662
Italy ..	47,200	28,298	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	+23,840	+8,081
Turkey, European ..	194,960	1,33,087	450,800	2,94,377	210,000	1,42,366	94,000	60,495	157,600	60,931	+63,600	-8,564
Siam ..	1,605,600	14,07,150	1,622,646	14,34,346	1,849,828	15,25,350	1,697,500	14,03,287	1,576,800	12,35,491	-120,700	-1,67,796
Persia ..	4,413,300	42,21,387	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,66,607	4,173,180	34,10,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	+286,241	+2,594
Straits Settlements in- cluding Labuan. ..	1,167,600	11,10,376	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,19,589	923,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,905	-412,594	-3,80,922
Iraq ..	1,035,196	7,54,881	986,160	6,95,026	1,566,344	11,48,627	1,355,604	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	-219,483	-4,26,358
Syria ..	3,598,632	28,42,693	1,982,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	1,962,312	16,02,812	1,973,800	13,68,151	+10,488	-1,34,661
Other countries ..	3,291,268	23,75,177	4,942,175	32,49,034	2,960,017	20,53,439	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,313,515	13,56,777	-984,554	-8,90,774
Total ..	41,205,635	3,06,22,808	124,152,187	1,84,13,836	23,925,368	1,92,85,870	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	22,766,034	1,54,22,288	-1,517,405	-38,75,709

The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report by reason of the general trade conditions. Exports, however, show only a slight reduction of about 7 per cent. This is attributable to the larger internal consumption of the local yarn by the Indian mills owing to smaller imports of foreign yarn and textiles. Secondly, prices of Indian yarns being comparatively higher than those of other foreign yarns there was a restricted demand from other consuming centres. The imposition of high tariff walls in consuming countries, especially Egypt, the absence of banking facilities in Persia which has considerably paralysed trade with that country and the supply of cheap Chinese and Japanese yarns to Aden and Abyssinian markets are other factors which have contributed to the unsatisfactory condition of this trade.

D. Wool, Raw.—The trend of the raw wool market was continuously downward in consequence of which the prices declined by about 50 to 55 per cent., during the year under review. Auction sales of Indian raw wool in Liverpool failed to return any profit to the Indian shippers owing to poor demand from the consuming countries—the United Kingdom and the United States of America. As a result, exports of raw wool further contracted by 10½ million lb. to nearly 12½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 98·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·05 crore in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 8 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 73·77 lakhs in value to nearly 11 million lb. in quantity and to Rs. 93·1 lakhs in value. Despatches to the United States of America fell by 2½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 27·23 lakhs in value to 931,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 5·85 lakhs in value. Shipments to France also declined. On the other hand, shipments to Belgium and Italy showed a slight improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1929-30.		Percentage to total imports.		1930-31.	Percentage to total exports.		1929-30.		1930-31.
			1929-30.	1930-31.		1929-30.	1930-31.			
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	27,98.18	15,64.32	33.86	27.48	9,99.19	6,76.48	13.46	12.03	24.21	19.80
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,88.00	2,92.18	3.48	5.13	69.35	46.41	.93	.82	2.28	2.99
Australia ..	2,17.18	92.86	2.63	1.63	10.26	3.74	.14	.07	1.45	.85
Other British Possessions ..	3,39.70	2,56.40	4.11	4.50	4,54.50	3,44.33	6.12	6.12	5.06	5.31
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	36,43.06	22,05.76	44.08	38.74	15,33.30	10,70.96	20.65	19.04	33.00	28.95

China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	2,25.12	1,88.14	2.72	3.31	6,72.40	5,89.13	9.06	10.47	5.72	6.87
Iraq ..	74.83	80.58	.91	1.42	1,04.87	80.76	1.43	1.43	1.15	1.43
Persia ..	2,60.91	1,33.57	2.43	2.35	1,47.81	1,13.54	1.97	2.02	2.22	2.18
Java ..	2,88.35	2,22.29	3.49	3.90	4.03	2.27	.06	.04	1.86	1.98
Other countries ..	64.29	1,01.36	.78	1.78	2,03.03	1,30.37	2.74	2.32	1.70	2.05
Total, Asia ..	18,78.31	12,35.18	22.73	21.70	33,24.91	27,49.77	44.79	48.88	33.17	35.21
Africa ..	22.54	2,25.53	.27	3.96	1,29.19	90.84	1.74	1.61	.97	2.79
America ..	6,62.59	5,27.64	8.03	9.27	3,18.71	1,57.85	4.30	2.81	6.25	6.06
Grand Total ..	82,63.69	56,93.20	1,00.00	1,00.00	74,22.98	56,25.35	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan, whose share in the total trade increased from 20·52 per cent. to 29·7 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell away from 24·21 per cent., to 19·8 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe improved, while that of America declined.

Under imports, the United Kingdom's figure recorded a heavy fall of over Rs. 12 crores owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles, especially cotton piece-goods. Imports from Other British Possessions declined chiefly by reason of smaller receipts of wheat from Australia despite larger supplies of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, unspecified articles by Post and silk yarn from Italy, hardware and woollen piece-goods from Germany, sugar, woollen piece-goods and apparel from France and metals—iron and steel—and precious stones from Belgium, the only noticeable increases being of dyeing and tanning substances and copper from Germany and vegetable products from Belgium. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan declined owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton grey and coloured piece-goods, cotton, twist and yarn and silk piece-goods. Smaller arrivals of silk piece-goods, raw silk and cotton twist and yarn account for the decreased imports from China. A heavy decline in the value of sugar accounts for the considerable fall in imports from Java, while reduced supplies of kerosene oil are responsible for the decline in the imports from Persia. On the other hand, the considerable improvement in imports from Iraq is due to increased shipments of wheat. There was a substantial improvement in imports from Africa owing entirely to increased arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt, while imports from the United States of America declined owing mainly to smaller arrivals of motor cars and motor cycles, cotton fents and cotton coloured piece-goods despite larger receipts of raw cotton, kerosene oil and copper sheets.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 29·55 to 32·6 per cent. The decline in the value of exports to that country entirely represents the heavy fall in the value of shipments of raw cotton. Exports to the United Kingdom also declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds, raw wool and raw cotton, her share in the export trade declining from 13·46 to 12·03 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Belgium and Germany declined owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while those of France, the Netherlands and Italy improved. The share of China increased while that of the United States of America declined owing to smaller takings of raw cotton, raw skins and raw wool.

43. *Government Transactions.*—(Stores).—The total value of stores imported on Government account recorded a further falling off of Rs. 1·08 crore and declined to Rs. 1·84 crore owing to smaller arrivals of all articles, chiefly machinery and millwork and vehicles, etc. Exports on Government account, however, improved by Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 9·73 lakhs owing entirely to larger despatches of apparel, etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase or decrease in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	19,25,43,315	15,50,63,187	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	—13,31,798
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	15,57,32,565	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	—59,31,220
Government ..	10,38,057	3,14,122	484	5,51,900	70,900	—4,81,090
Currency notes—						
Private ..	15,31,374	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	+1,04,961
Government ..	7,63,327	39,736	..	79,075	11,000	—68,075
Total, Imports	35,16,08,638	27,88,54,751	24,44,56,931	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	—77,07,222
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	4,85,138	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	+48,55,745
Government ..	..	..	..	3,551	..	—3,551
Silver—						
Private ..	1,44,63,367	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	+46,99,009
Government ..	..	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,983	—41,98,763
Currency notes—						
Private ..	97,900	4,000	3,000	..	..	..
Government ..	20,50,000	46,40,000	15,00,000	25,00,000	..	—25,00,000
Total, Exports	1,70,96,405	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	+28,52,440

With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, viz., Rs. 62 crores as against Rs. 79 crores in 1929-30, imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 18·63 crores to Rs. 17·91 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined. The fall of Rs. 85 lakhs in gold bullion is attributable to reduced despatches from Egypt worth Rs. 12·28 lakhs as against Rs. 1·82 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from New Zealand and the United Kingdom also declined. On the other hand, shipments from Natal advanced from Rs. 1·44 crore to Rs. 1·71 crore and those from the Straits Settlements and Iraq from Rs. 1·45 lakh to Rs. 46·42 lakhs and from Rs. 20·22 lakhs to Rs. 40·28 lakhs respectively. Arrivals from Hongkong amounted to Rs. 26·69 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns advanced by Rs. 1·06 crore to Rs. 3·45 crores owing entirely to larger shipments from Natal valued at Rs. 2·93 crores as against Rs. 98·12 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches from New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria and Aden and Dependencies, however, declined. The fall of Rs. 34·61 lakhs in other coined gold entirely represents smaller despatches

from Iraq. Imports of bar silver increased by 7 million ounces in quantity but declined in value by Rs. 27·44 lakhs to Rs. 8·71 crores owing to the heavy fall in the price of silver. China increased her despatches by Rs. 40·46 lakhs to Rs. 45·69 lakhs. South Australia, the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom also despatched larger supplies. Arrivals of Government of India rupees declined by Rs. 12·22 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from the Persian Gulf Ports. Arrivals of other coins also declined by Rs. 19·57 lakhs owing to the cessation of despatches from Aden and Dependencies, the Netherlands, Italy and Australia.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 49 lakhs as against Rs. 49,000 in the previous year, representing entirely shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also advanced by Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 1·75 crore owing entirely to despatches of silver bullion worth Rs. 1·48 crore to Hongkong as against none in the previous year. Shipments of Government of India rupees, however, declined by Rs. 27·17 lakhs owing to smaller despatches to Bahrein Islands, Zanzibar and Pemba and Muskat. Exports of British dollars to Hongkong also declined by Rs. 57·34 lakhs to Rs. 20·46 lakhs.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver worth Rs. 71,000 mostly represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Dependencies, while the fall of Rs. 41·99 lakhs under exports of silver was due entirely to smaller despatches of bullion to the United Kingdom. British dollars worth Rs. 17·74 lakhs were, however, despatched to Hongkong as against none in the previous year.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1926-27 to 1930-31 :—

Vessels.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
Entered— Steamers	With cargo	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	In ballast ..	548	2,115,885	640	2,465,823	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353
	With cargo	33	124,024	38	117,289	45	171,240	30	97,629	29	135,797
	Sailing Vessels { In ballast ..	110	14,547	140	15,411	123	13,381	120	12,527	105	10,134
Total ..		3	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		694	2,255,087	818	2,598,523	783	2,685,094	795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284
Cleared— Steamers	With cargo	347	1,438,431	422	1,688,802	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856
	In ballast ..	84	333,836	61	240,467	70	253,734	72	277,934	65	247,762
	With cargo	87	9,785	101	11,383	80	8,027	84	8,185	77	7,561
	Sailing Vessels { In ballast ..	7	1,162	..	..	1	250	1	56	3	323
Total ..		525	1,783,214	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,592
Grand Total ..		1,219	4,038,301	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,290 as against 4,231 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.				1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	..	..	..	2,727,866	3,093,713	3,376,366	3,294,741	3,026,405
Japanese	..	..	..	518,131	506,024	503,123	526,261	542,529
Italian	..	..	..	332,546	365,035	431,564	502,020	482,619
American	..	..	..	61,564	77,654	35,675	37,083	34,054
Norwegian	..	..	..	32,099	86,571	84,970	90,997	91,607
Greek	..	..	..	5,184	6,332	21,235	2,732	15,682
Danish	..	..	..	6,074	8,471	..	4,150	..
French	..	..	..	37,458	23,955	25,974	26,392	16,847
German	..	..	..	198,653	236,929	323,937	442,925	369,210
Others	..	..	..	92,601	107,697	79,104	263,786	366,815
Total				4,012,176	4,512,381	4,881,948	5,191,081	4,945,768

47. *Freight.*—Freights remained steady in the first two months of the year under report but in June they showed a slightly weakening tendency. In the next two months they showed an upward tendency, but again weakened in September and October. Thereafter they again improved and in January and February 1931 they were the highest of the year. In the next month, slightly declining tendency was in evidence. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

		April 1930.	January 1931.	March 1931.
United Kingdom—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	.. ..	13—6	17—0	16—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	.. ..	13—6	17—0	16—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	.. ..	10—6	14—0	13—6
Manganese ore	.. ..	16—0	15—0	15—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

		April 1930.	January 1931.	March 1931.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	10—6	17—0	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	13—6	20—0	18—0
Dunkirk—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	10—6	17—6	13—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	13—6	20—6	16—0
Havre—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	12—0	20—6	15—8
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	15—0	23—6	18—6
Hamburg—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	11—0	17—6	15—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	14—0	20—6	17—6
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	11—0	17—0	14—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	14—0	21—0	17—0
Marseilles—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	11—0	..	13—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	14—0	..	16—6
Trieste and Venice—				
Light seeds	.. .. .	10—0	17—0	14—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo	..	15—0	21—0	18—6

48. *Exchange.*—Fluctuations kept within narrower limits throughout the year 1930-31. From April to December 1930 the rate of exchange for demand draft varied between 1s. 5-27/32*d.* to 1s. 5-25/32*d.* In January, it declined to 1s. 5½*d.*, the lowest level of the year. Thereafter, with slight variations, it rose to its highest level of the year, *viz.*, 1s. 5-29/32*d.* on the 23rd March, but again weakened and stood at 1s. 5-27/32*d.* at the close of the year.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard:—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1926- 1927.	1927- 1928.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103·47	165·49	107·49	102·45	109·14	114·99	91·77
Copper	100	108·52	173·94	89·53	94·84	100·69	119·20	90·95
Iron and Steel	100	94·71	297·38	116·68	112·08	115·48	115·02	111·22
Oils—Kerosene	100	88·88	173·33	138·00	102·22	97·78	111·11	114·95
Sugar, refined	100	93·56	374·82	93·34	92·47	91·13	83·24	52·91
Textiles—								
Cotton— Twist and Yarn.	100	175·44	485·96	229·12	226·31	252·63	246·63	203·00
Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	16·36	418·18	253·45	227·27	218·18	205·18	178·65
White	100	133·33	441·66	305·83	266·67	258·33	253·83	205·96
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	125·00	450·00	249·37	218·75	212·50	190·50	177·66
Silk—Raw	100	107·26	208·66	166·20	163·69	155·59	156·54	131·90
— Piece-goods	100	96·43	226·19	148·45	140·48	133·33	117·99	90·01
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108·33	496·43	256·69	234·52	246·43	266·00	212·64
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114·26	240·65	247·51	232·34	234·97	238·86	229·11
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175·16	247·57	165·20	157·17	160·12	183·79	163·19
Rape	100	116·51	216·84	199·14	192·36	181·18	193·69	200·05
Til or Jinjili	100	125·41	251·76	199·44	183·87	170·41	160·09	213·84
Cotton	100	163·14	207·58	186·90	198·54	215·13	200·64	115·79
Castor	100	119·60	172·58	153·14	161·04	157·89	158·99	131·03
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181·72	243·31	230·01	216·65	215·94	200·73	152·99
Twist and Yarn.	100	156·66	403·33	247·71	253·33	270·00	257·74	225·70
Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125·00	375·00	249·17	241·67	250·00	238·42	223·73
White	100	105·26	310·53	151·58	194·74	173·68	193·51	192·48
Coloured, printed or dyed.	100	95·45	218·18	142·27	146·91	136·36	126·98	124·23
Wool, Raw	100	122·92	270·83	192·92	183·33	181·25	184·82	173·00

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all articles of the import trade except kerosene oil have declined, the fall in the case of woollen piece-goods, cotton white piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, copper, silk piece-goods and cotton grey piece-goods being most pronounced. Among exports, the average prices of jinjili seed and rape seed have risen, but those of all other articles have declined, the decrease being most marked in the case of cotton seed, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and castor seed. The rise in the price of jinjili seed is very considerable.

COASTING TRADE.

51.—The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1930-1931.
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,53,21,276	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	—9,07,136
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	9,40,275	26,00,580	76,85,147	28,47,695	15,55,867	—12,91,828
Kathiawar	5,24,11,965	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	—1,31,82,776
Goa	2,50,30,326	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	—23,30,520
Other Ports	5,21,606	10,02,841	11,98,710	6,42,836	6,41,839	—997
Total ..	7,89,04,172	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	—1,68,06,121

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	2,86,44,663	3,02,82,251	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	—1,29,93,132	
Madras	..	..	4,61,70,707	3,52,32,909	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	—45,32,964	
Burma	..	..	9,43,59,806	8,63,16,032	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	—1,26,55,807	
Sind	..	..	3,19,84,875	3,01,87,728	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	—25,89,211	
Total		..	20,11,60,071	18,20,18,920	17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639	—3,27,71,114	
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	51,512	35,339	41,777	17,665	13,244	—4,421	
State of Travancore	..	..	1,56,17,899	1,22,39,932	1,37,75,698	1,29,07,836	94,28,074	—34,79,762	
Other Ports	..	..	10,368	6,383	12,831	9,511	370	—9,141	
Total		..	1,56,79,799	1,22,81,654	1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	94,41,688	—34,93,324	
GRAND TOTAL		..	31,10,65,318	28,83,97,342	29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682	—5,39,77,695	

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1930-1931.
	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	* Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,75,73,307	2,91,90,388	2,20,20,232	2,23,63,462	1,86,62,356	—37,01,126
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	35,87,056	41,61,534	40,70,589	38,74,614	26,49,711	—12,24,903
Kathiawar	8,30,84,491	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	—29,96,954
Goa	43,07,315	56,53,582	39,78,250	51,55,898	38,55,359	—13,00,539
Other Ports	17,73,380	14,81,373	14,52,264	17,77,427	16,44,587	—1,32,840
Total ..	4,27,52,242	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	—56,55,236
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	3,04,55,777	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	+64,52,876

Madras	4,90,03,004	6,95,41,862	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	-91,17,814
Burma	2,48,73,823	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	-63,00,445
Sind	8,25,80,299	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	+28,88,197
Total ..	18,69,12,903	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	-60,77,186
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,41,226	1,40,681	74,589	1,14,280	71,151	-43,129
State of Travancore	72,58,845	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	-19,07,532
Other Ports	3,10,088	10,28,057	7,08,285	3,71,690	6,11,371	+2,39,681
Total ..	77,10,159	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	-17,10,980
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,49,48,611	33,14,00,926	25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	-1,71,44,528

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Cotton, raw	10,03	8,34	8,64	6,81	5,54
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	7,37	6,13	7,20	5,89	5,54
3. Spices	1,94	1,52	1,52	1,67	1,55
4. Seeds	1,73	1,77	1,57	1,68	1,06
5. Kerosene	1,48	1,44	90	89	75
6. Jute manufactures ..	1,59	1,57	1,82	1,33	51
7. Coal	70	69	55	71	46
8. Teak wood	80	69	66	75	45
9. Tea, black	19	38	46	61	41
10. Ghi	37	49	47	38	34
11. Wool, raw	28	34	26	28	15

In the year under review, imports contracted by over Rs. 5 crores and declined to Rs. 22 crores by reason of smaller arrivals of raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton further decreased by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Goa and Cutch despite increased arrivals from Madras. The fall of Rs. 81·86 lakhs under jute manufactures entirely represents smaller shipments from Bengal. Imports of seeds declined by Rs. 61·54 lakhs to Rs. 1·06 crore due to smaller despatches from Travancore, Kathiawar and Madras. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 34·67 lakhs to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments of rice from Burma despite larger arrivals of wheat from Sind. There were also noticeable decreases in the arrivals of petroleum, kerosene oil and teak wood from Burma, of coal and tea from Bengal, of spices from all shipping ports except Madras and of raw wool from Kathiawar.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined by Rs. 1·74 crore to Rs. 26 crores owing to larger shipments of Indian produce being more than

counterbalanced by reduced[†] shipments of foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed 77 per cent. of the total export trade, advanced by Rs. 1·12 crore to Rs. 20 crores owing entirely to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Bengal. Exports of cotton twist and yarn, however, declined owing to larger shipments to Bengal being more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Burma, Kathiawar and Sind. The fall under grain, pulse and flour is due to smaller shipments of wheat-flour to Burma, of wheat to Kathiawar and of pulse to Madras. Shipments of rice, however, increased owing to larger despatches to British Ports Within the Presidency and Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 2·83 crores to Rs. 5·91 crores chiefly by reason of reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Madras. Re-shipments of sugar, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars, aniline dye and hardware also declined.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	10,51	12,89	8,71	9,80	11,56
Cotton twist and yarn ..	2,11	2,83	1,43	2,13	1,93
Grain, pulse and flour ..	3,36	3,45	2,97	2,43	2,39
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	2,64	3,94	3,71	4,52	2,59
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	50	52	44	51	27
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	7	9	18	45	36

Subordinate Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, received a further setback and declined from Rs. 1·62 lakh to Rs. 60,000. There were no exports to foreign ports in the year under report as against shipments valued at Rs. 7,840 in the previous year.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the Coasting trade of the subordinate ports further decreased by Rs. 1·43 crore to Rs. 5·93 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decrease. Imports fell by Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 3·23 crores and exports by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 2·7 crores. Fifty-two per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	41,46,934	31,50,232	1,67,76,784	1,37,66,985	45,61,410	42,32,017
Export ..	49,71,709	36,54,944	54,21,143	42,89,569	56,28,688	39,47,130
Total ..	91,18,643	68,05,176	2,21,97,927	1,80,56,554	1,01,90,098	81,79,147
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	4,43,603	3,62,963	7,58,517	4,87,591	37,711	36,812
Export ..	4,23,166	3,17,880	2,11,314	3,18,314	3,39,727	2,92,687
Total ..	8,66,769	6,80,843	9,69,831	8,05,905	3,77,438	3,29,499
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,37,639	5,21,519	21,06,069	23,66,258	41,085	28,678
Export ..	3,46,613	4,64,229	5,22,633	4,55,096	31,12,031	26,61,219
Total ..	8,84,252	9,85,748	26,28,702	28,21,354	31,53,116	26,89,897
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	..	..	420	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	5,01,343	3,45,682
Total ..	..	..	..	..	5,01,763	3,45,682
Grand Total { Import	51,28,176	40,34,714	1,96,41,370	1,66,20,834	46,40,626	42,97,507
Export	57,41,488	44,37,053	81,55,090	50,62,979	95,81,789	72,46,718
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,08,69,664	84,71,767	2,57,96,460	2,16,83,813	1,42,22,415	1,15,44,225

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thana Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,10,274	23,01,377	26,89,795	15,34,681	3,17,85,197	2,49,85,292	—67,99,905
43,78,555	33,95,952	18,28,530	27,20,047	2,22,28,625	1,80,07,642	—42,20,983
79,88,829	56,97,329	45,18,325	42,54,728	5,40,13,822	4,29,92,934	—1,10,20,888
2,55,363	2,11,352	29,75,930	26,72,428	44,71,124	37,71,146	—6,99,978
25,67,937	18,41,479	19,94,368	11,74,492	55,36,512	39,44,852	—15,91,660
28,23,300	20,52,831	49,70,298	38,46,920	1,00,07,636	77,15,998	—22,91,638
1,05,507	63,676	8,59,762	5,23,914	36,50,062	35,04,045	—1,46,017
7,63,376	8,14,466	6,13,211	3,10,116	53,57,864	47,05,126	—6,52,738
8,68,883	8,78,142	14,72,973	8,34,030	90,07,926	82,09,171	—7,98,755
..	..	31,918	22,581	32,338	22,581	—9,757
..	..	..	..	5,01,343	3,45,682	—1,55,661
..	..	31,918	22,581	5,33,681	3,68,263	—1,65,418
39,71,144	25,76,405	65,57,405	47,53,604	3,99,38,721	3,22,83,064	—76,55,657
77,09,868	60,51,897	44,36,109	42,04,655	3,36,24,344	2,70,03,302	—66,21,042
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,16,81,012	86,28,302	1,09,93,514	89,58,259	7,35,63,065	5,92,86,366	—1,42,76,699

The principal articles exported are spices (betelnuts) from Kanara; dried fruits, myrobalans, spices, raw hemp and rice from Ratnagiri; salt and rice from Uran; rice, salt, wood and bricks and lime from Thana and raw cotton, cotton seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

BOMBAY;

T. A. STEWART,

The 2nd June 1931.

Collector of Customs.

27. AUG. 1932

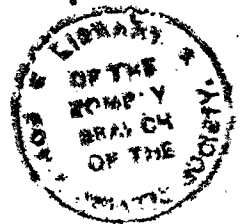
REPORT

on the

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1932



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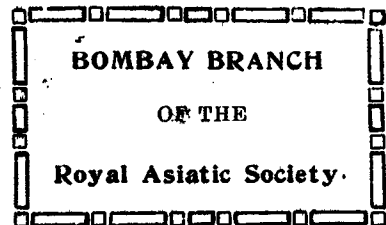


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REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1932.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1932, and the four previous years.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	86,37,76,590	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	56,93,80,03 _g	49,76,07,176	-7,17,72,862
Gold	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,41 _g	1,66,13,106	-7,11,91,319
Silver	12,10,46,220	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,002	2,73,38,463	-6,82,47,629
Currency Notes ..	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	-3,55,186
Total, Imports	1,14,22,77,483	1,08,58,10,361	1,01,28,34,247	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	-20,65,66,990
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	-38,87,904
Indian Produce ..	60,23,69,058	78,69,93,575	60,70,96,113	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	-21,51,17,798
Gold	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	+59,21,06,614
Silver	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	-24,21,455
Currency Notes ..	4,000	3,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	69,58,74,173	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	+37,06,79,457
Total, Foreign Trade	1,83,81,51,656	1,94,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	1,33,35,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	+16,41,12,467

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE.)						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	31,03,84,047	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	-15,27,553
Foreign Merchandise	1,88,48,199	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	1,42,93,581	1,71,16,044	+28,22,463
Gold	..	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	+7,31,804
Silver	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	5,86,143	+3,75,203
Total, Imports ..	32,98,87,487	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,686	25,16,32,603	+24,01,917
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	28,06,21,281	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	27,76,79,045	+4,92,44,558
Foreign Merchandise	8,63,38,741	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,669	5,23,66,285	-69,99,384
Gold	..	..	..	550	1,700	+1,150
Silver	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	-77,047
Total, Exports ..	36,85,23,199	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,927	+4,21,69,277
Total, Coasting Trade	69,79,10,686	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	58,21,36,530	+4,45,71,194
Grand total, Private	2,53,60,62,342	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,66,918	2,07,97,50,579	+20,86,83,661
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	4,47,91,854	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,648	-98,02,632
Coasting	31,84,032	25,92,896	49,78,068	33,74,098	24,20,106	-9,53,992
Total, Government Transactions.	4,79,75,886	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	-1,07,56,624
Total, Trade ..	2,58,40,38,228	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	+19,79,27,937

General Remarks.

2. Though the year under report opened under somewhat happier political auspices and with a hope of a recovery in commodity prices, it was soon evident that the economic landslide was continuing in full force. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the catastrophic events of the past year's financial history. Suffice it to say that these were not without their repercussions on India. How severe the effects were may be gauged from one example. Exports of raw cotton, our chief export commodity, were valued at Rs. 16 crores in 1931-32 as against a figure of Rs. 48 crores in 1928-29 and as cotton comprises about 50% of the total export trade it can easily be realised to what depths the export trade has fallen. In these circumstances a balance of trade adverse to India might have been expected. The export of Rs. 60 crores of

gold has however proved a very substantial make-weight. Nor have internal trading conditions been altogether happy. The intransigence of one political party paralysed for the best part of the year Bombay as a trading centre and the mills have been prevented from taking full advantage of a situation which from the political and fiscal points of view appeared to be greatly in their favour.

Imports of merchandise further contracted by Rs. 7·18 crores, or nearly 13 per cent. to Rs. 49·76 crores. In most commodities quantities and values have fallen simultaneously. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that almost all articles of import have shared in the contraction, the more important among them being metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, cotton manufactures, motor cars and motor cycles etc. and machinery and millwork. The only important articles which show noticeable increases are artificial silk and raw cotton. Imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 13·48 crores to Rs. 4·43 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce also show a further falling off of Rs. 21·51 crores, or nearly 41 per cent. to Rs. 31·51 crores, almost all the principal articles contributed to the fall. World depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices are mainly responsible for this heavy decrease which is most marked in the case of raw cotton, seeds, metals and ores and raw hides and skins.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicates that the United Kingdom has regained the pride of place which she had yielded to Japan last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade improved by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while that of Japan declined by over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. owing mainly to reduced shipments of raw cotton. Trade with the Continent of Europe decreased by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but that with the United States of America increased by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay increased by Rs. 16·41 crores, or 12 per cent. to Rs. 149·76 crores, owing entirely to heavy shipments of gold. Both imports and exports of merchandised show considerable decreases. Imports of precious metals also declined by Rs. 13·44 crores but exports thereof advanced by Rs. 58·97 crores entirely representing larger shipments of gold as a result of the British suspension of the gold standard and the rise in the sterling price of gold.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also rose by Rs. 4·46 crores, or by 8 per cent. to Rs. 58·21 crores, imports contributing Rs. 24·02 lakhs and exports Rs. 4·22 crores towards the rise.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 11,90,33,773 to Rs. 12,38,19,788. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·38 as against 1·41 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	—7,17,77,198
Gold ..	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	—7,11,91,313
Silver ..	12,10,46,229	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	—6,32,47,629
Currency Notes ..	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	—3,55,186
Total, Imports ..	1,14,20,14,127	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	54,18,93,731	—20,65,71,326
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	6,93,85,784	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	—38,87,004
Indian Produce ..	60,23,69,058	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	—21,51,17,798
Gold ..	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	+59,21,06,614
Silver ..	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	—24,21,455
Currency Notes ..	4,000	3,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	69,58,74,173	86,29,37,765	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	+37,06,79,457
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,83,78,88,300	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	+16,41,08,131
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	27,83,04,342	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	21,13,44,106	+11,70,792
Foreign Merchandise	1,00,93,000	96,49,902	82,83,110	65,63,368	84,37,264	+18,73,896
Gold ..	..	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	+7,31,804
Silver ..	1,55,241	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	6,85,093	+3,74,153
Total, Imports ..	28,85,52,583	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	+41,50,645
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	24,54,48,411	17,96,67,765	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	+4,60,66,169
Foreign Merchandise	8,59,52,215	7,46,26,233	8,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	—70,40,002
Gold ..	..	..	..	550	1,700	+1,150
Silver ..	15,63,177	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	—77,047
Total, Exports	33,29,63,803	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	30,02,81,618	+3,89,50,270
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	62,15,16,386	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	+4,31,00,915
Total, Private Trade	2,45,94,04,686	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	+20,72,09,046
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	2,50,71,88,628	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	+19,66,53,720

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay improved by about Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 150 crores, i.e., by 12 per cent., but, if treasure be excluded, declined by Rs. 29 crores, or nearly 26 per cent., to Rs. 84 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 39 crores, or nearly 30 per cent. to Rs. 92 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 9 crores, or nearly 25 per cent., to Rs. 28 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by nearly 13 per cent. while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 32 per

cent. and nearly 19 per cent. respectively. Metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, cotton manufactures, motor cars and motor cycles, machinery and millwork, provisions and oilman's stores, instruments, apparatus etc., liquors, postal articles not specified and oils are mainly responsible for the fall at Bombay, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), metals and ores, machinery and millwork, sugar, instruments, apparatus, etc., grain, pulse and flour, motor cars and motor cycles, spices, hardware, provisions and oilman's stores, liquors, wool manufactures and salt at Calcutta and sugar, metals and ores, mineral oils, liquors and tobacco at Karachi. On the other hand, articles which showed noticeable improvements were artificial silk, raw cotton, dyeing and tanning substances, silk manufactures (including silk yarn etc.), and cotton twist and yarn at Bombay and machinery and millwork at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 21½ crores, or nearly 41 per cent. at Bombay, by Rs. 23 crores, or 28 per cent. at Calcutta and by nearly Rs. 5½ crores, or 32 per cent. at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, metals and ores, raw hides and skins and cotton twist and yarn mainly account for the decrease at Bombay, jute manufactures, tea, seeds, raw jute, lac, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour and opium at Calcutta and raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and raw hides and skins at Karachi. On the other hand the only noticeable increases were of grain, pulse and flour, oils and cotton manufactures at Bombay and of raw wool and seeds at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade of Bombay, excluding treasure, increased by Rs. 4.21 crores to Rs. 51.96 crores, both imports and exports contributed to the increase. Of the principal articles under imports jute manufactures, kerosene oil, coal and wheat improved while rice, spices and raw cotton declined. Under exports, shipments of cotton manufactures increased but those of raw cotton decreased. The marked decline in the value of foreign merchandise exported is due chiefly to smaller shipments of cotton piece goods.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	10,17.85	10,69.56	10,87.26	8,04.40	5,04.66	—2,99.72
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	13,83.03	10,25.55	11,06.38	12,23.78	11,97.15	—26.62
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	60,59.36	61,28.94	58,63.53	34,55.91	31,22.47	—3,73.44
V.—Living animals	15.98	19.41	22.33	10.75	17.44	+6.69
V.—Postal Articles not specified	1,58.91	1,68.28	1,84.19	1,58.36	1,33.71	—24.65
Total, Imports	86,35.13	84,11.74	82,03.69	56,93.20	49,75.43	—7,17.77

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,43.16	3,48.72	2,80.99	2,10.72	1,92.15	—18.57
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	46,68.05	66,14.70	58,67.99	44,79.82	24,49.05	—20,30.77
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	8,98.78	8,02.33	7,32.13	5,41.41	4,47.01	—94.40
IV.—Living animals	.28	.58	.42	1.01	.10	—91
V.—Postal Articles	1,13.42	1,03.51	89.35	69.18	62.65	—6.53
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	60,23.69	78,69.84	69,70.88	53,02.14	31,60.96	—21,51.18
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	71.91	34.03	36.20	24.36	26.35	+1.99
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	3,06.55	2,33.08	1,95.06	1,42.47	1,13.73	—28.74
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	3,02.69	2,24.67	2,08.58	1,47.61	1,36.35	—11.26
IV.—Living animals	3.65	2.03	2.70	2.93	2.24	—69
V.—Postal Articles	9.06	8.62	9.56	5.84	5.66	—18
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	6,93.86	5,02.43	4,52.10	3,23.21	2,84.33	—38.88
Total, Exports ..	67,17.55	83,72.27	74,22.98	56,25.35	34,35.29	—21,90.06

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV record decreases. The most important group under imports is class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured—which records a further decrease of Rs. 3.73 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles, the more important among them being metals, cotton yarn and manufactures, vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways) machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery), miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured, electrical goods and apparatus, and cutlery, hardware, instruments and apparatus. Other yarns and textile fabrics showed an appreciable increase. The fall of Rs. 3 crores under class I was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, sugar, provisions and oilmans' stores and liquors.

14. *Exports—Indian produce.*—All the classes record decreases. The heavy fall of Rs. 20.31 crores under the most important class II was chiefly due to lower prices and reduced shipments of raw cotton, seeds and metallic ores, while that of Rs. 94.4 lakhs under class III is accounted for by smaller shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures, hides and skins, tanned or dressed, miscellaneous and woollen yarns and manufactures. Reduced shipments of spices are responsible for the falling off in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—The decrease of Rs. 28.74 lakhs in class II was chiefly due to reduced reshipments of hides and skins, raw and untanned. Smaller re-shipments of cotton yarn and manufactures mainly account for the decline of Rs. 11.26 lakhs in class III.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance:—

	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.											
	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1931-32.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	Ra. 6,74,23,052	Ra. 3,89,32,227	Ra. 3,41,12,298	Ra. 6,32,50,443	Ra. 6,79,11,907	Ra. +46.62 (In lakhs.)	13.65	1.1	3.0	1.4	4.33	6
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	14,99,81,045	16,28,59,544	14,98,51,075	4,87,38,205	3,82,08,007	-1,05.30	7.68	63.5	65.4	56.5	56.74	45.1
3 Metals and Ores ..	7,91,62,361	7,99,45,371	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,697	-1,20.37	7.37	44.5	43.7	33.4	22.66	25.9
4 Machinery and Millwork	4,30,78,222	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,167	3,99,42,898	3,57,79,425	-41.63	7.19	79.1	74.6	76.2	75.94	75.7
5 Oils ..	2,77,50,096	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	-20.67	6.09	7.1	4.7	4.3	3.54	4.0
6 Artificial Silk ..	3,48,67,355	3,15,78,576	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,494	2,22,75,187	+67.64	4.48	21.6	20.8	12.2	6.68	4.5
7 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,83,63,252	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	+19.58	3.72	7.1	6.5	10.4	6.88	9.2
8 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, nolls and warps.	2,81,44,394	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	+17.43	3.27	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.32	2.3
9 Sugar ..	3,55,94,372	4,00,47,076	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	1,41,80,527	-1,06.80	2.85	1	1.7	10.2	19	3.7
10 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,83,13,392	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	2,03,66,256	1,41,74,353	-61.92	2.85	31.6	20.0	15.2	16.59	23.4
11 Instruments and Apparatus.	1,53,74,960	1,69,13,356	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,801	1,34,83,120	-28.22	2.71	56.4	50.9	48.5	42.07	41.5
12 Postal articles not specified.	1,58,91,124	1,68,28,443	1,84,18,863	1,58,35,590	1,33,71,237	-24.64	2.69	56.5	54.3	48.6	47.22	50.4

		Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.												
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1931-32.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (In lakhs.)								
13	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	3,70,70,744	2,96,88,686	2,70,58,986	1,17,98,567	1,32,05,914	+14.97	2.67	29.0	46.8	38.2	35.09	26.5	13
14	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,15,67,206	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	98,85,114	95,41,172	-3.44	1.02	24.9	25.1	22.9	17.75	18.9	14
15	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,41,34,873	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	99,03,683	90,57,423	-8.46	1.82	2	6	6	23	2	15
16	Hardware ..	1,62,86,057	1,59,61,646	1,57,22,380	1,00,95,155	85,10,212	-15.85	1.71	32.6	29.8	28.8	31.60	32.6	16
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	74,82,980	79,69,479	87,51,373	73,36,364	76,96,655	+3.60	1.55	39.7	38.9	37.5	21.76	28.5	17
18	Chemicals ..	85,07,837	62,44,934	71,21,689	73,11,224	76,90,801	+2.80	1.53	35.2	41.8	44.6	40.63	40.1	18
19	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,45,98,701	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	1,05,98,972	74,81,734	-31.17	1.50	32.1	35.9	40.2	35.79	41.7	19
20	Rubber ..	1,00,17,132	84,86,902	97,46,802	87,41,906	69,70,954	-17.71	1.40	36.5	34.0	32.7	23.06	32.6	20
21	Liquors ..	99,36,996	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	89,67,253	64,52,170	-25.15	1.30	52.4	54.6	55.9	54.46	52.5	21
22	Spices ..	66,98,553	70,10,890	81,28,893	61,51,597	62,37,642	+ .86	1.25	5	3	..	92	1	22
23	Glass and Glassware ..	1,03,05,336	1,03,84,820	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	56,68,708	-14.80	1.14	6.3	5.0	5.1	6.17	7.2	23
24	Silk, Raw (including waste).	88,36,085	76,53,673	72,78,138	60,56,818	41,94,632	-18.62	84	..	4	..	..	..	24
25	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,31,70,282	1,84,80,896	1,38,00,502	58,37,599	41,60,794	-16.77	84	51.8	45.3	42.0	42.02	46.5	25
26	Apparel ..	82,08,356	94,67,296	80,88,894	42,37,888	37,10,273	-5.28	75	44.0	39.8	36.7	35.45	30.7	26
27	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	94,70,922	82,82,333	70,07,976	39,92,259	35,16,969	-4.75	71	10.1	8.2	7.4	2.61	5.1	27
28	Tea ..	40,03,185	43,87,176	35,65,702	30,94,019	34,42,394	+3.48	69	1	2	1	15	1	28
29	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,15,99,794	1,64,07,258	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	34,27,635	-1,06.96	69	..	1	1	4	2	29

		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	Percentage of each item to total imports of Merchandise in 1931-32.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.			
									In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(In lakhs).					
54	Furniture and Cabinetware.	13,85,357	14,95,473	15,49,045	10,39,813	9,49,683	—90	·19	40·7	39·6	43·8	40·82
												45·4
55	China Clay ..	15,97,362	7,36,730	12,93,394	5,68,134	8,24,486	+2·56	·17	97·4	99·9	100·0	99·80
56	Cutlery ..	12,49,030	12,33,114	14,08,245	7,63,263	7,00,236	—69	·14	25·7	22·4	23·4	24·46
57	Flax and Manufactures of	10,19,665	11,00,997	10,46,395	6,43,784	6,73,332	+25	·14	96·3	96·1	98·1	93·92
58	Coal and Coke ..	45,73,629	25,70,281	33,63,556	18,82,174	6,66,140	—12·16	·13	16·6	24·1	8·4	21·31
												63·7
59	Umbrellas and Fittings	12,40,895	15,69,175	11,60,350	7,17,615	6,53,407	—84	·13	22·5	15·2	13·9	9·10
60	Buttons of all sorts ..	15,00,653	15,19,898	11,03,138	5,95,003	6,24,502	+30	·13	5·1	4·2	6·1	4·59
61	Clocks and Watches ..	13,53,131	14,32,462	12,79,340	8,04,945	5,60,800	—3·04	·10	3·6	6·0	4·2	4·54
62	Fireworks ..	8,65,293	10,70,696	10,45,694	4,74,910	2,61,739	—2·13	·05	3·6	·9	1·2	5·37
63	Other articles ..	3,53,44,057	1,65,65,241	1,75,03,090	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	—40·66	2·24	..	..	..	..
												28·0
	Total, Merchandise ..	86,35,13,234	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,03,20,130	49,75,42,932	—7,17·77	100·00	38·7	37·5	33·9	27·48

17. The total value of imported merchandise received a further set-back and contracted by Rs. 7.18 crores to Rs. 49.75 crores. This may be attributed chiefly to lower level of commodity prices consequent upon the general trade depression and to the reduced purchasing power of the people. The contraction is most marked in metals and ores, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, cotton manufactures, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., machinery and mill-work, provisions and oilman's stores, instruments and apparatus and liquors. The only articles which showed noticeable increases were artificial silk and raw cotton. Dyeing and tanning substances, silk manufactures including silk yarns, noils and warps and cotton twist and yarn also showed increases. The more important of these commodities are noticed separately in subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items deserve comments. The decrease of Rs. 1.07 crore under grain, pulse and flour was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of wheat from Australia and Iraq and of pulse from China. Shipments of wheat from Australia amounted to 26,401 tons valued at Rs. 19.34 lakhs as against 66,793 tons valued at Rs. 62.06 lakhs and those from Iraq to 1,404 tons valued at Rs. 1.11 lakh against 22,705 tons valued at Rs. 35.05 lakhs in the preceding year. The fall of Rs. 31.17 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores mainly represents smaller arrivals of canned and bottled provisions from the Netherlands and that of Rs. 28.22 lakhs under instruments and apparatus indicates smaller despatches of electrical instruments chiefly from the United Kingdom. Smaller receipts of pneumatic motor covers chiefly from the United States of America and Germany are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 17.71 lakhs under rubber. Hardware recorded a fall of Rs. 15.85 lakhs, owing chiefly to smaller supplies of builders' hardware from the United Kingdom, and lamps, metal, from Germany. The fall of Rs. 15.04 lakhs under tobacco is almost entirely due to smaller receipts of cigarettes from the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 14.8 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly represents smaller arrivals of bangles from Czechoslovakia. Reduced shipments of other kinds of wood and timber from Japan account for the decrease of Rs. 11 lakhs under wood and timber. The fall of Rs. 10.78 lakhs under carriages and parts is entirely due to reduced shipments from the United Kingdom. Fruits and vegetables showed a decline of Rs. 8.46 lakhs which is almost entirely due to smaller receipts of almonds from Italy. Imports of animals, living increased by Rs. 6.69 lakhs owing to larger arrivals of horses from the United Kingdom and Australia. The increase of Rs. 3.6 lakhs under drugs and medicines is entirely due to larger supplies from the United Kingdom while that of Rs. 3.54 lakhs under cycles and parts thereof was accounted for by larger imports from the United Kingdom and Japan.

18. Coal.—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.		
United Kingdom ..	28,943	7,31,770	26,403	6,09,296	12,049	2,54,046	18,094	3,94,679	15,099	4,20,768	-2,095	+26,189
Japan ..	5,498	1,63,770	490	9,400	726	13,830	400	7,200	780	15,600	+380	+8,400
Belgium ..	130	2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	6,571	1,59,949	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,720	+1,930	+50,710
Natal ..	130,060	26,76,833	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,94,077	81,645	13,82,361	6,172	92,580	-76,473	-12,89,781
Portuguese East Africa, ..	34,816	7,87,044	18,806	3,18,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia.	..	..	190	3,600	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	..	..	-259	-4,400
Java ..	..	..	..	..	822	14,796	520	10,130	192	2,112	-328	-8,018
Other countries ..	1,080	23,230	355	6,380	100	2,000	1,168	21,300	1,320	22,800	+152	+1,500
Total ..	207,099	45,44,936	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	27,648	6,96,580	-75,664	-18,15,400
Cadutta (Indian Produce) ..	342,316	68,82,446	296,177	54,64,579	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,78,990	+173,523	+28,93,804

As a result of the greater use of Bengal coal imports of foreign coal further fell considerably during the year under report, representing smaller arrivals from Natal and the United Kingdom. Shipments from Australia however increased. Receipts of Bengal coal advanced from 251,000 tons to 425,000 tons.

Prices of English coal were fairly steady throughout the year but those of Bengal coal slightly declined towards the end.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head further advanced from Rs. 1·66 crore to Rs. 1·85 crore mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany whose share in the total imports increased from 61 to nearly 66 per cent., in spite of the duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed on these dyes with effect from 30th September 1931. Receipts of alizarine dyes further fell by 23,299 lb. to 2,031,649 lb. in quantity but rose by Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 10·43 lakhs in value due to the rise in prices witnessed during the latter part of the year. Supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom however increased. Imports of aniline dyes rose by 1,318,450 lb. to 10,676,355 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 24·02 lakhs to Rs. 1·56 crore in value owing to increased consumption in the indigenous mill industry. Arrivals from Germany increased by 1,081,640 lb. to 7,704,447 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 24·03 lakhs to Rs. 1·11 crore in value and those from the United Kingdom by 481,908 lb. to 1,018,604 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4·36 lakhs to Rs. 12·84 lakhs in value. Imports from Belgium, Netherlands and France also slightly improved but those from the United States of America and Italy declined. Imports of saffron further fell by 11,081 lb. to 38,304 lb. in quantity but rose by Rs. 54,000 to Rs. 9·23 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron rose from Rs. 17-9-6 to Rs. 24-1-8 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, stoves, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic and trade conditions. The value of imports further decreased by Rs. 15·85 lakhs to Rs. 85·1 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from all important countries. Germany continues to be the largest supplier though her share declined from 36½ to 35 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United States of America also declined from 11 to 9½ per cent. but those of the United Kingdom and Japan improved from 31½ to 32½ per cent. and from 4 to 5 per cent. respectively.

By reason of the general trade depression, heavy increase in the rates of import duty and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer, all classes of liquors except spirit present in drugs show decreases during the year under report.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer recorded a further decrease of 36,683 gallons owing to smaller arrivals from all the principal countries. Receipts of beer in bulk, almost entirely from the United Kingdom also declined by 132,693 gallons to 441,446 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·57 lakh to Rs. 5·07 lakhs in value.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits, except spirit in drug form, further decreased by 103,124 gallons to 581,321 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 16·77 lakhs to Rs. 39·05 lakhs in value. The fall in the arrivals of brandy is due mainly to smaller supplies from France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and that in the arrivals of whisky represents smaller supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports of gin and perfumed spirit also declined. Imports of denatured spirit, which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival though slightly decreased in value recorded an increase of 27,496 gallons in quantity. Imports of spirit imported in drug form improved by 2,749 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1 lakh in value.

Wines.—The decrease recorded under this head is due mainly to smaller arrivals of champagne from France and port, sherry, madeira and marsala and still red wines from the United Kingdom.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—The articles included under this group which were hitherto passed free were made assessable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* with effect from 30th September 1931. The total value of imports under this head further fell by Rs. 41·63 lakhs to Rs. 3·58 crores, all kinds of machinery except textile machinery and oil crushing and refining machinery sharing in the fall. Imports of prime movers other than electrical fell by Rs. 42·09 lakhs to Rs. 45·24 lakhs mainly owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom. Decreases were also recorded under typewriters and parts and accessories, metal working machinery, refrigerating machinery, sewing and knitting machinery and boilers. Imports of textile machinery on the other hand increased by Rs. 24·38 lakhs to Rs. 1·73 crore. The share of the United Kingdom by far the largest supplier in the total imports remained almost unchanged. The share of Germany rose from 9·8 to 11·7 per cent. but that of the United States of America fell from 7·1 to 5·1 per cent.

23. *Matches.*—Owing to the increased production of Indian matches the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 124,364 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 1·03 lakh in value was recorded during the year under review. Of the total imports amounting to 58,659 gross valued at Rs. 46,000, Sweden despatched 57,272 gross valued at Rs. 44,000 her share thus declining from 98 to 95·7 per cent. There were no imports of undipped splints and veneers and empty match boxes.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	65,770	Rs. 50,76,206	64,772	Rs. 53,65,497	65,868	Rs. 53,01,648	47,094	Rs. 35,55,457	21,358	Rs. 15,32,299	—25,741	Rs. —20,23,159
Brass " " " "	273,380	1,26,64,083	265,568	1,31,03,815	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	+223,41	—1,58,482
Copper " "	151,687	74,97,394	151,376	79,42,020	81,606	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	—16,496	—12,10,810
German Silver (including nickel silver).	11,617	9,83,648	18,250	15,15,209	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,869	10,447	7,28,304	+802	—65,565
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, Ton girders and bridge work.	80,113	30,67,366	80,806	35,20,690	24,824	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,836	—7,706	—8,03,439
Bars other than cast steel "	61,240	59,00,206	49,757	55,87,519	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,451	21,159	18,9,83	—1,617	—2,50,613
Hoops and Strips .. "	14,787	19,94,231	16,977	25,32,844	18,106	24,82,975	14,594	18,88,602	9,103	10,70,538	—5,791	—8,18,004
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	80,677	1,74,10,100	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,89,527	45,219	81,47,891	39,882	66,51,784	—14,327	—14,05,807
Timed "	7,305	23,94,754	5,674	17,01,827	9,355	29,62,603	5,293	16,99,836	1,771	4,77,773	—3,492	—12,21,863
Not galvanised or "	25,231	32,28,449	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	6,749	8,86,192	—2,780	—4,01,202
Tubes, pipes and fittings, "	8,823	22,09,455	8,788	21,37,840	8,396	23,50,209	9,406	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,530	—3,649	—8,87,979
Wrought.												
Other sorts of iron and steel.	59,070	1,06,99,992	69,134	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,991	32,988	64,11,212	—13,755	—22,54,689
Total of Iron and Steel "	284,226	4,69,04,553	286,625	4,87,23,465	280,803	4,41,57,114	173,577	2,84,18,166	129,500	2,01,75,709	—53,077	—82,42,457
Lead Cwt.	13,777	3,01,357	19,307	8,46,797	14,381	2,76,726	13,509	2,38,624	9,939	1,43,073	—3,570	—90,551
Quicksilver Lb.	62,310	2,16,042	112,810	3,98,378	69,651	2,68,889	76,610	3,10,210	98,433	4,12,641	+21,823	+1,02,431
Tin Cwt.	16,810	31,83,562	10,077	15,89,100	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	13,88,271	12,169	11,34,242	—2,046	—2,54,029
Zinc or spelter "	50,065	10,28,815	33,752	6,23,221	25,624	5,45,746	18,855	3,07,208	23,892	2,88,792	+5,037	—18,416
Metals and ores unenumerated.	5,214	4,06,181	4,239	3,37,359	7,749	4,72,484	7,627	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,483	—3,001	—75,512
Total .. Ton	313,785	7,91,62,361	315,042	7,99,45,371	281,453	6,89,53,159	194,433	4,86,85,246	140,285	3,06,48,997	—54,148	—1,20,36,549

Iron and Steel.—World trade depression and uncertain exchange combined to restrict imports and the British steel industry in particular found little encouragement in Indian markets in its struggle against continental and local competition. In spite of the extraordinarily low prices demand was restricted on account of large stocks held by the stockists.

The total imports from the United Kingdom further fell from 47,000 tons to 38,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 95·42 lakhs to Rs. 74·17 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 83,000 tons to 50,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·16 crore to Rs. 77·01 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Germany, France and the United States of America also declined but those from Luxemburg improved from 8,135 tons to 9,771 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·44 lakhs to Rs. 8·23 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year shows a further falling off under galvanised sheets from 45,000 tons to 31,000 tons due to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium and also under sleepers and keys owing to smaller receipts from Belgium. Imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work also decreased by 7,706 tons to 12,051 tons and those of rails, chairs and fish plates by 5,590 tons to 327 tons only and those of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned by 2,730 tons to 6,749 tons mainly owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Arrivals of bars, other than cast steel also declined. Supplies from Belgium fell from 11,861 tons to 8,567 tons but those from Luxemburg rose from 4,558 tons to 7,716 tons.

Other metals.—Under brass the principal article is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing imports of which increased by 30,953 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·37 lakhs in value. Imports from Germany rose from 115,074 cwt. to 132,291 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 44·08 lakhs to Rs. 46·07 lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom from 1,263 cwt. to 15,276 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 5·53 lakhs in value. Receipts from France also slightly improved but those from Japan fell from 45,772 cwt. to 39,852 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20·77 lakhs to Rs. 14·6 lakhs in value. On account of very heavy stocks imports of copper fell from 120,371 cwt. to 104,875 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 57·05 lakhs to Rs. 44·95 lakhs in value. Arrivals of sheets from the United States of America amounted to 7,020 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs as against 28,509 cwt. valued at Rs. 12·75 lakhs but those from the United Kingdom rose from 3,390 cwt. to 17,220 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1·93 lakh to Rs. 7·04 lakhs in value. Receipts from Germany, though advanced by 1,727 cwt. to 45,146 cwt. in quantity, fell in value by Rs. 1·49 lakh to Rs. 19·49 lakhs, and those from Belgium and France receded from 5,386 cwt. to 2,183 cwt. and from 24,002 cwt. to 22,509 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2·63 lakhs to Rs. 99,000 and from Rs. 10·79 lakhs to Rs. 9·75 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of aluminium, consisting almost entirely of circles, fell from 47,094 cwt. to 21,353 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 35·56 lakhs to Rs. 15·32 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller supplies from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Supplies from Germany and France however slightly increased. Smaller arrivals from the Straits Settlements are chiefly responsible for the decrease in the imports of tin which fell from 14,217 cwt. to 12,169 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 13·88 lakhs to Rs. 11·34 lakhs in

value. Imports of German silver improved in quantity owing chiefly to larger despatches from Austria, but fell in value.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—Owing to financial stringency coupled with the enhanced rate of duty and unfavourable exchange, the total value of the imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further receded by Rs. 61·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·42 crore. Imports of motor cars decreased from 5,208 to 3,325 in number and from Rs. 98·95 lakhs to Rs. 67·08 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Canada declined from 1,236 to 342 cars, those from the United States of America from 2,735 to 1,932 and those from the United Kingdom from 754 to 606 cars. The average declared value of British cars increased from Rs. 2,842 to Rs. 2,851. Shipments from Italy and France also declined from 287 and 124 cars to 147 and 60 cars respectively. The General Motors, Ltd., have bought the German interests in Opel cars and consequently imports from Germany advanced from 28 to 202 cars. Imports of motor cycles fell from 273 to 257, despatches from the United Kingdom amounting to 207 against 252 and those from Germany to 31 against 7 only. Arrivals of commercial vehicles also receded from 4,987 to 3,091 in number and from Rs. 65·12 lakhs to Rs. 42·09 lakhs in value, owing to reduced shipments from the United States of America and Canada. Arrivals from the United Kingdom however improved from 35 to 257.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.
FROM FOREIGN COUN- TRIES.												
Kerosene—												
United States { Bulk	7,072,116	45,51,933	..	..	3,169,640	18,47,126	4,178,279	20,80,112	793,586	3,11,757	-3,384,693	-17,77,355
{ Tins	592,078	5,30,749	205,305	1,85,578	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	982,166	6,80,057	-1,065,334	-7,60,646
Persia .. { Bulk	6,424,255	20,32,205	11,980,538	45,45,518	12,772,058	65,29,374	3,517,084	17,97,080	8,005,575	50,15,259	+4,483,401	+32,17,279
{ Tins	8	5	..	..	41	40	1	1	..	..	-1	-1
Georgia .. Bulk	5,963,794	23,20,733	11,842,711	55,31,152	12,669,951	62,03,564	10,634,934	53,11,044	13,285,363	57,49,858	+2,650,429	+4,38,314
Sunatra .. { Bulk	13,090	13,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United King { Bulk	1,956,675	5,80,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
dom. { Tins	..	..	..	..	20	10	110	87	9	4	-101	-83
Celebes and Bulk	13,000	15,200	2,257,788	11,52,412	2,155,539	11,00,221	11,938,746	60,93,736	..	..	-11,938,746	-60,93,736
Straits Settle- Bulk	..	..	13,000	11,036	8,243,835	40,82,392	13,000	7,459	..	..	-13,000	-7,459
ments (in- cluding Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	31	+40	+31
Labuan). { Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. umania Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	882,756	5,51,722	+882,756	+5,51,722
Borneo (Dutch) Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,231,698	11,39,096	+2,231,698	+11,39,096
Other coun- Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tries { Tins	3	2	..	..	18	9	16	17	164	84	+148	+67
Total, Kero- Bulk	21,442,840	95,14,386	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	39,011,629	1,94,62,677	30,282,043	1,52,99,331	25,498,978	1,27,67,692	-5,083,065	-25,31,639
sene. { Tins	592,089	5,30,766	205,305	1,85,578	824,111	6,58,635	2,047,627	14,40,808	982,379	6,80,176	-1,065,343	-7,60,632
Total ..	22,034,929	1,00,45,141	26,299,342	1,14,75,696	39,835,740	2,01,21,362	32,329,670	1,67,40,139	26,131,357	1,34,47,868	-6,143,313	-32,92,271

		1927-28.		1928-29.	
Oils (mineral)— <i>continued.</i>		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Other sorts—					
United Kingdom	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	310,645	5,80,954	316,421	5,99,238
Germany	{ Other sorts ..	792,734	8,51,170	1,007,253	11,17,863
United States of America	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	2,758,059	85,47,731	2,938,657	86,11,858
Dutch Borneo ..	{ Other sorts ..	24,271	25,089	12,023	14,253
British Borneo	{ Fuel Oils ..	5,587,270	19,11,590	4,004,490	10,26,780
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	307,161	1,67,970
Straits Settlements (cluding Labuan).	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	2,156,400	6,07,720
	{ Other sorts ..	131,899	1,16,195	90,779	93,289
Persia	{ Fuel Oils ..	42,016,246	81,18,432	84,666,221	68,72,681
	{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	{ Fuel Oils ..	1,496,250	5,14,990	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	866,865	4,74,066	..	..
Roumania	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..
	{ Other sorts ..	182,800	1,77,080	143,576	1,46,606
Total, Other sorts	{ Fuel Oils ..	49,099,766	1,05,45,012	40,827,111	85,07,181
	{ Other sorts ..	5,067,273	57,72,285	4,816,670	57,51,086
Total ..		54,167,039	1,63,17,297	45,643,781	1,42,58,267
Total (Foreign) ..		76,201,968	2,63,62,438	71,943,123	2,57,33,963
From Burma—					
Kerosene .. ..	.. ..	29,505,960	1,44,10,425	18,485,557	89,83,416
Other Mineral Oils	.. ..	14,247,214	1,41,16,891	15,956,435	1,48,30,937
Total (Burma) ..		43,753,174	2,85,27,316	4,441,992	2,38,14,353
Grand Total ..		119,955,142	5,48,89,754	106,385,115	4,95,48,316

1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
..	..	58,489	10,575	191,395	34,770	+132,906	+24,195
513,803	8,86,462	391,491	6,72,157	712,899	7,17,632	+321,408	+45,475
664,025	5,13,168	301,870	2,57,357	214,920	1,66,849	-86,953	-90,503
..	..	511,899	1,47,522	78,559	21,491	-433,340	-1,26,031
4,040,370	43,53,327	2,873,088	33,33,755	6,099,623	48,16,472	+3,226,585	+14,82,717
..	..	..	..	5,670	9,466	+5,670	+9,466
4,044,299	8,15,277	8,372,228	16,97,427	9,179,570	18,24,982	+807,342	+1,27,555
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,147,659	8,23,225	62,890	12,685	..	..	-62,890	-12,685
187,848	1,24,752	722,573	4,14,050	1,376	1,753	-721,197	-4,12,297
41,808,016	83,24,581	40,250,965	80,90,742	40,038,832	82,37,320	-212,133	+1,46,578
..	..	636	1,145	..	..	-636	-1,145
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
566,175	8,71,553	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	968,360	1,75,347	+968,360	+1,75,347
..	..	21,987	5,072	..	..	-21,987	-5,072
91,713	93,958	355,46	1,53,000	82,286	70,789	-273,176	-82,271
49,999,974	99,68,083	49,278,458	99,64,023	50,456,716	1,02,93,910	+1,178,258	+3,29,887
6,063,734	63,43,215	4,645,070	48,81,524	7,116,774	57,82,961	+2,471,704	+9,51,437
56,063,708	1,63,11,298	53,923,528	1,47,95,547	57,573,490	1,60,76,871	+3,649,962	+12,81,324
95,399,448	3,64,32,660	86,253,198	3,15,35,686	83,754,847	2,95,24,739	-2,498,351	-20,10,947
17,937,725	89,16,080	14,822,609	74,63,555	19,871,004	1,06,49,749	+5,048,494	+31,86,194
20,708,164	2,00,23,652	17,259,121	1,63,27,952	15,436,099	1,54,51,680	-1,823,022	-8,76,272
38,645,889	2,89,39,732	32,081,721	2,37,91,507	35,307,193	2,61,01,429	+3,225,472	+23,09,922
134,545,337	6,53,72,392	118,334,919	5,53,27,193	119,062,040	5,56,26,168	+727,121	+2,98,975

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries decreased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons to $83\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons owing entirely to smaller receipts of Kerosene, due to cessation of shipments during the year from Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific which contributed nearly 12 million gallons in the previous year. Shipments from the United States of America of kerosene, both in bulk and in tins, also declined while those from Persia and Georgia advanced. Two and quarter million gallons kerosene was also received from Dutch Borneo against nil during the last 7 years and over $\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons were received for the first time from Roumania, during the year under report. Imports from Burma also im-

proved by 5 million gallons to over 19½ million gallons. Imports of fuel oils advanced by over 1 million gallons. Arrivals of foreign lubricating oils fell by 380,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·22 lakh in value as a result of smaller receipts from the United States of America and Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific. Imports from Burma on the other hand rose by 261,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·07 lakhs in value.

The increase in the total imports of Petrol has been remarkable ; nearly 3 million gallons were received from the United States of America as against nil and an equal amount of quantity was received from Burma against nearly 2½ million gallons in the previous year. No supplies of Petrol were however received from the Straits Settlements during the year as against nearly ¾ million gallons in the previous year.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Imports by post comprise (a) articles specified such as (1) cinematograph films, (2) gold and silver thread, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes, which are included under the relative headings in the general imports and (b) articles not specified, which form the bulk of the trade by post. The total value of the articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1·58 crore to Rs. 1·34 crore of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 67·39 lakhs as against Rs. 74·77 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port fell from 203,013 to 181,833 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 23·22 lakhs to Rs. 27·47 lakhs. There was however an appreciable increase in the imports of letter packets containing dutiable articles, the number having risen from 44,547 to 50,578 and the amount of duty from Rs. 6·02 lakhs to Rs. 6·36 lakhs. The increase in the amount of duty is mostly due to the enhanced rates.

28. *Precious stones and pearls unset.*—Owing to the adverse rates of exchange and the unsettled political conditions the trade in precious stones further declined from Rs. 39·92 lakhs to Rs. 35·17 lakhs, of which Rs. 24·05 lakhs represent diamonds almost entirely from Belgium whose share fell from Rs. 26·41 lakhs to Rs. 21·52 lakhs. Imports of pearls also fell from Rs. 10·9 lakhs to Rs. 10·55 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from other Native States in Arabia and Bahrein Islands. Despatches from Muscat slightly increased.

29. *Sugar.*—The quota allotted to Cuba and Java under the “Chadbourne Plan” referred to in the last year’s report were not absorbed in the United States of America and the Far East and the world’s visible supplies have shown a tendency to increase. In view of this situation, the Brussels Conference has already started negotiations to deal with the surpluses of Cuban, and Java sugar and to bring about an adjustment of supplies to the current demand. Purchases by India were discouraged by an increase in duty from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-4-0 from 1st March 1931 and to Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. from 30th September 1931 and also by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

The wholesale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above was Rs. 12-12-6 at the beginning of the year and remained steady till June when it showed an upward tendency and rose to Rs. 13-3-9 by the end of August. In consequence of the imposition of the surcharge from 30th September 1931 the price rose to Rs. 16-8-0 by the end of October. A reaction set in from January 1932 and it

lowered down to Rs. 15-2-0 at the beginning of March 1932 and the quotations stood at Rs. 14-10-0 at the end of the year.

The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a fall of 447,000 tons, Bombay's share in the fall being 84,000 tons. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay decreased by 110,000 tons but those of beet sugar increased by 26,000 tons owing to larger supplies from Russia, Poland and the United Kingdom. Despatches from Germany and Hungary recorded decreases.

A significant feature is the protection recently granted to the Indian Sugar industry.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United States of America ..	52	14,641	16	4,108	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ..	131	27,350	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,888	5,367	7,57,729	450	53,310	-4,917	-7,04,419
France ..	..	16	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	..	..	..	5	..	+5
Italy ..	162	34,500	..	..	25	4,008	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	66	34,176	3,393	6,96,054	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,765	4,156	5,25,224	+3,975	+4,77,459
Austria ..	337	66,480	..	..	226	45,020	..	..	..	10	..	+10
Netherlands ..	738	1,47,710	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	407	53,528	-164	-18,573
Belgium ..	104	21,820	6	1,619	404	82,567	18	3,833	10	1,908	-8	-1,835
Hungary ..	1,553	3,63,990	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	-1,554	-166,935
Czechoslovakia ..	175	35,000	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	946	1,28,660	+433	+62,107
Hongkong ..	2,113	4,86,012	1,389	3,37,536	1,825	4,16,082	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	-494	-89,824
Java ..	168,982	3,18,25,403	193,446	3,82,29,869	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,78,880	-106,913	-1,27,98,762
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	..	..	..	..	124	16,225	186	22,297	8,144	9,76,093	+7,958	+9,53,856
Russia ..	11,740	23,47,793	..	..	..	..	26,312	28,98,138	47,120	44,26,205	+20,808	+16,18,067
Other countries ..	244	57,397	339	72,915	1,332	2,63,731	261	53,033	173	29,270	-88	-23,763
Total ..	176,397	3,54,62,288	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,453	215,206	2,47,54,095	131,242	1,40,56,368	-83,964	-1,06,94,697
Re-exports ..	15,453	44,20,954	4,008	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	+284	+1,46,182
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	16,188	51,68,636	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	16,592	40,65,110	+6,312	+13,22,584

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea advanced from 4,454,000 lb. to 5,400,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 30·94 lakhs to Rs. 34·42 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon and Java improved from 1,176,000 lb. and 450,000 lb. to 1,594,000 lb. and 726,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·55 lakhs and Rs. 2·02 lakhs to Rs. 10·96 lakhs and Rs. 3·14 lakhs in value respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China also advanced from 2,498,000 lb. to 2,583,000 lb. in quantity but declined in value from Rs. 17·95 lakhs to Rs. 17·32 lakhs. Shipments from Ceylon rose from 254,000 lb. to 318,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·85 lakh to Rs. 1·96 lakh in value. Receipts of tea from Calcutta also increased from 6,149,000 lb. to 12,056,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 35·93 lakhs to Rs. 62·32 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea fell from 486,000 lb. to 298,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4·4 lakhs to Rs. 2·76 lakhs in value due chiefly to smaller shipments to Persia.

31. *Textiles*.—A.—*Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton further advanced from 57,780 tons to 75,809 tons in quantity and from Rs. 6·32 crores to Rs. 6·79 crores in value. This increase mainly represents larger arrivals of American and East African cotton due to relatively lower prices and the consequent opportunity afforded to Indian mills to spin finer counts of yarn and to weave the finer fabrics and thus displace the foreign import of higher grade cloths. Imports from the United States of America rose from 9,756 tons to 26,245 tons in quantity and from Rs. 83·15 lakhs to Rs. 2·1 crores in value. Shipments from Kenya Colony increased from 22,622 tons to 31,697 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·87 crores to Rs. 3·12 crores in value. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also despatched 1,676 tons valued at Rs. 16·86 lakhs as against only 34 tons valued at Rs. 34,000 in the previous year. Arrivals from Egypt, however, declined from 20,730 tons to 14,396 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·11 crores to Rs. 1·27 crore in value. Of the 48,338 tons of African cotton only 141 tons were re-shipped, which again demonstrates the tendency of the local mills to use finer raw material in order to produce the higher grades of yarns and cloths. The total imports of foreign cotton during the first half of the year under report amounted to 48,509 tons while those during the second half, when the commodity was made liable to duty at Rs. 70 per ton, amounted to 27,300 tons as compared with 22,355 tons and 35,425 tons respectively during the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1922-1923 ..	133,695,789	4,81,50,073	61,869,714	2,45,51,239	73,791,552	4,07,63,517
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,326,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,68,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,182
Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	—665,496	—26,65,611	—4,047,108	—20,28,810	—13,576,188	—68,63,240

Cotton piecegoods.—The figures set out above indicate that the combination of political and economic causes which proved so disastrous to the import trade in cotton piecegoods still prejudicially affect the position. Increased competition from Indian mills stimulated by the protective tariff and swadeshi and boycott movements and an intensive Japanese campaign based on low price levels still further retarded the recovery by the British textile industry of its share in Indian trade. Imports from Japan were not affected to the same extent as those from the United Kingdom. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods further declined by 5 per cent. in quantity and by 23 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) further fell from Rs. 4·36 crores to Rs. 3·34 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 1·22 crore, greys Rs. 1·02 crore and whites Rs. 85·45 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 68·63 lakhs, of greys by Rs. 26·65 lakhs and those of whites by Rs. 20·29 lakhs. Imports of fents, however, rose from Rs. 11·74 lakhs to Rs. 25·39 lakhs, owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade declined from 56 to 43 per cent. while that of Japan advanced from 34 to 41 per cent.

Longcloth and shirtings, the principal item under greys, were almost entirely supplied by Japan whose despatches receded from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 78·14 lakhs. Dhooties, saris and scarves and Jaconets (including madapolams), items next in importance, were mostly supplied by the United Kingdom, whose despatches of the former fell from Rs. 6·88 lakhs to Rs. 33,000 only but those of the latter rose from Rs. 7·03 lakhs to Rs. 10·1 lakhs. Imports of Japanese sheetings increased from Rs. 4·94 lakhs to Rs. 5·58 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys dropped from 85 to 84 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom from 14 to 13 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom represented 59 per cent. as against 78 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, longcloth and shirtings were chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan, mulls almost entirely by the United Kingdom and Jaconets, madapolams etc. chiefly by Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Despatches of nainsooks from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 4·02 lakhs to Rs. 57,000.

The total imports of coloured goods were valued at Rs. 1·22 crore, of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 70·05 lakhs and that of those from Japan to Rs. 33·81 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1927-28	7,060	108	13,378	187	8,189	76
1928-29	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42
1930-31	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23
1931-32	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	30

Owing to the improved condition of the mills and their desire to produce finer grades of cloths, the total imports of foreign cotton yarn advanced from 10½ million lb. to over 12 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·18 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore in value, representing larger arrivals from Japan and other countries. Figures under other countries indicate almost entirely the Chinese trade. Arrivals of two-fold yarns from Japan rose from 3½ million lb. to 4½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 49·82 lakhs to Rs. 67·15 lakhs in value, while those from the United Kingdom from 2½ million lb. to 2¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 30·06 lakhs to Rs. 30·4 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan declined from 398,000 lb. to 77,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·7 lakhs to Rs. 59,000 in value and those from the United Kingdom from 1 million lb. to ½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 10·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·48 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn, on the other hand, improved from 2¾ million lb. to 4½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 42·65 lakhs to Rs. 66·92 lakhs in value, 94 per cent. of which were from Japan and the balance from the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency, is compared with the imports from abroad. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts fell from 86 to 85 while that of higher counts rose from 14 to 15 during the year under report.

(The figures are shown in millions.)						
Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.			
26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1927-1928	·14	15·42	28·62	55·82	35·99	492
1928-1929	·12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330
1929-1930	·26	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	467
1930-1931	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	479
1931-1932	·01	3·38	12·09	75·19	82·74	519

Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts were negligible.

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Depressed trade conditions, fluctuations in exchange and diversion of a portion of the trade to Madras are responsible for the further decline in the imports of raw silk from 1,287,000 lb. valued at Rs. 60·57 lakhs to 1,036,000 lb. valued at Rs. 41·95 lakhs. Imports from China fell from 961,000 lb. to 826,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 47·48 lakhs to Rs. 34·27 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 298,000 lb. to 173,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 12·15 lakhs to Rs. 6·03 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps advanced from 1,118,000 lb. to 1,450,000 lb. in quantity but declined in value from Rs. 43·61 lakhs to Rs. 43·26 lakhs owing to larger supplies from all the principal sources except China, Japan and Germany. Despite the general depression and the enhanced rates of duty imports of piecegoods, the most important item in the group, advanced from 11½ million yards to 16½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 89·97 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value and were drawn almost entirely from Japan and China.

Supplies from Japan improved from $4\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to $8\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 36·83 lakhs to Rs. 52·94 lakhs in value. Arrivals from China though remained the same as those in the previous year *viz.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ million yards—in quantity, fell in value from Rs. 49·45 lakhs to Rs. 44·52 lakhs. Imports of silk mixtures also increased from 1 million yards to $2\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 10·31 lakhs to Rs. 17·93 lakhs in value owing to larger despatches from all the principal supplying countries except Germany.

E. Artificial silk.—A consistently good demand from the consuming centres is responsible for the increase in the imports of artificial silk yarn which rose from $4\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 47·27 lakhs to over $5\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 55·74 lakhs owing to larger supplies from almost all the principal supplying countries. Receipts from Italy, the chief supplier, amounted to $3\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 34·5 lakhs as against 3 million lb. valued at Rs. 34·48 lakhs in the previous year. Artificial silk fabrics are again taking a hold on consumers especially owing to cheapness of Japanese qualities and consequently the total imports of cotton and artificial silk piecegoods advanced from 25 million yards to 56 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·04 crore to Rs. 1·62 crore in value. Imports from Japan, which constituted 85 per cent. of the trade in this line as against 69 per cent. in the previous year, increased from 18 million yards to 50 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 72·09 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 crore in value owing to low price of Japanese goods. Imports from Switzerland, China, United Kingdom and Austria declined while those from Italy and France advanced.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved from $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. to nearly 4 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·37 lakhs to Rs. 16·04 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from all the supplying countries. Receipts from Persia rose from 1 million lb. valued at Rs. 2·91 lakhs to 2 million lb. valued at Rs. 4·81 lakhs. Imports of yarn and knitting wool increased from 284,000 lb. to 386,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5·46 lakhs to Rs. 5·47 lakhs due to larger shipments from France, the United Kingdom and Poland. Owing to heavy stocks being carried over from the previous year, trade depression and higher replacement cost receipts of piece goods, the most important item in the group, further declined from 2 million yards to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 38·9 lakhs to Rs. 23·7 lakhs in value. Supplies from all the supplying countries decreased. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal source of supply in the total imports, improved from 50 to 55 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool imports of carpets and rugs, mainly from Persia, increased but those of blankets and shawls decreased mainly owing to smaller supplies respectively from Italy and Germany.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years:—

Principal Articles.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	1,087.7	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33
1 Hides and skins, raw ..	67.0	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	315.0	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2
3 Wool Manufactures ..	29.4	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2
4 Metals and Ores ..	18.0	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	28.0	15.0	16.0
5 Gums and Resins ..	20.8	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1
6 Hardware ..	15.2	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2
7 Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	168.6	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8
8 Fruits and Vegetables ..	44.7	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6
9 Apparel ..	26.8	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4
10 Postal articles ..	10.9	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6
11 Machinery and Millwork ..	9.3	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3
12 Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	22.3	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6
13 Fish ..	12.1	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	3.2	4.4	3.6	4.5
14 Oils ..	11.2	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2
15 Spices ..	17.5	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9
16 Cotton, raw ..	100.5	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7
17 Drugs and Medicines ..	7.6	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4
18 Glass and Glassware ..	10.4	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3
19 Coal and coke ..	19.7	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2
20 Coffee ..	8.1	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1
21 Silk Manufactures ..	5.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1
22 Leather ..	10.9	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	289.62	221.61	164.57	141.22	121.39	—19.83
2. Arabia	84.61	58.17	49.81	28.07	23.44	—4.63
3. Other European Countries ..	55.19	30.66	39.73	24.23	23.52	—0.71
4. Iraq	36.74	21.99	27.67	23.35	21.89	—1.46
5. Persia	53.16	33.28	34.50	21.27	15.55	—5.72
6. Ceylon	29.85	18.41	23.05	13.61	13.63	+0.02
7. United States of America ..	14.31	21.61	13.38	11.41	11.69	+0.28
8. Kenya Colony	16.27	16.35	11.91	8.05	6.10	—1.95
9. Japan	17.32	13.99	20.00	8.03	6.40	—1.63
10. Aden and Dependencies ..	14.75	7.54	6.09	5.41	5.13	—0.28
11. Hongkong	10.76	9.32	9.71	5.01	7.46	+2.45
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	6.67	5.32	4.77	4.90	2.73	—2.17
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	8.10	6.50	8.44	3.87	4.27	+0.40
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	6.38	6.53	5.99	3.81	2.55	—1.26

33. In the year under report there was again a further falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported declined by Rs. 38.88 lakhs. This decline was partly due to lower prices and partly to smaller re-shipments of cotton manufactures, oils, gums and resins, machinery and millwork, coal and coke and spices. Re-exports of raw hides and skins, consisting mostly of Persian lamb-skins, fell by Rs. 17.81 lakhs in value, though the quantity re-shipped was larger by 105 tons, representing increased demand almost entirely from the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 9.25 lakhs in re-exports of cotton manufactures is mainly due to reduced re-shipments of grey and white piecegoods to Iraq. Re-exports of coloured piecegoods, though slightly less in value, showed a noticeable increase in quantity owing chiefly to larger demand from Bahrein Islands and Muscat. The increase of Rs. 4.6 lakhs in the value of wool manufactures, mostly carpets and rugs from Persia, represents increased demand from the United Kingdom. Larger re-shipments to Zanzibar, Persia and Iraq are mainly responsible for the increase under sugar.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1931-32.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	31,04,78,193	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	16,09,00,567	—1,808·07	51·06
2	Seeds	9,37,71,180	11,01,29,596	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	—83·81	16·22
3	Cotton Manufactures	4,12,36,973	3,32,79,365	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	+8·34	6·08
4	Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,84,33,336	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	—29·97	3·94
5	Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,75,62,868	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	+15·99	3·88
6	Oil Cakes	1,43,34,728	1,89,81,537	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	—13·33	3·30
7	Wool, Raw	1,71,35,237	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	94,37,082	—10·90	2·98
8	Postal Articles	1,13,41,866	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	69,17,480	62,64,500	—6·53	2·00
9	Leather	1,14,09,642	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	58,86,460	41,00,283	—17·86	1·30
10	Oils	32,38,668	46,10,785	37,77,277	26,91,682	38,46,423	+11·55	1·20
11	Myrabolans	52,93,448	32,17,688	43,29,973	42,56,874	34,56,888	—8·00	1·11
12	Spices	69,54,142	48,43,627	55,81,342	41,58,223	25,98,392	—15·60	·82
13	Hides and Skins, Raw	81,29,029	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	25,07,685	—40·18	·78

		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32. (in lakhs).	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1931-32.
14	Metals and Ore	91,37,388	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	17,37,775	Rs. —62.46	.54
15	Tobacco	34,68,138	35,29,003	20,49,250	25,14,892	15,88,998	Rs. —9.26	.51
16	Gums and Resins	16,62,213	17,37,818	18,89,418	16,28,680	11,95,286	Rs. —4.33	.38
17	Fruits and Vegetables	23,29,672	20,34,472	17,93,942	12,63,680	10,81,889	Rs. —1.82	.35
18	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	16,11,606	17,85,570	16,76,076	13,60,462	10,30,508	Rs. —3.30	.32
19	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	10,40,318	11,82,225	11,50,769	12,65,411	9,56,357	Rs. —3.09	.32
20	Wool Manufactures	40,84,874	47,11,490	40,04,347	21,70,335	7,93,645	Rs. —13.77	.25
21	Hemp, Raw	22,00,600	16,38,341	18,58,387	9,55,697	7,34,082	Rs. —2.22	.22
22	Wood and Timber	19,20,475	22,43,330	22,99,130	19,24,960	6,73,894	Rs. —12.51	.22
23	Manures	14,10,697	9,92,308	11,34,379	6,82,851	4,84,990	Rs. —1.98	.16
24	Other articles	1,41,83,767	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	Rs. —38.07	2.06
	Total, Merchandise	60,23,69,058	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,62,13,733	31,50,95,935	Rs. —21,51.18.	100.00

35. Consequent upon the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices exports of Indian produce and manufactures further contracted by Rs. 21·51 crores to Rs. 31·51 crores. All the principal articles of export except grain, pulse and flour, oils and cotton manufactures shared in the contraction and in particular raw cotton, seeds, metals and ores, raw hides and skins, cotton twist and yarn, leather, spices, wool manufactures, oilcakes, wood and timber, raw wool, tobacco and myrabolans which represent 83 per cent. of the total export trade. The more important of these items will be dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs; of the rest, the following deserve comment. The decrease in the exports of spices is due to lesser demand for pepper, cardamoms and chillies from all the principal buying countries. Shipments of ginger, mostly to Other Native States in Arabia, though increased in quantity, fell away in value. Exports of oilcakes declined mainly owing to reduced shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom and Ceylon despite larger supplies of linseed cake taken by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium. Poor demand from Aden and Dependencies for unmanufactured tobacco is entirely responsible for the decrease in the exports of tobacco. The fall in the shipments of myrabolans is chiefly accounted for by smaller takings by the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom despite larger despatches to Germany. The increase in the exports of grain, pulse and flour is entirely due to larger shipments of jawar and bajra, especially to the Netherlands and Germany and that in the exports of oils represents increased shipments of castor and groundnut oils to the United Kingdom.

36. *Grain, pulse and Flour.*—Exports under this head increased from 48,169 tons valued at Rs. 1·04 crore to 96,600 tons valued at Rs. 1·2 crore owing entirely to larger shipments of Jawar and bajra, despatches of which to the Netherlands amounted to 23,040 tons valued at Rs. 14·78 lakhs against nil during the last four years and to Germany to 18,047 tons valued at Rs. 11·67 lakhs as against 60 tons valued at Rs. 4,000 only in the previous year. These figures are significant of Germany's present economic condition. Exports to Anglo Egyptian Sudan, Other Native States in Arabia, Italian East Africa and Aden and Dependencies also showed noticeable increases. Of the other principal items, exports of rice fell by 557 tons to 13,347 tons in quantity and by Rs. 8·78 lakhs to Rs. 25·56 lakhs in value chiefly owing to smaller takings by the East African ports. Bahrein Islands and Other Native States in Arabia, however, took larger supplies. The fall from 17,603 tons valued at Rs. 36·9 lakhs to 15,323 tons valued at Rs. 29·37 lakhs in the shipments of wheatflour is accounted for mainly by smaller despatches to Other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies. Exports of wheat remained practically stationary while those of pulse, though rose in quantity by 971 tons fell in value by Rs. 42,600.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and tanned).*—In consequence of poor demand from America and of European markets being filled with previous stocks, exports under this head further declined from 7,726 tons to 3,222 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·2 crore to Rs. 61·12 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw hides fell by 558 tons to 496 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·57 lakhs to Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value owing entirely to reduced shipments to Germany and the

Netherlands. The fall of 133 tons in quantity and of Rs. 5·58 lakhs in value under tanned hides almost entirely represents smaller despatches to the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins fell away by 3,202 tons in quantity and by Rs. 32·81 lakhs in value as a result of poor demand from the United States of America whose takings amounted to 1,163 tons valued at Rs. 11·53 lakhs as against 4,470 tons valued at Rs. 45·59 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches to the United Kingdom slightly improved while those to France declined. Shipments of tanned or dressed skins receded by 171 tons in quantity and by Rs. 13·59 lakhs in value owing entirely to restricted demand from the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores*.—The principal item under this group is manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India declined from 485,773 tons to 211,737 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal recorded a fall of 86,985 tons, from Bombay of 183,220 tons and from Madras of 3,831 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay is attributable partly to heavy Russian competition and partly to the shipments from Goa taking place directly instead of through this port. France and the United Kingdom reduced their takings to 48,423 tons and 6,876 tons as against 131,826 tons and 61,070 tons respectively in the previous year. Exports to Belgium and Germany also fell from 24,895 tons to 1,000 tons and from 10,830 tons to 1,520 tons respectively. The Netherlands took only 2,500 tons against 5,500 tons in the previous year.

39. *Seeds*.—Next to raw cotton, the most important item in the export trade of Bombay is oilseeds, shipments of which showed a further falling off of 30,830 tons in quantity and of Rs. 83·81 lakhs in value owing mainly to foreign competition. The heavy fall of 58,199 tons in quantity and of Rs. 1·61 crore in value in the exports of linseed is due to restricted demand from all the principal buying countries which turned to Argentina for their supplies on account of the exceedingly low prices prevailing there consequent upon a bumper crop. The decrease in cotton seed is due partly to the smaller crop in India and partly to American, Egyptian and Russian competition. As a result of greater demand from European countries consequent upon smaller crop in China shipments of groundnuts increased by 32,156 tons in quantity and by Rs. 67·34 lakhs in value. The increase of 13,007 tons in quantity and of Rs. 9·04 lakhs in value in the exports of castor seed represents better demand from France, Italy and Belgium. Owing to shortage of stocks and comparatively higher prices of groundnuts demand for sesamum, the nearest substitute for groundnut, from all the principal buying countries increased by 10,228 tons in quantity and by Rs. 17·85 lakhs in value.

Lined— United Kingdom	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
Italy ..	6,359	19,93,709	8,222	17,93,356	20,934	52,85,145	16,986	87,44,480	1,50,975	15,309	+35,43,505
France ..	27,059	81,02,080	27,478	60,13,489	22,873	53,92,553	20,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,25,484	-42,65,793
Belgium ..	20,999	56,97,464	23,860	69,89,713	8,841	20,50,798	10,806	86,12,207	16,086	24,00,849	-12,11,363
Germany ..	2,100	4,40,909	609	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,08,543	380	45,650	-6,363
Netherlands ..	8,491	36,27,044	5,905	12,91,778	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	+1,75,148
Spain ..	2,500	5,15,520	200	45,000	5,854	15,98,526	20,696	46,26,210	..	..	-20,099
Greece ..	3,850	7,22,226	6,125	13,22,917	5,000	14,03,012	6,320	19,11,987	8,849	5,33,677	-2,471
Other countries ..	1,800	3,72,787	1,800	3,79,875	430	96,100	375	75,687	150	20,500	-55,137
Total ..	56	14,315	658	1,45,497	34	4,430	17	5,467	16	5,022	-1
Total ..											
Sesamum (oil or fat)											
Germany ..	88,714	1,89,91,144	79,748	1,73,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	102,903	2,29,71,489	44,704	67,43,245	+1,61,28,244
Italy ..	3	815	206	57,530	406	89,060	..	..	900	1,53,980	+1,53,980
France ..	1,200	3,16,875	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	3,300	5,97,932	+5,96,057
Netherlands ..	2,668	6,78,222	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	..	..	90	13,500	+13,500
Belgium ..	1,956	5,44,342	3,800	9,42,696	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	775	1,20,985	+1,20,985
Ceylon ..	175	44,825	300	83,000	..	..	..	..	400	64,984	+64,984
Aden and Dependencies ..	1,184	3,54,347	798	2,21,911	360	1,13,846	34	8,793	286	73,870	+85,077
United Kingdom ..	514	2,19,282	1,311	5,60,648	247	98,704	225	78,728	216	58,863	-20,865
United States of America ..	272	65,078	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..
Yfunne ..	210	46,800	1,900	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	+6,81,779
Turkey, European ..	..	..	1,100	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia ..	..	..	46	24,640	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt ..	803	2,84,678	883	2,69,657	396	1,56,562	436	1,85,565	666	2,00,807	+15,243
Other countries ..	369	1,47,084	565	2,13,975	57	21,960	131	26,000	160	44,330	+18,330
Total ..	246	76,191	705	2,06,369	193	45,501	12	4,324	845	80,516	+76,192
Total ..	9,600	27,78,339	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,23,100	910	3,00,285	11,138	20,91,556	+17,85,271

Seeds.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany ..	..	..	200	46,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	230	49,006	450	1,01,812	231	54,130	28	4,750	..	8,555	+16	+3,805
Netherlands ..	250	52,500	100	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	1,228	2,71,765	3,523	7,89,476	..	..	..	..	150	21,625	+150	+21,625
United Kingdom ..	531	1,16,311	2,735	6,07,804	1,135	2,54,234	71	13,751	62	8,859	-9	-4,872
Spain ..	900	2,23,044	450	1,01,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	519	1,74,023	710	1,96,434	533	1,55,091	751	1,91,738	627	1,78,361	-124	-12,375
Total ..	3,658	8,86,639	8,168	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	834	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	+33	+7,683
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	129,845	1,21,44,405	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,554	51,43,807	40,538	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	-29,793	-16,62,302
Egypt ..	..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	8,501	3,51,208	2,203	2,71,517	315	52,300	287	48,530	200	26,400	-87	-22,130
Total ..	138,346	1,24,96,613	125,137	1,27,06,462	54,869	51,96,107	40,826	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	-29,880	-16,84,432
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	25,295	51,63,636	23,927	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,307	12,331	18,02,328	+913	-68,979
United States of America ..	30,290	63,57,828	13,726	27,72,206	14,824	29,50,984	11,411	17,87,882	11,260	16,19,568	-151	-168,264
France ..	15,057	31,21,998	14,584	30,24,224	15,502	32,42,913	13,178	24,24,885	19,309	29,64,727	+6,136	+5,39,892
Belgium ..	7,645	15,58,902	6,646	13,87,855	2,549	5,59,545	649	1,09,878	2,099	322,427	+1,450	+2,12,543
Italy ..	8,825	19,40,669	9,253	18,72,254	6,033	12,81,283	6,406	11,53,301	12,094	17,55,943	+5,598	+6,02,642
Spain ..	2,000	4,06,937	2,175	4,35,280	2,650	5,24,187	3,250	5,24,987	1,550	2,32,500	-1,600	-2,92,487

Germany ..	1,080	3,44,206	1,130	2,25,002	974	2,01,317	462	1,18,051	475	67,407	-187	-51,244
Other countries ..	208	59,031	337	87,450	540	1,23,373	76	18,537	924	1,43,883	+848	+1,30,346
Total ..	90,805	1,80,32,296	71,187	1,45,87,286	61,033	1,24,70,216	47,135	80,04,828	60,142	89,08,783	+13,007	+9,04,455
<i>Groundnuts—</i>												
Austria ..	5	1,660	1,700	4,06,500	1,363	3,13,233	26	6,370	22	3,180	—1	-3,351
France ..	22,644	56,00,746	29,135	72,82,183	36,307	84,39,845	40,905	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,981	+24,802	+42,50,610
Germany ..	32,397	80,28,902	46,295	1,14,10,487	17,593	39,83,312	5,990	10,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	+3,209	+4,16,757
Belgium ..	6,507	16,06,859	4,403	10,04,713	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,05,017	759	139,441	-421	-65,576
United Kingdom ..	14,787	35,77,136	38,155	99,29,543	10,904	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,498	17,711	28,53,728	+94	+75,230
Netherlands ..	21,094	54,52,039	19,668	49,11,410	32,601	27,71,021	18,757	29,67,747	19,608	32,09,006	+851	+2,51,259
Italy ..	41,765	1,03,01,422	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,354	96,22,612	57,542	84,56,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	+3,202	+16,57,707
Spain ..	1,000	2,61,068	200	51,512	100	22,500	550	79,249	100	13,000	-450	-66,249
Strata Settlements (including Labuan) ..	..	..	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	2	600	1	500	-1	-100
Other countries ..	858	2,71,151	1,463	4,69,404	1,889	4,52,123	1,301	2,13,533	2,375	4,31,400	+1,074	+2,17,057
Total ..	141,717	8,57,61,583	202,866	5,06,22,885	131,010	2,99,47,949	143,870	2,31,63,059	1,76,026	2,98,87,273	+32,156	+67,34,214
Other seeds ..	16,023	45,05,546	18,529	61,02,623	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	10,086	27,40,148	+1,825	+229
Total, seeds ..	483,863	9,37,71,130	53,476	11,01,29,506	347,481	7,36,84,654	344,720	5,95,46,541	3,13,800	5,11,35,717	-30,830	-88,80,824

40. *Textiles.—A. Cotton, Raw.*—The price of raw cotton showed a downward tendency in world markets during the first five months of the year but gradually improved during the subsequent months. In sympathy with American cotton and owing to unsettled political conditions prices of Indian cotton experienced a remarkable fall of 25 to 30 per cent. by the middle of August but steadily recovered in subsequent months owing to the failure of the new crop. The consumption of Indian cotton in local mills did not show any improvement owing to the greater use of imported cotton on account of the shortage of staple cotton and the desire of the mills to spin higher counts. The American crop for the season 1931-32 is estimated to be 16,918,000 bales of 500 lb. each, equivalent to 21,147,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is higher by 2,675,000 bales than that of the previous year. The Indian crop of 1931-32 is estimated to be 4,064,000 bales as against 4,820,000 bales of the previous year.

The Liverpool spot quotation for American middling which stood at 5·83d. at the end of March 1931 gradually declined to 4·63d. by the middle of June and with slight fluctuations dropped to 3·64d., the lowest quotation for the year, by the middle of August. It gradually recovered in September and October but again weakened in November. A reaction set in from December and the quotation reached 5·82d. by the middle of February 1932 and with a downward tendency stood at 4·94d. at the end of the year. Prices of Indian cotton also showed a gradual decline during the first five months and fell to Rs. 136 by the middle of August, the lowest price reached for many years past. During the subsequent months prices showed an upward tendency. Owing partly to the failure of Indian crop, which was much below that of the last year, and partly to lower prices exports showed a fall of 203,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 18·08 crores in value. All the principal buying countries took smaller quantities. Indo-China, however, took 1,741 tons more than in the previous year. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1932 amounted to 635,000 bales as compared with 953,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	12,510	1,20,33,977	1,371	1,52,37,127	13,008	1,56,47,528	16,806	1,00,86,017	13,031	61,40,590	-3,775	-39,47,427
Germany ..	18,712	1,78,74,165	24,948	2,43,51,295	24,088	2,06,79,000	25,848	1,83,09,415	11,042	52,82,658	-17,806	-1,30,26,757
Netherlands ..	2,108	17,15,089	3,585	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	4,538	27,60,549	2,038	10,48,186	-2,500	-17,11,362
Belgium ..	26,672	2,63,23,385	44,065	4,26,45,019	42,631	3,85,56,083	25,584	1,74,26,174	13,176	68,65,101	-12,414	-1,05,61,073
France ..	22,505	2,28,81,393	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,633	2,65,45,564	29,734	1,93,39,722	8,166	44,40,711	-21,568	-1,48,96,011
Spain ..	3,738	37,39,643	6,366	62,40,771	7,479	67,95,990	10,868	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	-6,387	-49,24,607
Ceylon ..	992	10,73,462	792	8,60,125	412	4,13,190	384	4,03,362	339	2,95,165	-45	-1,08,197
Italy ..	27,019	2,74,52,519	39,638	3,77,06,155	36,364	3,21,76,117	33,544	2,14,67,128	12,848	67,98,540	-20,696	-1,46,53,598
Austria ..	..	..	35	34,100	118	1,08,290	..	..	62	16,070	+62	+16,070
China ..	17,869	1,78,19,076	61,777	6,39,90,332	60,964	6,68,67,663	79,255	5,86,74,034	67,379	3,94,84,711	-11,849	-1,91,89,323
Japan ..	173,457	17,40,26,061	246,757	24,97,41,264	227,132	21,68,48,088	249,016	18,22,63,796	144,579	8,55,61,629	-1,04,436	-9,67,92,176
Indo-China (including Cochinchina, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	4,366	40,59,250	1,632	10,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	2,625	14,39,000	+1,741	+9,54,275
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ..	1,739	9,64,810	3,887	32,53,090	10,338	82,48,805	4,034	20,98,790	930	2,89,986	-8,154	-18,09,804
Other countries ..	799	5,25,368	804	5,05,012	1,851	8,68,228	1,763	9,60,197	1,513	7,20,411	-251	-2,39,786
Total ..	312,382	31,04,78,193	479,898	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,59,690	485,292	34,17,16,344	282,314	16,09,09,567	-203,078	-18,08,06,777

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years:—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Gery—												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,150,956	2,20,143	1,359,397	3,07,418	1,056,168	2,24,385	499,950	96,770	234,630	44,937	-264,420	-50,833
Aden and Depend- encies.	1,321,617	3,20,695	2,324,308	5,74,277	1,560,680	416,733	1,708,764	3,46,416	979,805	2,08,429	-728,959	-1,37,987
Bahrain Islands ..	229,490	71,550	132,700	33,080	168,900	44,540	38,830	11,400	4,900	1,800	-33,540	-9,600
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	672,610	1,66,910	242,020	1,01,275	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	55,420	11,470	+1,245	-2,050
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,456,320	4,73,906	1,152,853	3,31,534	1,194,204	3,50,026	641,310	1,94,929	412,900	1,28,775	-228,320	-66,154
Iraq ..	336,300	53,068	94,048	13,725	425,921	1,03,497	131,399	25,838	6,760	2,570	-124,639	-23,268
Other Native States in Arabia.	178,405	61,700	230,880	68,450	343,155	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	185,300	35,600	+53,030	+2,203
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	2,067,028	6,95,102	1,679,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,353	959,134	2,87,911	1,043,984	3,25,044	+84,800	+37,133
Egypt ..	1,310,262	3,19,000	589,300	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	83,920	405,000	66,186	-69,300	-17,734
Portuguese East Africa.	4,517,775	13,73,531	2,220,720	7,00,031	2,366,900	6,61,525	2,305,450	6,31,552	1,900,200	4,35,650	-305,250	-1,45,902
Italian East Africa ..	278,070	70,425	176,680	47,502	244,699	64,815	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	-151,527	+23,336
Tanganyika Territory	1,866,910	5,73,473	2,816,417	9,61,304	2,148,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,088	6,89,564	+323,868	-1,16,124
Siam ..	162,515	59,350	492,350	1,44,390	133,140	33,020	43,210	18,650	12,180	3,850	-31,030	-14,900
Persia ..	289,092	92,802	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	262,040	58,710	+118,840	+20,539
Other countries ..	1,593,600	4,51,169	2,148,454	6,73,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	730,915	1,59,342	+96,991	-25,534
Total, Grey ..	17,430,950	50,25,764	15,721,713	47,12,433	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,871,883	23,69,976	8,318,672	22,22,777	-12,53,211	-3,47,199
White ..	1,036,518	3,80,356	1,063,969	3,53,756	673,631	2,47,725	244,687	89,492	146,749	45,233	-97,938	-44,259
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—												
Aden and Depend- encies.	4,211,799	13,49,117	2,066,684	9,38,055	2,276,661	7,21,362	1,830,394	4,48,708	1,179,345	4,22,017	-157,049	-26,691
Bahrain Islands ..	4,918,102	20,35,527	5,239,558	18,10,598	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,385,750	3,82,070	4,430,224	13,83,020	+2,064,473	+5,60,350

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Ceylon ..	2,408,162	13,14,138	613,958	2,40,005	516,010	2,00,170	406,189	1,52,283	573,377	1,78,931	+107,188	+20,028
Natal ..	683,100	3,31,028	573,031	2,37,683	351,442	145,210	60,982	31,200	43,500	10,550	-20,452	-10,710
Egypt ..	1,132,008	3,89,057	53,900	10,050	51,840	21,250	20,280	3,200	7,800	3,121	-21,420	-5,079
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	6,589,173	17,37,782	6,440,800	17,00,006	5,550,301	14,96,490	4,086,131	3,000,862	3,002,070	6,78,057	-1,084,001	-1,88,005
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,445,780	9,56,374	2,400,496	6,12,105	3,500,204	8,56,247	2,406,423	5,35,246	2,000,115	3,80,000	-492,313	-1,40,237
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,574,084	7,88,334	2,200,172	6,83,418	1,673,405	5,17,064	1,609,600	4,80,223	1,421,008	3,70,385	-278,602	-1,15,838
Iraq ..	23,633,319	71,33,978	18,505,080	57,20,030	12,460,298	37,11,215	3,756,565	29,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	+3,084,720	+7,07,217
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,273,157	7,39,870	3,100,406	10,08,343	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,805,103	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,40,580	+645,070	+47,355
Other Native States in Arabia	3,294,290	12,48,907	3,872,403	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,130	2,532,440	8,33,225	2,787,562	8,35,045	+254,722	+1,820
Persia ..	27,787,240	78,85,734	23,282,733	62,42,021	13,373,621	43,54,619	13,008,849	32,36,416	19,780,720	46,70,314	+6,091,180	+13,33,898
Siara ..	1,720,110	11,48,360	1,841,002	12,52,974	1,043,813	10,98,109	1,247,280	8,97,355	683,623	4,26,295	-913,357	-4,71,000
Portuguese East Africa	5,984,701	15,10,422	5,311,102	12,26,224	5,304,000	13,40,445	4,306,501	9,38,935	4,218,004	8,34,415	-147,837	-92,820
Tanganyika Territory	9,270,458	22,30,246	9,608,052	22,01,615	9,030,907	19,00,380	8,372,065	14,88,003	8,618,906	15,17,119	+240,801	+20,055
Other countries ..	6,652,408	28,45,075	2,680,343	13,93,056	3,882,227	14,35,984	1,044,568	6,03,183	1,387,200	4,12,571	-607,370	-2,50,812
Total, Coloured ..	106,528,363	3,35,14,080	89,970,878	2,66,47,552	76,332,003	2,18,34,053	54,705,735	1,40,84,870	65,320,960	1,03,53,141	+10,615,231	+13,98,271
Total, Piece-goods	124,095,331	3,80,20,150	106,756,500	3,17,13,711	91,475,856	2,57,23,706	64,622,305	1,70,24,388	73,786,387	1,86,26,151	+9,264,082	+10,01,813

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The boycott movement and the tendency of the people to buy Indian made goods helped the textile industry to some extent but the Indian mills could not reap the full benefit of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930 on account of the troubled political situation and the consequent dislocation of trade and the imposition of duty on imported cotton since 30th September 1931.

During the year the local production of cotton goods showed a further advance of 17 per cent over the previous year's figures, but Japanese competition based on lower prices is being felt in foreign markets especially in lines hitherto served by India.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during year the showed an improvement of $9\frac{1}{4}$ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 10.02 lakhs in value due entirely to larger shipments of coloured piece-goods. Persia, Iraq, Bahrein Islands, Muscat and Other Native States in Arabia took larger supplies while most of the East African ports and Siam reduced their demand. The decrease in grey piece-goods mainly represents smaller shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Portuguese East Africa, Anglo Egyptian Sudan and Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika Territory and Persia, however, took larger quantities.

The price of standard long-cloth which stood at $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas per lb. at the end of March 1931 declined by a quarter of an anna by the end of April and by one anna at the beginning of September. It remained almost steady at $10\frac{3}{4}$ annas till the end of January 1932 and showed a rising tendency from the beginning of February when it rose to $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas and reached 12 annas by the middle of March at which figure it remained till the end of the year.

Coloured piecegoods constituted nearly 89 per cent and grey 11 per cent of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

				Grey.		Coloured.	
				Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1922-23	..	..	..	305	512	898	126
1923-24	..	..	..	330	404	920	107
1924-25	..	..	..	437	317	984	119
1925-26	..	..	..	369	152	828	98
1926-27	..	..	..	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	..	..	..	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	..	..	..	157	67	900	106
1929-30	..	..	..	145	79	769	92
1930-31	..	..	..	96	75	547	58
1931-32	..	..	..	83	52	653	73

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		Increase or decrease in 1931-32.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	355,194	2,28,422	260,823	1,58,067	154,880	86,471	212,893	93,221	151,350	45,976	—61,543	—47,245
Egypt ..	4,835,670	36,81,998	3,087,862	36,85,572	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,925	25,95,016	2,194,800	12,35,824	—1,673,125	—13,89,192
French Somaliland ..	160,520	1,34,017	490,400	4,25,343	686,100	5,12,975	893,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,32,021	+1,082,700	+6,88,074
Aden and Dependencies ..	3,809,150	30,52,507	4,448,052	36,03,781	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,735,693	32,45,192	2,240,740	13,76,404	—2,494,953	—18,68,788
Hongkong ..	630,300	4,35,750	1,886,508	12,93,307	772,800	5,49,000	880,000	4,20,933	130,000	45,000	—750,000	—3,75,938
Italy ..	112,150	62,349	93,040	53,695	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	..	..	—33,600	—16,531
Turkey, European ..	450,800	2,94,877	210,000	1,43,366	94,000	60,495	157,600	60,081	31,666	15,050	—126,000	—45,881
Siam ..	1,622,646	14,84,348	1,849,328	15,25,350	1,697,500	14,03,287	1,576,800	12,35,491	1,054,008	7,47,421	—522,800	—4,88,070
Persia ..	3,304,270	25,90,633	3,149,434	25,66,607	4,178,180	34,19,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,580,505	36,20,136	+2,066,084	+3,97,865
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan.) ..	1,060,752	11,15,206	1,123,054	11,19,589	928,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,005	727,609	5,25,845	+211,834	+65,940
Iraq ..	936,160	6,95,026	1,566,844	11,48,627	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	1,702,200	7,30,684	+565,779	+1,86,767
Syria ..	1,932,400	14,64,171	1,901,506	16,30,127	1,962,312	15,02,812	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,106	14,27,654	+167,300	+59,503
Other countries ..	4,942,175	32,49,034	2,060,017	20,53,439	8,303,069	22,47,551	2,318,515	13,56,777	2,380,654	11,62,734	+62,139	—1,94,043
Total ..	124,152,187	1,84,23,336	23,925,968	1,92,35,870	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	2,766,034	1,54,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,740	—1,506,185	—29,97,539

The depression in the Bombay yarn market continued during the year under report owing partly to the general trade conditions and partly to Japanese competition in foreign markets. Exports show a further falling off of over 6½ per cent. This is attributable to reduced shipments to Egypt as a result of the restarting of the mills there, which had stopped work for several years. The cheap prices of Egyptian cotton coupled with a protective tariff also helped to keep off foreign products. The noticeable decrease in the shipments to Aden and Dependencies was more than counterbalanced by the increases in the shipments to Persia and French Somaliland.

D. Wool, raw.—The market continued in a depressed condition and as is the case with other raw products, the price of Indian wool declined especially at the beginning of the year though conditions subsequently improved. The November auction at Liverpool was marked by a distinct rise in price with the result that the total exports during the year increased by 4 million lb. to 16½ million lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 10·9 lakhs to Rs. 94·37 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 10½ million lb. to 14½ million lb. in quantity but fell in value from Rs. 93·1 lakhs to Rs. 82·1 lakhs while those to the United States of America rose from nearly 1 million lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5·85 lakhs to Rs. 8·63 lakhs in value. Exports to France improved but those to Belgium and Italy declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).			Exports (Merchandise).			Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	Percentage to total imports.		1930-31.	Percentage to total exports.		1930-31.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.		1931-32.	1931-32.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1931-32.	1931-32.	1931-32.
United Kingdom and British Possessions—							
United Kingdom ..	15,64.32	11,92.86	27.48	25.99	6,76.48	5,11.51	19.80
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	2,92.18	3,18.42	5.13	6.40	46.41	37.62	2.99
Australia ..	92.86	52.46	1.63	1.05	3.74	4.25	.85
Other British Possessions ..	2,56.40	2,06.58	4.50	4.15	3,44.33	2,80.94	5.31
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	22,05.76	18,70.32	38.74	37.59	10,70.96	8,34.32	28.95
							32.15

		Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
		Percentage to total imports.		1930-31	1931-32.	Percentage to total ex. ports.		1930-31.	1931-32.		
1930-31.		1931-32.		1930-31		1931-32.		1930-31		1931-32.	
Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		1930-31		1931-32.	
Foreign Countries—											
Europe—											
Belgium	..	2,04.44	1,39.74	3.59	2.81	2,31.04	99.24	4.11	2.89	3.85	2.84
France	..	1,20.68	1,03.52	2.12	2.08	4,19.49	2,62.11	7.46	7.63	4.77	4.35
Germany	..	5,13.35	4,79.31	9.02	9.63	2,69.12	1,45.07	4.78	4.23	6.91	7.42
Italy	..	2,20.23	1,85.20	3.87	3.72	3,84.99	2,24.01	6.84	6.52	5.35	4.87
Netherlands	..	99.27	78.63	1.74	1.58	1,36.28	99.66	2.42	2.90	2.08	2.12
Switzerland	..	72.30	76.23	1.27	1.53	.44	.10	.01	..	.64	.91
Other countries	..	2,68.82	2,88.59	4.72	5.81	1,14.57	39.66	2.04	1.15	3.39	3.90
Total, Europe	..	14,99.09	13,51.22	26.33	27.16	15,55.93	8,69.85	27.66	25.32	26.99	26.41
Asia—											
Japan	..	6,09.24	5,70.34	8.94	11.46	13,33.65	8,68.40	32.60	25.28	20.70	17.10

China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		1,68.14	1,57.51	3.31	3.17	5,89.18	3,96.21	10.47	11.53	6.87	6.58
Iraq	..	80.58	39.38	1.42	.79	80.76	81.80	1.43	2.36	1.43	1.44
Persia	..	1,33.57	1,67.46	2.35	3.37	1,13.54	1,12.96	2.02	3.29	2.18	3.34
Java	..	2,22.29	86.25	3.90	1.73	2.27	2.10	.04	.06	1.98	1.05
Other countries	..	1,01.36	52.95	1.78	1.06	1,30.37	1,10.24	2.32	3.21	2.05	1.94
Total, Asia	..	12,35.18	10,73.89	21.70	21.58	27,49.77	15,71.71	48.88	45.75	35.21	31.45
Africa	..	2,25.53	1,43.33	3.96	2.88	90.84	74.26	1.61	2.16	2.79	2.59
America	..	5,27.64	5,36.67	9.27	10.79	1,57.85	85.15	2.81	2.48	6.06	7.40
Grand Total	..	50,93.20	49,75.43	1,00.00	1,00.00	56,26.35	34,35.29	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. During the year under report the United Kingdom regained the pride of place which she had yielded to Japan last year. Her share in the total trade increased from 19·8 per cent. to 21·45 per cent. while that of Japan decreased from 20·7 per cent. to 17·1 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe slightly declined while that of America improved.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure recorded a fall of Rs. 2·71 crores owing to reduced shipments of most of the principal articles especially cotton piece goods. Imports from Other British Possessions declined as a result of smaller arrivals of wheat from Australia, motor cars from Canada and coal from Natal despite larger receipts of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe also recorded a fall due mainly to reduced shipments of iron and steel and precious stones from Belgium, metals, beet sugar and instruments, etc., from Germany, almonds, raw cotton and postal articles not specified from Italy and vegetable products from the Netherlands. The only noticeable increases were of dyeing and tanning substances from Germany and silk yarn from Italy. Under foreign countries in Asia, imports from Java declined as a result of smaller despatches of sugar and those from Iraq fell away mainly owing to reduced shipments of wheat. Imports from China decreased owing chiefly to smaller receipts of silk, raw and manufactures. On the other hand imports from Japan and Persia showed noticeable increases due entirely to larger arrivals of artificial silk piece goods and kerosene oil respectively. Smaller shipments of raw cotton from Egypt are entirely responsible for the substantial fall in the imports from Africa while larger receipts of the same mainly account for the increase in the imports from the United States of America despite reduced supplies of kerosene oil, motor cars, machinery and millwork, rubber manufactures and copper sheets.

Under exports, Japan continues to occupy the first place though her proportionate share decreased from 32·6 per cent. to 25·28 per cent. The decline in the total value of exports to that country is due entirely to reduced shipments of raw cotton. Exports to the United Kingdom also fell owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds, raw cotton, hides and skins, raw and tanned, manganese ore and oilcakes, her share in the export trade however, increased from 12·03 per cent. to 14·89 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Belgium, Germany and Italy declined owing chiefly to smaller shipments of raw cotton but those of France and the Netherlands improved on account of larger takings of seeds and grain, pulse and flour respectively. The percentage share of China shows a slight increase as the trade with that country did not suffer to the same extent to which the total export trade has suffered. The shares of Iraq and Persia increased owing chiefly to larger supplies of cotton piece goods. America's share declined on account of smaller takings of raw skins and raw cotton.

43. *Government transactions—(Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account further fell from Rs. 1·84 crore to Rs. 60·95 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of all articles, chiefly machinery and millwork and vehicles, etc. Exports on Government account also fell from Rs. 9·73 lakhs to Rs. 3·59 lakhs owing mainly to smaller despatches of arms, ammunition, etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-1932.	Increase or decrease in 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	15,50,63,137	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	—7,11,91,319
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	12,10,46,220	11,02,88,640	8,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	—6,32,47,629
Government ..	3,14,122	484	5,51,990	70,900	73,655	+2,755
Currency notes—						
Private ..	23,91,527	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	8,99,230	—3,55,186
Government ..	39,736	..	79,075	11,900	17,100	+6,100
Total, Imports	27,88,54,751	24,44,56,931	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	+13,47,85,273
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	73,348	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	+59,21,06,614
Government ..	..	..	3,551	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	2,40,41,983	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,608	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	—24,21,456
Government ..	4,71,207	1,70,52,109	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,983	1,50,25,232	+31,44,244
Currency notes—						
Private ..	4,000	3,000	..	..	..	..
Government ..	46,40,000	15,00,000	26,00,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports	2,92,30,538	4,42,63,024	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	62,71,52,103	+59,28,29,403

With a reduced balance of trade in favour of India, viz., Rs. 35 crores only as against Rs. 62 crores in 1930-31, imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 17·91 crores to Rs. 4·43 crores, both gold and silver sharing in the decline. Imports of gold bullion fell by Rs. 4·1 crore due to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Natal. Despatches from the former amounted to Rs 22·76 lakhs against Rs. 1·97 crore while those from the latter were *nil* as against Rs. 1·71 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from Hongkong, New Zealand and Egypt were also *nil* against Rs. 26·69 lakhs, Rs. 16·25 lakhs and Rs. 12·28 lakhs respectively and those from the Straits Settlements amounted to Rs. 1·88 lakh as against Rs. 46·42 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts from Bahrein Islands and Iraq, however, were larger by Rs. 10·23 lakhs and Rs. 8·68 lakhs respectively. These exceptional increases indicate that Bombay was a collecting centre for gold to be despatched to London. The fall of Rs. 2·9 crores in the receipts of sovereigns is mainly due to smaller despatches from Natal, which were valued at Rs. 12·92 lakhs as against Rs. 2·93 crores in the preceding year. Arrivals

from Other Native States in Arabia and the United Kingdom also decreased but those from Bahrein Islands slightly increased. Supplies of other coined gold also fell owing entirely to smaller shipments from Iraq. Imports of bar silver declined from Rs. 8.71 crores to Rs. 2.32 crores. Receipts from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1.78 crore as against Rs. 5.9 crores and those from the United States of America to Rs. 41.69 lakhs against Rs. 1.98 crore in the previous year. There were no arrivals from China, France and the Straits Settlements against Rs. 45.69 lakhs, Rs. 8.07 lakhs and Rs. 6.59 lakhs respectively last year while those from South Australia and Natal amounted to Rs. 5.59 lakhs and Rs. 4.79 lakhs against Rs. 10.58 lakhs and Rs. 9.65 lakhs respectively. Imports of Government of India rupees rose from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 40.97 lakhs owing entirely to larger despatches from Mauritius and Dependencies, which amounted to Rs. 18.33 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Shipments from Siam also improved while those from all the Persian Gulf ports declined.

As a result of the British suspension of the gold standard there was a strong demand for gold in London and its rise in price encouraged shipments on private account which amounted to Rs. 59.7 crores during the year under report as against Rs. 49.05 lakhs only in the previous year. These shipments consisted mostly of bullion despatches of which to the United Kingdom, amounted to Rs. 46.39 crores against Rs. 48.98 lakhs and those to the United States of America, the Netherlands and France to Rs. 7.17 crores, Rs. 3.31 crores and Rs. 57.57 lakhs as against *nil* in the preceding year. Shipments of sovereigns amounted to Rs. 2.25 crores against Rs. 5,000 only, representing despatches worth Rs. 1.09 crore to France against none and Rs. 86.26 lakhs to the United Kingdom as against Rs. 3,000 only in the previous year. Exports to the United States of America, the Netherlands and Belgium also amounted to Rs. 18.81 lakhs, Rs. 9.84 lakhs and Rs. 1.46 lakh against *nil* in the previous year. Shipments of other coined gold were valued at Rs. 67,000 against *nil* in the previous year.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver worth Rs. 74,000 entirely represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Dependencies, while the increase of Rs. 31.44 lakhs in the exports of silver is entirely due to larger despatches of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of British dollars were *nil* against worth Rs. 17.74 lakhs in the previous year.

45. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32 :—

Vessels.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
Entered— Steamers	{ With cargo In ballast ..	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
		640	2,465,323	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376
	{ With cargo In ballast ..	38	117,289	45	171,240	30	97,629	29	135,797	23	106,993
		140	15,411	123	13,381	120	12,527	105	10,134	96	10,303
Sailing Vessels		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	818	2,598,523	783	2,685,094	795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642
Cleared— Steamers	{ With cargo In ballast ..	422	1,688,802	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882
		61	240,467	70	253,734	72	277,934	65	247,762	54	215,836
	{ With cargo In ballast ..	101	11,383	80	8,027	84	8,185	77	7,561	69	6,552
		..	..	1	250	1	56	3	323	1	56
Sailing Vessels		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	584	1,940,652	600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	553	2,496,326
Grand Total	..	1,402	4,539,175	1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,695 as against 4,290 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,093,713	3,376,366	3,294,741	3,026,405	3,107,304
Japanese	506,024	503,123	526,261	542,529	518,140
Italian	365,035	431,564	502,020	482,619	653,233
American	77,654	35,675	37,083	34,054	72,748
Norwegian	86,571	84,970	90,997	91,607	116,969
Greek	6,332	21,235	2,732	15,682	..
Danish	8,471	..	4,150	..	..
French	23,955	25,974	26,392	16,847	22,992
German	236,929	323,937	442,925	369,210	321,140
Others	197,697	79,104	263,780	366,815	224,531
Total	4,512,381	4,881,948	5,191,081	4,945,768	5,037,057

47. *Freights*.—Freights remained steady during the first two months of the year under report but from June they gradually declined. From September they showed an upward tendency and were the highest of the year in December. Thereafter they again slightly weakened but improved in March 1932. Rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

	April 1931.	January 1932.	March 1932.
United Kingdom—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	16—6	16—0	17—6
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	16—6	16—0	17—6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	13—6	13—0	14—6
Manganese ore	14—6	16—0	14—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1931.	January 1932.	March 1932.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	15—0	16—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	18—0	19—0	21—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	13—6	15—0	19—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	16—6	18—0	22—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	15—0	19—6	20—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	18—0	22—6	23—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	15—0	16—0	18—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	17—6	19—0	21—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	15—0	14—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	18—0	20—0	21—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	13—6	17—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	16—6	20—0	20—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	14—6	14—0	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	18—6	20—0	20—0

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London was 1s. 5-27/32*d.* at the beginning of April which with a declining tendency from May fell to 1s. 5½*d.*, the lowest level of the year, by the middle of June. It recovered by the end of that month but again dropped to the lowest level by the middle of September. With an upward tendency under the stimulation of gold exports from October it reached 1s. 6-3/16*d.* on the 4th November, the highest figure for the year. It then again weakened and with slight variations stood at 1s. 6-3/32*d.* on 31st March 1932.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as the standard:—

			Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1927- 1928.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.	1931 1932.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.										
Metals and Ores—										
Brass	..	..	100	103.47	165.49	102.45	109.14	114.99	91.77	80.20
Copper	..	..	100	108.52	173.94	94.84	100.69	119.20	90.95	82.23
Iron and Steel	..	..	100	94.71	297.38	112.08	115.48	115.02	111.22	113.75
Oils—Kerosene	..	..	100	88.88	173.33	2.22	97.78	111.11	114.95	113.33
Sugar, refined	..	..	100	93.56	374.82	2.47	91.13	83.24	52.91	49.28
Textiles—										
Cotton—	Twist and	..	100	175.44	485.96	226.31	252.63	246.63	203.00	192.98
	Yarn.									
"	Piece-goods—									
	Grey	..	100	16.36	418.18	227.27	218.18	205.18	178.65	143.30
	White	..	100	133.33	441.66	266.67	258.33	253.83	205.96	183.92
	Coloured,	..	100	125.00	450.00	218.75	212.50	190.50	177.66	142.52
	printed or dyed.									
Silk—Raw	..	..	100	107.26	208.66	163.69	155.59	156.54	131.90	113.21
"	Piece-goods	..	100	96.43	226.19	140.48	133.33	117.99	90.01	73.69
Wool—Piece-goods	..	..	100	108.33	496.43	234.52	246.43	266.00	212.64	194.88
EXPORTS.										
Grain, pulse and flour—										
	Rice (Indian)	..	100	114.26	240.65	232.34	234.97	238.86	229.11	177.65
Seeds—										
Linseed	..	..	100	175.16	247.57	157.17	160.12	183.79	163.19	110.75
Rape	..	..	100	116.51	216.84	192.36	181.18	193.69	200.05	199.47
Til or Jinjili	..	..	100	125.41	251.76	183.87	170.41	160.09	213.84	119.30
Cotton	..	..	100	163.14	207.58	198.54	215.13	200.64	115.79	105.85
Castor	..	..	100	119.60	172.58	161.04	157.89	158.99	131.03	114.30
Textiles—										
Cotton, Raw	..	..	100	181.72	243.31	216.65	215.94	200.73	152.99	125.16
"	Twist and	..	100	156.66	403.33	253.33	270.00	257.74	225.70	194.70
	Yarn.									
"	Piece-goods—									
	Grey	..	100	125.00	375.00	241.67	250.00	238.42	223.73	222.63
	White	..	100	105.26	310.53	194.74	173.68	193.51	192.48	162.11
	Coloured,	..	100	95.45	218.18	140.91	136.36	126.98	124.23	113.77
	printed or									
	dyed.									
Wool, Raw	..	..	100	122.92	270.83	183.33	181.25	184.82	173.00	117.1

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal items of the import trade except iron and steel have declined, notably in the case of cotton piece goods, raw silk, silk piece goods and brass. The rise in the price of iron and steel is not appreciable. The export figures show a much more noticeable fall in the prices of all articles, the fall in the case of til or jinjily seed, raw wool, linseed, castor seed, raw cotton and white and coloured piece-goods being most pronounced.

COASTING TRADE.

51. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1931-1932.
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,42,62,284	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	+28,46,096
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	26,00,580	76,85,147	28,47,695	15,55,867	11,30,675	—4,25,192
Kathiawar	5,84,23,547	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	—9,67,308
Goa	1,78,07,516	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	80,44,154	—75,30,311
Other Ports	10,02,841	11,98,710	6,42,836	6,41,839	7,83,006	+1,41,167
Total ..	7,98,34,484	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	452,00,151	—87,81,639

British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	..	..	3,02,32,251	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810
Madras	..	..	3,52,32,909	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441
Burma	..	..	8,63,16,032	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220
Sind	..	..	3,01,87,728	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168
Total	..	..	18,20,18,920	17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	35,339	41,777	17,665	13,244
State of Travancore	..	..	1,22,39,932	1,37,75,698	1,29,07,836	94,28,074
Other Ports	..	..	6,383	12,831	9,511	370
Total	..	..	1,22,81,654	1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	94,41,688
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	28,83,97,342	29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682
						21,97,81,370
						15,30,40,630
						1,20,68,991
						12,098
						63,40,696
						134
						63,52,928
						30,88,760
						30,87,378
						—236
						—1,146
						—22,31,395
						—60,95,755
						—81,02,329
						—1,22,93,812

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1931-1932.
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	2,91,00,388	2,20,20,232	2,23,63,482	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	+26,57,370
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	41,61,534	40,70,589	38,74,614	26,49,711	20,73,937	—5,75,774
Kathiawar	3,17,72,004	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	—19,12,460
Goa	56,53,582	39,78,250	51,55,898	38,55,359	39,12,958	+57,599
Other Ports	14,81,373	14,52,264	17,77,427	16,44,587	17,16,783	+72,196
Total ..	4,30,68,493	3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	3,09,09,870	—23,58,439
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	4,44,83,947	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,139	5,33,88,336	+1,23,02,209

Madras	6,95,41,862	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	+25,44,199
Burma	4,02,77,070	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	+84,63,146
Sind	9,26,48,230	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	+1,61,22,546
Total ..	24,69,51,109	18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	+3,99,32,093
Indian Ports not British in other Presi- dencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,49,681	74,589	1,14,380	71,151	1,57,977	+86,826
State of Travancore ..	1,11,11,898	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	86,34,034	-9,56,731
Other Ports ..	10,28,057	7,08,285	3,71,690	6,11,371	2,76,419	-3,34,952
Total ..	1,22,80,636	1,16,77,313	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	90,68,430	-12,04,857
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,14,00,626	25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,354	29,98,23,021	+3,90,26,167

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1. Cotton, raw	8,34	8,64	6,81	5,54	5,08
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	6,13	7,20	5,89	5,54	5,17
3. Spices	1,52	1,52	1,67	1,55	1,00
4. Seeds	1,77	1,57	1,68	1,06	98
5. Kerosene	1,44	90	89	75	1,04
6. Jute manufactures ..	1,57	1,82	1,33	51	1,16
7. Coal	69	55	71	46	75
8. Teak wood	69	66	75	45	43
9. Tea, black	38	46	61	41	68
10. Ghi	49	47	38	34	30
11. Wool, raw	34	26	28	15	12

In the year under report imports rose from Rs. 21·67 crores to Rs. 21·97 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 30 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of jute manufactures, coal and tea from Bengal, of kerosene oil from Burma and of cotton piece goods and dried fruits from Sind. Imports of raw cotton further fell from Rs. 5·54 crores to Rs. 5·08 crores owing to reduced shipments from Goa, Madras and Kathiawar in spite of larger arrivals from Sind. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also declined by Rs. 37·16 lakhs to Rs. 5·17 crores as a result of reduced shipments of rice from Burma despite increased supplies of wheat from Sind. Smaller receipts from all the supplying ports account for the decrease in spices while the fall under seeds represents smaller receipts from Travancore and Madras. The decrease under teak wood is due to smaller supplies from Burma while that under raw wool represents reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports improved from Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 30 crores due mainly to larger shipments of Indian produce which increased by Rs. 4·61 crores to Rs. 24·78 crores and represented nearly 83 per cent. of the total export trade. This increase entirely represents larger shipments of

cotton piece goods to all the principal ports. Exports of cotton twist and yarn, however, declined owing to the larger shipments to Madras being more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments to all other ports. Exports of grain, pulse and flour also declined mainly as a result of reduced shipments of wheat flour to Burma, of wheat to Kathiawar and of gram to Madras and Kathiawar despite increased shipments of pulse to Madras and of rice to Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 70.4 lakhs to Rs. 5.20 crores owing entirely to reduced shipments of cotton piece goods to Madras, larger exports to Sind being almost counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Travancore and Goa. Re-exports of motor cars, aniline dyes, metals and hardware also declined but those of sugar, dried fruits and kerosene oil showed increases.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	12.89	8.71	9.80	11.56	16.17
Cotton twist and yarn ..	2.83	1.43	2.13	1.93	1.93
Grain, pulse and flour ..	3.45	2.97	2.43	2.39	2.38
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	3.94	3.71	4.52	2.59	1.82
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	52	44	51	27	41
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	9	18	45	36	31

Subordinate Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which chiefly represented dates from Iraq, increased from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 64,000. There were no exports to foreign countries during the year under report.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports increased by Rs. 14.69 lakhs to Rs. 6.08 crores. Imports fell by Rs. 17.50 lakhs to Rs. 3.05 crores but exports rose by Rs. 32.19 lakhs to Rs. 3.02 crores. Sixty per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Kanara Range.		Ratnagiri Range.		Uran Range.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	31,50,232	27,22,387	1,37,66,985	1,21,58,122	42,32,017	38,87,058
Export ..	36,54,944	30,50,121	42,89,569	40,58,649	38,47,130	30,11,725
Total ..	68,05,176	57,72,508	1,80,56,554	1,62,16,771	81,79,147	68,98,783
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	3,62,963	5,64,160	4,87,591	5,88,219	36,812	39,892
Export ..	3,17,880	3,76,316	3,18,314	8,00,546	2,92,687	2,78,861
Total ..	6,80,843	9,40,476	8,05,905	13,88,865	3,29,499	3,18,754
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	5,21,519	4,99,932	23,66,258	30,11,659	28,678	20,412
Export ..	4,64,229	2,86,680	4,55,096	2,99,540	26,61,219	26,61,310
Total ..	9,85,748	7,86,612	28,21,354	33,11,199	26,89,897	26,81,723
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	1,071	..	..	..	412
Export ..	..	996	..	..	3,45,682	3,92,148
Total ..	..	2,067	..	..	3,45,682	3,92,560
Grand Total { Import	40,34,714	37,87,550	1,66,20,834	1,57,58,100	42,97,507	39,47,774
Export	44,37,053	37,14,113	50,62,979	51,58,735	72,46,718	63,44,044
Treasure ..	..	1,050	..	..	..	..
Total ..	84,71,767	75,02,713	2,16,83,813	2,09,16,835	1,15,44,225	1,02,91,818

five ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Thane Range.		Surat Range.		Total.		Increase or decrease
1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,01,377	16,84,740	16,34,681	19,61,250	2,49,85,292	2,24,13,555	-25,71,737
33,95,952	30,51,800	27,20,047	74,15,434	1,80,07,642	2,05,87,729	+25,80,087
56,97,329	47,36,540	42,54,728	93,76,684	4,29,92,934	4,30,01,284	+8,350
2,11,352	1,43,562	26,72,423	26,02,194	37,71,146	39,38,128	+1,66,982
18,41,479	17,04,327	11,74,492	13,18,937	39,44,852	44,78,987	+5,34,135
20,52,831	18,47,839	38,46,920	39,21,131	77,15,998	84,17,115	+7,01,117
63,676	68,546	5,23,914	5,68,727	35,04,045	41,69,277	+6,65,232
8,14,466	9,36,053	3,10,116	5,78,866	47,05,126	47,62,449	+57,323
8,78,142	10,04,599	8,34,030	11,47,593	82,09,171	89,31,726	+7,22,555
..	..	22,581	10,843	22,581	12,326	-10,255
..	..	..	..	3,45,682	3,93,144	+47,462
..	..	22,581	10,843	3,68,263	4,05,470	+37,207
25,76,405	18,96,848	47,53,604	51,43,014	3,22,83,064	3,05,33,286	-17,49,778
60,51,897	56,92,180	42,04,655	93,13,237	2,70,03,302	3,02,22,309	+32,19,007
..	..	..	..	..	1,050	+1,050
56,28,302	75,89,028	89,58,259	1,44,56,251	5,92,86,366	6,07,56,645	+14,70,279

The principal articles exported are spices (betelnuts) and wood from Kanara ; myrabelans, fresh and dried fruits, spices, raw, hemp and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; bricks, lime, rice, salt and wood from Thana and raw cotton, cotton seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

T. A. STEWART,
Collector of Customs.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
Bombay, 13th June 1932.

REPORT

on the

**Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay
Presidency, excluding Sind**

for the

Official Year ending 31st March 1933



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REPORT

ON THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,

for the Official Year ending 31st March 1933.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1933, and the four previous years.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	84,13,53,914	82,65,31,263	66,93,80,038	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	+4,55,47,163
Gold	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	—89,39,266
Silver	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	—1,63,37,973
Currency Notes ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	+31,110
Total, Imports	1,08,58,10,361	1,01,28,34,247	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	+2,03,01,034
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	—87,00,096
Indian Produce ..	78,69,93,575	60,70,96,113	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	—8,34,08,750
Gold	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	50,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	+83,18,591
Silver	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	—1,36,41,099
Currency Notes ..	3,000	..	..	..	12,000	+ 12,000
Total, Exports ..	86,29,47,321	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	—9,74,19,354
Total, Foreign Trade	1,94,87,57,682	1,76,80,27,336	1,33,35,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	—7,71,18,320

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	31,68,00,010	29,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	21,10,28,593	-2,12,70,019
Foreign Merchandise	1,79,41,032	1,82,20,674	1,42,93,581	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,887	-6,00,157
Gold	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	-3,28,643
Silver	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	5,86,143	37,13,964	+31,27,821
Total, Imports ..	33,47,80,694	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,686	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	-1,90,70,998
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	21,47,89,544	22,36,58,899	22,84,34,487	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	-3,64,54,544
Foreign Merchandise	7,50,39,462	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,689	5,23,66,285	4,16,51,016	-1,07,15,269
Gold	..	..	550	1,700	11,842	+10,142
Silver	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	-4,32,196
Total, Exports ..	28,98,72,381	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,927	28,29,12,060	-4,75,91,867
Total, Coasting Trade	62,46,53,075	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	-6,66,62,865
Grand total, Private	2,57,34,10,757	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,66,918	2,07,97,50,579	1,93,59,69,394	-14,37,81,185
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	6,62,41,406	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,648	1,75,30,496	-40,40,152
Coasting	25,92,896	49,78,068	33,74,098	24,20,106	17,67,059	-6,53,047
Total, Government Transactions.	6,88,34,302	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	-46,93,199
Total, Trade ..	2,64,22,45,059	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,66,949	-14,84,74,384

General Remarks.

2. In the previous year the total trade figure showed an increase due to the abnormal export of gold : during the year under review although the exports of gold continued, the nett result shows a large deficit on last year's figure, though an increase on that of 1930-31. Trade conditions throughout the world continued to be beset by difficulties and Bombay's export trade suffered very largely. Her import trade, fostered by the sustained export of gold, showed a definite improvement, considerably more marked than that of the other major ports of India.

Imports of private merchandise which had been declining for the last four years improved by Rs. 4.55 crores or 9 per cent. to Rs. 54.32 crores. A reference to the itemised list in paragraph 16 shows that most of the principal

articles of import have contributed towards the improvement, the more important among them being cotton manufactures, silk, raw and manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles, grain, pulse and flour, however, record noticeable decreases. Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 4.43 crores to Rs. 1.91 crore.

3. Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 8.34 crores, or 26 per cent., to Rs. 23.17 crores, all the principal articles except raw hemp, tobacco and fruits and vegetables sharing in the fall. This heavy falling off is chiefly attributable to world trade depression and the slump in commodity prices. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grains, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool recorded noticeable decreases.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan whose share increased by over 5½ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom rose by ½ per cent. only, owing mainly to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans. The trade with the Continent of Europe fell by 1½ per cent. but that with the United States of America rose by the same percentage.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 7.71 crores, or 5 per cent., to Rs. 142.65 crores, owing to a heavy falling off in exports. Both imports and exports of the precious metals declined by Rs. 2.53 crores and Rs. 53.22 lakhs respectively, the latter in spite of a slightly increased gold export.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also fell away by Rs. 6.67 crores, or 11 per cent., to Rs. 51.55 crores, imports contributing Rs. 1.91 crore and exports Rs. 4.76 crores towards the fall.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House further increased from Rs. 12,38,19,788 to Rs. 15,80,23,178. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 9.25 against 1.38 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,982	54,30,07,765	+4,54,64,835
Gold ..	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	— 89,39,266
Silver ..	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	—1,63,37,973
Currency Notes ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	+31,110
Total, Imports ..	1,08,56,30,144	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,435	+2,02,18,704
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise ..	5,02,42,831	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	—87,00,096
Indian Produce ..	78,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	—8,34,35,930
Gold ..	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,808	60,53,30,400	+33,18,591
Silver ..	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	—1,36,41,049
Currency Notes ..	3,000	..	..	..	12,000	+ 12,000
Total, Exports ..	86,29,37,765	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	—9,74,46,534
Aggregate Foreign .. Trade.	1,94,85,67,909	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	—7,72,27,830
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	28,73,76,458	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,003	—2,62,27,105
Foreign Merchandise ..	96,49,902	82,83,110	65,63,368	84,37,264	77,76,211	—6,61,053
Gold ..	..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	—3,28,643
Silver ..	39,652	48,081	2,10,940	5,85,093	37,13,964	+31,28,871
Total, Imports ..	29,70,66,012	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,339	—2,40,87,928
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	17,90,67,765	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	20,89,91,506	—3,87,88,391
Foreign Merchandise ..	7,46,26,233	8,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	—1,07,06,702
Gold ..	..	..	550	1,700	11,842	+10,142
Silver ..	43,375	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	—4,32,196
Total, Exports ..	25,37,37,373	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	—4,99,17,147
Aggregate Coasting .. Trade.	55,08,03,385	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	—7,40,05,075
Total, Private Trade	2,49,93,71,294	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	—15,12,32,905
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	6,85,57,058	5,42,65,104	3,46,46,080	2,39,90,754	1,91,21,161	—48,69,593
	2,56,79,28,352	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	—15,61,02,498

9. The Aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay fell off by Rs. 7.72 crores to Rs. 142.03 crores, i.e., by over 5.1 per cent., and if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 4.67 crores, or 5.5 per cent., to Rs. 79.44 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta declined by Rs. 5.18 crores, or 5.6 per cent. to Rs. 87 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 60.92 lakhs, or 2.1 per cent., to Rs. 27.7 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay improved by 9 per cent. and those into Calcutta and Karachi by 2.5 per cent. each. Cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, artificial silk, silk,

raw, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn, cotton, raw (including waste), hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware mainly account for the improvement at Bombay, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), machinery and millwork, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, woollen goods, hardware and paper and pasteboard at Calcutta and cotton manufactures at Karachi. On the other hand, the articles which recorded noticeable decreases were sugar, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles etc., grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and oils at Bombay, oils (mineral), sugar, spices, grain, pulse and flour, provisions and oilman's stores and motor cars and motor cycles etc. at Calcutta and oils (mineral), sugar, machinery and millwork and metals and ores at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce fell away by Rs. 8·34 crores, or nearly 26 per cent. to Rs. 23·17 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 5·85 crores, or 10 per cent., to Rs. 51·97 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 70·6 lakhs, or 6 per cent., to Rs. 10·83 crores at Karachi. Raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn and raw wool are chiefly responsible for the decline at Bombay, tea, jute, raw, opium, lac, seeds, hides and skins, raw, and metals and ores at Calcutta and wool, raw, hides and skins, raw, and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi. On the other hand, fruits and vegetables, tobacco and hemp raw slightly increased at Bombay and seeds recorded a noticeable increase at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell away by Rs. 7·64 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 44·32 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, rice, wheat, jute manufactures, spices and seeds declined while kerosene oil showed an improvement. Under exports noticeable decreases were recorded under cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. The fall in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributable to reduced shipments of cotton piece goods, fruits and vegetables and sugar.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts:—

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	10,69·56	10,87·26	8,04·40	5,04·66	4,27·51	—77·15
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	10,25·55	11,06·38	12,23·78	11,97·15	12,49·89	+52·65
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	61,28·94	58,63·53	34,95·91	31,22·47	36,15·7	+4,93·32
IV.—Living animals ..	19·41	22·33	10·75	17·44	10·66	—6·78
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,68·28	1,84·19	1,58·36	1,33·71	1,26·32	—7·39
Total, Imports ..	84,11·74	82,63·69	56,93·20	49,75·43	54,30·06	+4,54·63

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	19 2-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
Exports.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,48.72	2,80.99	2,10.72	1,92.15	1,36.27	—55.88
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	66,14.70	58,67.99	44,79.82	24,49.05	18,24.20	—6,24.85
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	8,02.33	7,32.13	5,41.41	4,47.01	2,94.48	—1,52.53
IV.—Living animals	.58	.42	1.01	10	.12	+ .02
V.—Postal Articles	1,03.51	89.35	69.18	62.65	61.53	—1.12
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	78,69.84	69,70.88	53,02.14	31,50.96	23,16.60	—8,34.36
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	34.03	36.20	24.36	26.35	12.96	—13.39
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	2,33.08	1,95.06	1,42.47	1,13.73	44.96	—68.77
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,24.67	2,08.58	1,47.61	1,36.35	1,31.99	—4.36
IV.—Living animals	2.03	2.70	2.93	2.24	3.51	+1.27
V.—Postal Articles	8.62	9.56	5.84	5.66	3.91	—1.75
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	5,02.43	4,52.10	3,23.21	2,84.33	1,97.33	—87.00
Total, Exports ..	83,72.27	74,22.98	56,25.35	34,35.29	25,13.93	—9,21.36

13. *Imports.*—Under imports the most important class is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, which shows an improvement of Rs. 4.93 crores due chiefly to larger arrivals of most of the principal articles in the group, the more important being cotton yarn and manufactures, silk yarn and manufactures, other yarns and textile fabrics, woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware, instruments etc., metals, other than iron and steel, glass and glassware and paper and pasteboard and stationery. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof however recorded a noticeable decrease. Class II shows an increase of Rs. 52.65 lakhs owing mainly to larger receipts of silk raw and waste, and cotton raw and waste. The fall of Rs. 77.15 lakhs in class I is chiefly attributable to smaller receipts of sugar, grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables.

14. *Exports—Indian produce.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV show decreases. The heavy fall of Rs. 6.25 crores in the most important class II is attributable partly to the slump in commodity prices and partly to reduced shipments of cotton, raw and waste, seeds including nuts for oils and wool, raw and waste and that of Rs. 1.53 crores in class III is due mainly to smaller exports of cotton yarn and manufactures and hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather. Reduced shipments of grain, pulse and flour and spices account for the decrease of Rs. 55.88 lakhs in class I.

15. *Re-exports.*—Smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw and untanned and of metallic ores etc. are chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 68.77 lakhs in class II while smaller re-exports of sugar, grain, pulse and flour, fruits and vegetables and fish excluding canned fish account for the decrease of Rs. 13.39 lakhs in Class I.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :—

	1923-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
								In 1923-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32. 1932-33.	
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	Rs. 3,89,32,227	Rs. 3,41,12,298	Rs. 6,32,50,443	Rs. 6,79,11,907	Rs. 7,04,25,158	Rs. +25-13 (In lakhs.)	12-97	3-0	1-4	4-33	6	7
2 Cotton Manufactures ..	16,28,59,544	14,93,51,075	4,87,38,205	3,82,08,007	6,49,04,061	+2,66-96	11-95	65-4	56-5	56-74	45-1	47-0
3 Machinery and Millwork	5,21,91,265	5,22,67,167	3,99,42,898	3,57,76,425	3,66,75,008	+8-96	6-75	74-6	76-2	75-94	75-7	74-2
4 Metals and Ores ..	7,99,45,871	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,697	3,43,59,896	-22-89	6-33	43-7	33-4	22-66	25-9	21-3
5 Oils ..	2,72,26,897	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	-13-55	5-33	4-7	4-3	3-54	4-0	4-1
6 Artificial Silk ..	3,15,78,576	2,60,90,488	1,55,11,494	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	+54-37	5-10	20-8	12-2	6-68	4-5	6-6
7 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, nolls and warps.	3,04,71,136	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,338	+93-48	4-72	2-2	1-3	1-32	2-3	3-0
8 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,86,37,385	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	1,66,12,805	-19-12	3-06	6-5	10-4	6-88	9-2	15-8
9 Cotton, Twist and Yarn	2,96,88,686	2,70,53,986	1,17,98,567	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	+31-64	3-03	46-8	38-2	35-09	26-5	19-9
10 Instruments and Appa- ratus.	1,69,13,356	2,00,20,870	1,63,04,801	1,34,83,120	1,39,74,538	+4-91	2-57	50-9	48-5	42-97	41-5	42-0
11 Postal articles not spec- ified.	1,68,28,443	1,84,13,863	1,53,35,590	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	-7-89	2-33	54-3	48-6	47-22	50-4	51-0
12 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	2,62,81,789	3,48,93,136	2,93,66,256	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	-22-53	2-20	20-0	15-2	16-59	23-4	34-1

		1923-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
									In 1923-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.
13	Sugar ..	4,00,47,976	3,91,83,850	2,48,60,649	1,41,80,527	1,15,72,709	-26.08	2.13	1.7	10.2	19	3.7	.2
14	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,13,22,915	1,27,51,010	68,85,114	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	+15.16	2.04	26.1	22.9	17.75	18.9	14.2
15	Hardware ..	1,50,61,646	1,57,22,380	1,40,95,155	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	+16.33	1.87	29.8	28.8	31.60	32.6	27.1
16	Silk, Raw (including waste).	76,55,673	72,75,138	60,54,818	41,04,632	82,95,069	+41.01	1.53	.4	..	..	..	..
17	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,84,80,896	1,38,00,502	58,87,599	41,60,704	79,18,830	+37.58	1.46	45.3	42.0	42.02	46.5	41.6
18	Chemicals ..	62,44,934	71,21,689	73,11,224	75,90,801	76,42,579	+52	1.41	41.8	44.6	40.63	40.1	39.8
19	Drugs and Medicines ..	79,69,479	87,51,373	73,36,364	76,96,655	74,26,333	-2.70	1.37	38.9	37.5	21.76	28.5	24.6
20	Rubber ..	84,86,902	97,46,802	87,41,906	69,70,954	72,38,091	+2.67	1.33	34.0	32.7	23.06	32.6	34.3
21	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,18,49,086	1,26,01,066	99,03,683	90,57,423	69,87,457	-20.70	1.29	.6	.6	.23	.2	.8
22	Glass and Glassware ..	1,03,84,820	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	56,68,708	69,78,307	+13.10	1.29	5.0	5.1	6.17	7.2	5.0
23	Liquors ..	94,35,716	1,03,63,486	89,87,253	64,52,170	69,59,888	+5.08	1.28	54.6	55.9	54.46	52.5	53.7
24	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,36,15,023	1,16,44,322	1,05,98,972	74,81,734	68,84,201	-5.97	1.27	35.9	40.2	35.79	41.7	44.2
25	Spices ..	70,10,890	81,28,893	61,51,597	62,37,642	60,96,189	-1.41	1.12	.8	..	.92	.1	.1
26	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	82,82,333	70,07,976	39,92,219	35,16,969	39,99,577	+4.83	.74	8.2	7.4	2.61	5.1	2.0
27	Apparel ..	94,67,296	80,88,894	42,37,888	37,10,273	39,87,742	+2.77	.73	39.8	36.7	35.45	30.7	25.3
28	Leather, and Manufactures of.	33,80,194	35,32,627	27,74,563	30,95,694	32,07,521	+1.72	.60	60.0	4.9	55.85	55.5	47.8
29	Paints and Painters' Materials.	51,23,119	49,87,296	35,04,297	30,52,349	32,20,615	+1.68	.59	72.4	67.9	62.72	67.4	63.0

30	Tea ..	43,87,176	35,65,702	30,94,019	34,42,394	27,76,290	—0.66	.51	.2	.1	.15	.1	.1	30
31	Wood and Timber	44,25,378	52,42,913	44,16,612	33,17,117	26,54,450	—0.03	.49	5.3	3.0	3.18	3.2	4.2	31
32	Soap ..	58,19,077	61,10,658	32,86,294	29,74,664	26,18,141	—3.57	.48	87.6	87.8	88.90	81.0	82.5	32
33	Belting for Machinery ..	30,01,955	36,34,301	26,75,018	27,06,462	25,84,633	—1.22	.48	65.8	60.1	59.26	52.7	49.7	33
34	Haberdashery and Mill- nery.	53,93,251	40,94,318	24,05,957	19,10,856	24,00,394	+5.49	.45	17.4	23.4	25.51	26.6	20.3	34
35	Robbins ..	21,48,032	27,70,813	33,58,680	27,23,264	23,93,720	—3.30	.44	89.0	86.5	77.34	71.9	63.8	35
36	Starch Dextrine and Farina.	16,75,625	25,03,143	20,85,664	23,63,910	23,51,600	—1.2	.43	1.8	.7	1.04	1.0	.7	36
37	Stationery ..	32,07,952	34,48,937	24,61,758	22,65,607	23,33,363	+6.68	.43	48.6	45.8	47.31	46.7	40.8	37
38	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	31,12,335	30,11,440	16,48,395	20,02,095	21,86,943	+1.85	.40	80.0	76.4	54.29	62.2	59.0	38
39	Earthenware and Porce- lain.	26,50,723	26,66,682	18,45,396	17,41,380	21,40,909	+3.99	.39	32.2	34.0	35.43	27.6	21.8	39
40	Building and Engineer- ing Materials.	22,25,735	23,61,531	22,14,360	19,53,137	29,52,013	+ .99	.38	33.1	29.4	15.33	15.4	15.4	40
41	Toys and requisites for Games.	27,71,622	26,59,232	18,17,869	14,45,687	19,86,285	+5.41	.37	18.4	18.7	20.78	23.8	16.7	41
42	Tallow and Stearine ..	19,71,421	25,60,998	21,01,151	16,43,501	19,23,331	+2.80	.35	10.1	15.0	9.72	4.7	4.8	42
43	Toilet requisites ..	23,32,721	26,66,701	15,76,700	17,56,401	18,98,899	+1.42	.35	43.6	42.2	37.05	40.6	37.8	43
44	Books printed and Printed Matter.	23,09,737	27,16,015	22,04,521	20,44,074	18,95,198	—1.49	.35	81.4	77.8	77.90	76.4	80.2	44
45	Wool, raw ..	23,69,211	29,60,236	8,37,423	10,04,530	18,23,871	+2.19	.33	60.4	40.9	39.77	31.8	45.5	45
46	Tobacco ..	36,82,113	41,46,042	29,86,660	14,82,415	17,43,072	+2.61	.32	94.8	94.8	87.27	83.2	58.5	46
47	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	39,48,471	37,48,063	22,12,392	11,34,188	15,40,950	+4.07	.28	90.5	89.4	72.94	70.2	81.2	47
48	Guns and Reels ..	26,66,863	28,04,554	17,81,198	14,11,309	13,50,281	—61	.25	5.5	6.5	7.00	10.4	4.0	48
49	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,84,07,258	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	34,27,635	12,32,601	—21.95	.23	.1	.1	.4	.2	.4	49
50	Ivory ..	17,44,853	14,59,343	13,03,692	10,39,189	11,76,019	+1.37	.22	50.3	40.7	41.45	53.2	39.5	50
51	Boots and Shoes ..	18,16,847	10,18,661	19,81,562	15,78,899	11,13,898	—4.65	.20	48.4	32.2	13.89	14.7	13.9	51
52	Arms, Ammunition, etc.,	16,43,472	17,69,320	16,65,744	14,58,064	10,84,608	—3.73	.20	73.0	75.9	76.43	73.8	82.7	52
53	Animals, living ..	19,40,000	22,33,569	10,75,196	17,44,401	10,66,280	—6.78	.20	29.9	23.6	40.44	36.5	33.2	53

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1932-33.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
									In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	
54	Buttons of all sorts ..	15,19,898	11,03,138	5,95,003	6,24,502	8,97,973	+2.73	.17	4.2	6.1	4.59	6.9	3.8	54
55	Umbrellas and Fittings	15,69,175	11,60,350	7,17,015	6,53,407	8,67,357	+2.14	.16	15.2	13.9	9.10	3.1	8.9	55
56	Furniture and Cabinet- ware.	14,95,473	15,49,045	10,39,813	9,49,683	8,52,079	— .98	.16	39.6	43.8	40.82	45.4	40.2	56
57	Cutlery ..	12,33,114	14,09,245	7,69,263	7,00,236	7,94,575	+ .94	.15	22.4	23.4	24.46	25.5	21.7	57
58	China Clay ..	7,36,730	12,98,394	5,68,134	8,24,486	7,45,465	— .79	.14	99.9	100.0	99.80	99.6	98.5	58
59	Clocks and Watches ..	14,32,462	12,79,340	8,04,945	5,00,800	6,04,632	+1.04	.11	6.0	4.2	4.54	7.0	6.4	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of ..	11,00,997	10,46,395	6,48,784	6,73,332	5,53,076	—1.20	.10	96.1	98.1	93.92	94.1	94.0	60
61	Fireworks ..	10,70,896	10,45,684	4,74,910	2,61,739	5,18,323	+2.57	.09	.9	1.2	5.37	3.3	2.7	61
62	Coal and Coke ..	25,79,231	33,63,556	18,82,174	6,66,140	2,87,010	—3.79	.05	24.1	8.4	21.31	63.7	84.0	62
63	Other articles ..	1,65,63,241	1,75,08,080	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	—5.73	1.95	..	..	..	..	..	63
Total, Merchandise ..		84,11,73,697	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	+4,54.65	100.00	37.5	33.9	27.48	26.0	26.0	

17. Notwithstanding the slump in commodity prices in general, the total value of imported merchandise which had been declining successively for the last four years, improved by Rs. 4·55 crores to Rs. 54·3 crores during the year under report. The improvement is most marked in cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including yarn, noils and warps, artificial silk, silk raw, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, cotton twist and yarn and cotton raw. Hardware, paper and pasteboard and glass and glassware also showed noticeable increases. Sugar, metals and ores, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables, on the other hand, recorded noticeable decreases. The more important commodities have been separately dealt within the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items deserve comments. A noteworthy feature was the increased imports of cocoanut oil, almost entirely from Ceylon, amounting to 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 19·65 lakhs against 25,000 gallons valued at Rs. 35,000 in the preceding year. This was partly due to the failure of the Cochin and Malabar cocoanut crop and partly to its more extended use in the manufacture of soap. The increase of Rs. 15·16 lakhs under paper and pasteboard is due chiefly to larger supplies of packing paper and printing paper from Sweden, Norway and Germany and that of Rs. 13·1 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly represents larger receipts of bangles and beads and false pearls from Japan. Toys and requisites for games recorded an increase of Rs. 5·41 lakhs owing mainly to larger supplies of toys from Japan and instruments, etc., of Rs. 4·91 lakhs mainly on account of increased imports of cinematograph films, scientific instruments and wireless apparatus. Supplies of electric instruments from Japan increased but those from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Netherlands decreased. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways showed an improvement of Rs. 4·07 lakhs mainly on account of larger despatches of wagons and parts from the United Kingdom and those of earthenware and porcelain of Rs. 3·99 lakhs owing to larger supplies of porcelain from Japan. Imports of grain, pulse and flour on the other hand, recorded a decrease of Rs. 21·95 lakhs which is chiefly attributable to smaller supplies of wheat from Australia and Iraq, of pulse from Iraq and of beans (dry) from China and Hongkong. The decrease of Rs. 20·7 lakhs under fruits and vegetables is chiefly due to lesser imports of dates from Iraq, Muscat and Persia and of almonds from Persia while that of Rs. 6·78 lakhs under animals, living, represents smaller despatches of horses from the United Kingdom, Australia and Iraq. The fall of Rs. 6·63 lakhs in the imports of wood represents smaller arrivals of teakwood from Siam. Smaller supplies of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are mainly responsible for the fall of Rs. 5·98 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores.

18. Coal.—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	26,403	6,09,296	12,049	2,54,046	18,094	3,94,579	15,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	—6,137	—1,80,464
Japan ..	490	9,400	726	13,830	400	7,200	780	15,600	115	2,890	—665	—12,720
Australia ..	1,000	23,000	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,720	350	8,050	—3,085	—74,670
Natal ..	86,435	15,83,196	166,393	29,94,077	81,645	13,82,361	6,172	92,680	..	..	—6,172	—92,580
Portuguese East Africa. ..	18,606	3,18,367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia.	190	3,600	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java ..	..	..	822	14,796	520	10,130	192	2,112	190	3,800	—2	+1,688
Other countries ..	355	6,380	100	2,000	1,168	21,300	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	—627	—9,912
Total ..	133,479	25,53,239	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	27,948	6,36,580	11,210	2,67,922	—16,938	—3,68,658
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	296,177	54,64,579	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,78,290	4,42,042	68,99,022	+17,274	—5,79,268

The fall in imports of foreign coal during the year under report is attributable to the greater use of electricity and of Bengal coal. Shipments from Natal were *nil* while those from the United Kingdom and Australia declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal further advanced from 425,000 tons to 442,000 tons.

There have been no imports of English coal since December 1932. Prices of Bengal coal were almost steady throughout the year.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances*.—Imports under this head fell from Rs. 1·85 crore to Rs. 1·66 crore : the quantities recorded below show a more marked falling off, but the preference shown, particularly by the Ahmedabad mills, for more concentrated and costly dyes has resulted in a smaller decrease in value. Germany's share in the total imports declined from 66 to 51 per cent. Imports of alizarine dyes declined from 2,031,649 lb. to 1,440,429 lb. in quantity but only from Rs. 10·43 lakhs to Rs. 10·37 lakhs in value : supplies from both Germany and the United Kingdom were smaller. Imports of aniline dyes also declined from 10,676,355 lb. to 6,921,130 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·56 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore in value. Arrivals from Germany fell away from 7,704,447 lb. to 3,912,338 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 71·18 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom improved from 1,018,604 lb. to 1,216,449 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 12·84 lakhs to Rs. 23·04 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United States of America, Belgium and Switzerland also declined but those from France and Italy improved. Imports of saffron increased from 38,304 lb. to 43,472 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 9·72 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron declined from Rs. 24·1·8 to Rs. 22·5·9 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of articles such as agricultural implements, implements and tools other than agricultural, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, stoves, etc. Imports under the head advanced from Rs. 85·1 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore as a result of larger arrivals from Germany, Japan and Sweden. Germany continues to be the largest supplier. Her share improved from 35 to 40·7 per cent. of the total imports and that of Japan from 5 to 8·2 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined from 32·5 to 27·1 per cent. and from 9·5 to 5·3 per cent. respectively.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.		
Ale, beer & porter.	{ In bottles .. In bulk ..	630,605	15,86,816	850,255	21,10,750	838,215	20,35,770	793,173	16,55,441	872,393	+79,220	+1,25,319
		576,639	7,86,750	684,150	8,70,059	602,531	6,89,910	451,020	5,17,314	368,933	-82,087	-59,356
Cider and other fermented liquors.		3,102	17,479	3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	1,384	6,971	1,991	+607	+2,080
Spirits—												
Whisky	{ Liquid .. Proof ..	116,060	18,96,879	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,336	62,404	10,42,251	79,373	+16,879	+2,61,806
		85,378		91,915		90,240		47,433		59,973	+12,540	
Brandy	{ Liquid .. Proof ..	135,321	13,18,514	137,682	13,36,016	109,225	11,33,680	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	-8,339	-13,923
		108,105		106,827		84,634		37,607		30,983	-6,624	
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.		44,024	3,84,549	49,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,629	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	+3,652	+23,289
Spirit, methylated (denatured).		248,042	2,76,889	293,366	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	394,662	3,93,711	316,537	-78,125	-63,699
Other spirits		79,050	24,21,964	73,113	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	51,247	16,70,173	62,664	+1,417	+1,32,229
Total of Spirits		622,517	62,98,795	675,939	65,87,808	684,445	55,82,160	581,321	39,04,518	516,805	-64,516	+3,40,002
Wines		73,596	7,45,876	76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	39,243	3,67,926	48,545	+9,302	+1,02,873

Although the total quantity of liquors imported during the year under report shows a decrease the value thereof shows an increase due to a rise in foreign exchange.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved by 74,577 gallons owing mainly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Japan while those of beer in bulk almost entirely from the United Kingdom declined by 86,288 gallons to 355,158 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 4·44 lakhs in value.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits though falling from 581,321 gallons to 516,805 gallons in quantity rose from Rs. 39·05 lakhs to Rs. 42·44 lakhs in value. Arrivals of brandy from France, of rum from the United Kingdom and of perfumed spirit from Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom recorded decreases. Imports of methylated spirit which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival also decreased by 78,125 gallons to 316,537 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 64,000 to Rs. 3·3 lakhs in value. Arrivals of whisky and gin, on the other hand, from the United Kingdom and of spirit present in drugs chiefly from France and the United States of America showed increases.

Wines.—The improvement recorded under this head is due to larger arrivals of all the classes from the principal sources of supply.

22. *Machinery and Millwork.*—As a result of the expansion of the indigenous textile and sugar industries the total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 3·58 crores to Rs. 3·67 crores. Arrivals of cotton textile machinery, mainly from the United Kingdom, increased from Rs. 1·59 crore to Rs. 1·73 crore and those of sugar machinery from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 11·09 lakhs owing chiefly to imports for the first time from the Netherlands which were valued at Rs. 8·18 lakhs. Arrivals of metal working machinery, oil crushing machinery and refrigerating machinery also showed increases. Imports of electrical machinery, on the other hand, fell away by Rs. 8·19 lakhs to Rs. 33·9 lakhs and those of other sorts of machinery by Rs. 6·28 lakhs to Rs. 33·55 lakhs owing mainly to smaller despatches from the United Kingdom. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, declined from 75·7 to 74·2 per cent. and that of Germany from 11·7 to 10·8 per cent. The share of the United States of America remained almost unchanged.

23. *Matches.*—As a result of the increased production of Indian matches the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 32,869 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 29,000 in value was recorded during the year under report. The total imports amounted to 25,790 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 17,000, of which 15,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 11,000 were received from Sweden, whose share receded from 95·7 to 64·7 per cent. Despatches from Japan were 10,002 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 4,000. Imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes and empty boxes were negligible.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	64,772	Rs. 53,66,497	65,858	Rs. 59,01,648	47,094	Rs. 35,55,457	21,353	Rs. 15,32,299	8,131	Rs. 6,33,650	—13,222	Rs. —8,78,649
Brass "	265,568	1,31,09,815	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	283,108	88,26,436	+75,653	+13,01,906
Copper "	151,376	79,42,029	81,696	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	182,670	62,76,358	+77,795	+17,81,724
German Silver (including nickel silver).	18,250	15,15,209	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,869	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	+3,360	+2,78,608
Iron and Steel— Beams, channels, pillars, Ton girders and bridge work.	30,806	35,20,699	24,824	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,836	6,403	4,75,520	—6,648	—5,77,316
Bars other than cast steel ..	49,757	55,87,519	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,49,451	21,159	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,168	—6,949	—7,03,670
Hoops and Strips "	10,977	25,32,844	18,106	24,82,975	14,894	18,88,602	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	—1,165	—1,63,023
Sheets and plates— Galvanised "	83,417	1,71,48,898	72,153	1,46,89,527	45,219	81,47,391	30,882	66,51,784	26,635	43,26,368	—4,197	—23,25,416
Tinned "	5,674	17,91,827	9,355	29,62,603	5,263	16,99,636	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,99,392	—379	—78,471
Not galvanised or tinned. "	22,072	28,79,223	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	+44	—1,18,914
Tubes, pipes and fittings, " wrought. "	8,788	21,37,840	8,396	23,50,209	9,466	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,536	5,104	13,25,332	—713	—4,10,204
Other sorts of iron and steel. "	69,134	1,31,24,615	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,901	32,968	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	—4,487	—3,55,041
Total of Iron and Steel ..	280,625	4,87,23,485	260,803	4,41,57,114	178,577	2,84,18,106	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	—23,474	—47,32,065
Lead Cwt.	19,307	3,46,797	14,851	2,75,726	13,509	2,39,624	9,989	1,43,073	8,343	1,29,566	—1,596	—18,507
Quicksilver Lb.	112,810	3,98,879	68,651	2,68,869	76,610	3,10,210	98,433	4,13,641	92,828	3,28,799	—5,607	—83,842
Tin Cwt.	10,077	15,89,100	13,333	18,34,784	14,217	19,89,271	12,169	11,84,242	13,140	13,09,408	+971	+1,75,166
Zinc or spelter "	33,752	6,23,221	25,924	5,45,740	18,855	8,07,208	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	—10,410	—90,927
Metals and ores unenum- erated. "	4,239	3,37,359	7,749	4,72,434	7,627	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,488	4,737	1,92,252	+111	—32,231
Total Ton	315,042	7,99,45,371	281,453	6,89,58,159	194,433	4,86,85,246	140,285	3,66,48,697	123,441	3,43,59,890	—16,844	—22,88,807

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the lower prices demand was restricted on account of the general trade depression.

The total receipts from the United Kingdom further fell from 38,000 tons to 32,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 74·17 lakhs to Rs. 57·87 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 50,000 tons to 39,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77·01 lakhs to Rs. 51·01 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Luxemburg, France, Germany and the United States of America also declined but those from Japan increased from 589 tons to 2,124 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·98 lakh to Rs. 4·16 lakhs in value.

A comparison of imports of protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year shows a further fall under galvanised sheets and plates from 31,000 tons to 27,000 tons due to smaller arrivals from Belgium and the United Kingdom and also under angle and tee, owing to smaller receipts from Belgium, Luxemburg and France. Imports of beams, channels, pillars, Girders etc., also declined from 12,651 tons to 6,403 tons, of bars, other than cast steel from 21,159 tons to 14,210 tons and those of sleepers and keys from 3,331 tons to 2,062 tons due to smaller arrivals from all the principal sources of supply. Imports of wire nails, on the other hand, increased from 1,440 tons to 2,275 tons owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Japan and Sweden.

Other metals.—Under brass the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Japan increased by 55,770 cwt. to 95,622 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 15·72 lakhs to Rs. 30·32 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Germany also rose by 22,976 cwt. to 155,267 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 53,000 to Rs. 46·6 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom however fell from 15,276 cwt. to 12,065 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 5·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·62 lakhs in value. Despatches from Italy and France were nil as against 5,415 cwt. and 1,099 cwt. respectively in the previous year. Imports of copper improved by 77,795 cwt. to 182,670 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 17·81 lakhs to Rs. 62·76 lakhs in value. Arrivals of sheets from Germany increased by 91,788 cwt. to 136,934 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 27·28 lakhs to Rs. 46·77 lakhs in value. Despatches from Japan amounted to 12,450 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·94 lakhs as against 201 cwt. valued at Rs. 9,000 only. Imports from France, on the other hand, fell from 22,509 cwt. valued at Rs. 9·75 lakhs to 2,011 cwt. valued at Rs. 80,000 and those from the United States of America from 7,020 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs to 20 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,000 only. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also declined by 4,424 cwt. to 12,796 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·36 lakhs in value. Imports of German silver increased from 10,447 cwt. to 13,807 cwt. owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Italy and Switzerland. Arrivals from Germany recorded a decrease. Imports of aluminium, consisting almost entirely of circles, receded owing to reduced shipments from France, Germany and Switzerland. Shipments from Japan and the United Kingdom however advanced from 22 cwt. to 4,022 cwt. and from 1,229 cwt. to 2,156 cwt. respectively. As a result of increased shipments from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom imports of tin rose by 971 cwt. to 13,140 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 1·75 lakh to Rs. 13·09 lakhs in value.

25. *Motor cars and Motor cycles.*—Owing to the general trade depression the total value of imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further declined from Rs. 1.42 crore to Rs. 1.19 crore. Imports of motor cars decreased from 3,325 to 2,525 in number and from Rs. 67.08 lakhs to Rs. 53.52 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America declined from 1,932 to 614 but those from the United Kingdom rose from 606 to 1,177 cars. The average declared value of British cars fell from Rs. 2,851 to Rs. 2,139. Arrivals from Canada though falling by 61 in number advanced by Rs. 73,000 in value due to the exchange position. Shipments from Italy and Germany decreased from 147 to 63 and from 202 to 136 cars respectively. Imports of motor cycles improved from 257 to 318 of which 305 were despatched by the United Kingdom against 207 in the preceding year. Germany's despatches fell from 31 to 2. Arrivals of commercial vehicles receded from 3,091 to 2,112 in number and from Rs. 42.09 lakhs to Rs. 29.31 lakhs in value, owing mainly to reduced shipments from the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, increased from 257 to 440 in number and from Rs. 6.84 lakhs to Rs. 7.73 lakhs in value.

26. Oils (mineral).—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUN- TRIES.												
Kerosene —												
United States { Bulk	205,305	..	3,109,649	15,47,126	4,178,279	20,89,112	79,586	3,11,757	..	..	—793,586	—3,11,757
{ Tins	11,980,588	1,85,578	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	982,166	6,80,057	293	149	—981,963	—6,79,908
Persia .. { Bulk	..	48,45,518	12,772,688	65,29,374	3,517,084	17,97,980	8,005,575	50,15,250	3,845,888	24,05,206	—4,159,737	—26,10,063
{ Tins	11,842,711	..	41	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia .. { Bulk	..	55,81,152	12,669,951	62,03,564	10,634,934	53,11,044	13,285,363	57,49,858	11,404,021	37,82,278	—1,881,342	—19,67,580
{ Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	+30	+12
United King- dom.	..	..	20	10	110	87	9	4	326	186	+317	+182
Celebes and Bulk other Islands.	2,267,788	11,62,412	2,155,536	11,00,221	11,938,746	60,93,736	..	..	1,313,023	8,20,638	+1,313,023	+8,20,638
Straits Settle- ments (in- cluding Labuan).	13,000	11,036	8,243,835	40,82,392	13,000	7,459	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	—40	—31
Reunania Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	882,756	5,51,722	6,287,374	23,12,827	+5,404,618	+17,61,105
Borneo (Dutch) Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,231,698	11,39,096	..	..	—2,231,698	—11,39,096
Other coun- tries { Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tins	..	..	18	9	16	17	164	84	17	12	—147	—72
Total, Kero- sene. "	26,094,037	1,12,90,118	89,011,629	1,94,62,677	30,282,043	1,52,99,331	25,468,978	1,27,67,692	22,850,256	93,20,949	—2,348,722	—34,46,743
{ Bulk	205,305	1,85,578	824,111	6,58,625	2,047,627	14,40,808	982,379	6,80,176	576	359	—981,803	—6,79,817
{ Tins	26,399,342	1,14,75,696	89,835,740	2,01,21,862	32,329,670	1,67,40,139	26,181,357	1,34,47,868	22,850,332	93,21,308	—3,389,525	—41,26,560
Total ..												

				1928-29.		1929-30.	
Oils (mineral)— <i>continued</i> .				Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Other sorts—							
United Kingdom	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	316,421	5,99,238	513,603	8,86,162
Germany	..	..	Other sorts ..	1,007,253	11,17,863	664,025	5,13,166
United States of America		{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	2,938,557	36,11,858	4,040,370	43,53,327
British Borneo	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	4,004,490	10,26,780	4,044,299	8,15,277
		{ Other sorts ..	..	307,161	1,67,979	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	(In-	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	2,156,400	6,07,720	4,147,659	8,28,225
		{ Other sorts ..	..	90,779	93,289	187,848	1,24,752
Georgia	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	34,666,221	68,72,681	41,808,016	83,24,581
		{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	566,175	3,71,553
Roumania	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other sorts ..	..	156,499	1,60,859	91,713	93,953
Total, Other Sorts	..	{ Fuel Oils ..	..	40,827,111	85,07,181	49,999,974	99,68,083
		{ Other sorts ..	..	4,816,670	57,51,086	6,063,734	63,43,215
		Total ..	..	45,643,781	1,42,58,267	56,063,708	1,63,11,298
Total (Foreign)	..		..	71,943,123	2,57,33,963	95,899,448	3,64,32,650
From Burma—							
Kerosene	..	..	..	18,485,557	89,83,416	17,937,725	89,16,080
Other Mineral Oils	..	..	..	15,956,435	1,48,30,937	20,708,164	2,00,23,652
		Total (Burma)	..	4,441,992	2,38,14,353	38,645,889	2,89,39,732
		Grand Total	..	106,335,115	4,95,48,316	134,545,337	6,53,72,392

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	4,152,744	7,73,183	+4,152,744	+7,73,183
..	..	..	..	1,606,993	6,77,430	+1,606,993	+6,77,430
58,489	10,575	191,395	34,770	..	..	-191,395	-34,770
391,491	6,72,157	475,054	7,17,632	606,757	8,24,225	+131,703	+1,06,593
301,870	2,67,357	177,306	1,66,849	199,221	2,02,488	+21,915	+35,639
511,899	1,47,522	78,559	21,491	27	125	-78,292	-21,366
2,873,038	33,33,755	5,519,186	48,16,172	2,335,509	29,33,816	-3,183,677	-18,82,656
8,372,228	16,97,427	9,179,570	18,24,982	10,276,558	19,09,426	+1,090,988	+84,444
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62,890	12,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
722,573	4,14,050	1,376	1,753	398	1,145	-978	-608
40,250,965	80,90,742	40,088,832	82,37,320	42,270,932	79,32,441	+2,232,100	-3,04,379
636	1,145	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,229,730	5,93,508	+1,229,730	+5,93,508
..	..	983,360	1,75,347	3,938,760	8,38,723	+2,970,400	+6,63,376
..	..	..	..	33	56	+33	+56
21,987	5,072	..	..	1,000	240	+1,000	240
355,462	1,53,060	73,143	80,255	43,347	49,573	-29,796	-30,682
49,278,458	99,64,023	50,456,716	1,02,93,910	60,640,261	1,14,54,138	+10,183,545	+11,60,228
4,645,070	48,31,524	6,246,075	57,82,961	6,021,988	62,82,241	-224,077	-5,00,720
53,923,528	1,47,95,547	56,702,781	1,60,76,871	66,662,249	1,67,36,379	+9,959,468	+6,59,508
86,253,198	3,15,35,686	82,884,138	2,95,24,739	89,513,081	2,60,57,687	+6,628,943	-34,67,052
14,822,600	74,63,555	19,871,094	1,06,43,749	28,682,198	1,61,72,499	+8,811,104	+55,22,750
17,259,121	1,63,27,952	15,436,099	1,54,51,650	19,284,073	1,43,18,355	+3,847,974	-11,33,325
32,081,721	2,37,91,507	35,307,193	2,61,01,429	47,966,271	3,04,90,854	+12,659,078	+43,89,425
118,334,919	5,53,27,193	118,191,331	5,56,26,168	137,479,352	5,65,48,541	+10,288,021	+9,22,373

As a result of the establishment of two new Importing firms and of competition in prices imports of mineral oils from foreign countries improved by over 6½ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 34·67 lakhs in value. Imports of Kerosene oil in bulk decreased by over 2¼ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 34·47 lakhs in value due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Persia, Georgia and the United States of America. Receipts from Dutch Borneo were nil as against 2¼ million gallons in the previous year. Supplies from

Roumania and Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific however increased by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons and by over $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons respectively. Imports of Kerosene in tins decreased by nearly 1 million gallons due almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United States of America. Imports of Kerosene from Burma further improved by over $8\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons. Receipts of fuel oils from foreign countries further advanced by nearly $10\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 11.6 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger arrivals from Georgia, Roumania, Persia and British Borneo. Arrivals of foreign lubricating oils further declined by nearly 59,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.27 lakh in value as a result of restricted shipments from the United States of America while those from Burma advanced by nearly 322,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4.32 lakhs in value.

Imports of petrol from foreign countries amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons valued at Rs. 5.93 lakhs as against nearly 3 million gallons valued at Rs. 16.49 lakhs in the previous year and were received entirely from Sumatra. Supplies from the United States of America were nil against nearly 3 million gallons in the preceding year. One and half million gallons benzine valued at Rs. 6.58 lakhs was however received from Georgia during the year under report against nil from that country in the previous year. Arrivals of petrol from Burma rose by 329,000 gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 5.98 lakhs in value.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Imports by post comprise articles (a) specified and (b) not specified. The specified articles are (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread and (5) cigarettes. These are included under the relative headings in the general imports. The rest are not specified and form the bulk of the imports by post. The total value of unspecified articles decreased from Rs. 1.34 crore to Rs. 1.26 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 64.36 lakhs against Rs. 67.39 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also decreased from 181,833 to 178,862 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 27.47 lakhs to Rs. 29.17 lakhs due to enhanced rates. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles improved from 50,578 to 60,733 and the amount of duty from Rs. 6.36 lakhs to Rs. 8.57 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—Imports under the head during the year under report improved from Rs. 35.17 lakhs to Rs. 39.99 lakhs, of which Rs. 29.22 lakhs represented diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 28.43 lakhs as against Rs. 21.52 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls however further decreased from Rs. 10.55 lakhs to Rs. 10.06 lakhs owing mainly to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands and Muscat.

29. *Sugar.*—The passing of the Sugar Industry Protection Act has given a decided impetus to the sugar industry of India. Several factories have come into existence and the erection of many more is anticipated.

The whole-sale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above which was Rs. 14-12-0 at the beginning of the year with an upward tendency, rose to

Rs. 15-9-0 in October 1932. It came down to Rs. 14-15-6 in November and again rose to Rs. 15-8-0 by February 1933. The quotation at the end of March stood at Rs. 15-0-0.

The total imports of sugar into British India receded by 155,000 tons, Bombay's share in the fall being 20,000 tons. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay improved by 20,000 tons, but those of beet sugar fell by 52,000 tons owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Southern Russia. Arrivals from Poland and the United Kingdom were nil against 8,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in the previous year. 12,652 tons of sugar and 2,368 tons of beet sugar were however received from Portuguese East Africa and Belgium respectively during the year against nil in the preceding year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United States of America ..	16	4,108	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	+5	
Germany ..	11	3,145	4,853	9,56,888	5,367	7,57,729	450	53,310	249	26,968	-26,342
France ..	..	105	8,868	16,17,202	..	..	..	5	38	3,750	+3,745
Italy ..	..	..	25	4,008	..	..	..	..	..	22	+22
United Kingdom ..	3,393	6,96,054	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,765	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,480	-5,04,764
Austria ..	..	..	226	45,020	..	..	..	10	..	..	-10
Netherlands ..	1,543	3,02,760	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	407	58,528	439	46,362	-12,166
Belgium ..	6	1,619	404	82,567	18	3,833	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	+2,39,374
Hungary ..	1,602	3,19,950	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	..	..	-5,000
Czechoslovakia ..	25	5,010	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	946	1,23,660	434	49,623	-79,037
Hongkong ..	1,389	3,37,536	1,825	4,16,882	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,782	-1,941
Java ..	193,446	3,82,29,869	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,15,169	+15,36,289
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	..	..	124	16,225	186	22,237	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	-9,76,093
Russia ..	..	..	..	..	26,312	28,08,138	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	-38,96,312
Japan ..	206	53,500	532	1,06,912	..	..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	+2,69,471
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	..	847	1,26,743	150	30,000	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	+12,73,315
Other countries ..	73	19,415	153	30,076	111	23,033	31	8,781	18	5,058	-3,723
Total ..	201,770	3,99,73,071	215,594	3,90,16,452	215,206	2,47,54,095	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,16,72,349	-24,97,019
Re-exports ..	4,008	11,07,623	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	560	83,786	-6,01,110
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	14,916	44,18,903	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	16,592	40,85,110	12,790	32,91,157	-7,73,953

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea decreased by 833,000 lb. to 4,567,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6·66 lakhs to Rs. 27·76 lakhs in value owing to the greater use of Indian tea. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined by 628,000 lb. and 237,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·76 lakhs and Rs. 2·5 lakhs in value to 99,000 lb. and 1,357,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 8·46 lakhs in value respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China and Japan however increased by 300,000 lb. and 98,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 60,000 in value to 2,883,000 lb. and 101,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 17·55 lakhs and Rs. 62,000 in value respectively but those from Ceylon decreased from 318,000 lb. to 14,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·96 lakh to Rs. 10,000 only in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta further advanced by 2,624,000 lb. to 14,680,000 lb. in quantity but declined by Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 61·42 lakhs in value which is due to a fall in prices.

Exports of Indian tea fell further from 298,000 lb. to 161,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 lakh in value owing mainly to reduced shipments to Iraq, Persia and Portuguese East Africa.

31. *Textiles*.—A. *Cotton, Raw*.—Despite the imposition of duty at Rs. 70 per ton since 30th September 1931 imports of foreign cotton further advanced from 75,809 tons to 82,175 tons in quantity and from Rs. 6·79 crores to Rs. 7·04 crores in value as a result of better demand by the Indian mills due mainly to lower prices as compared with those of Indian cotton. Imports from the United States of America further improved from 26,245 tons to 44,338 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·1 crores to Rs. 3·73 crores in value. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also increased from 1,676 tons to 6,349 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·86 lakhs to Rs. 65·4 lakhs in value. Shipments from Kenya Colony and Egypt, on the other hand, fell from 31,697 tons to 20,511 tons and from 14,396 tons to 8,330 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·12 crores to Rs. 1·76 crore and from Rs. 1·27 crore to Rs. 70·9 lakhs in value respectively. Such cotton does not require fumigation on importation and in consequence the Ahmedabad mills took advantage of the nearer railway route from Bhavnagar Port.

B. *Cotton manufactures*.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1923-1924 ..	126,540,153	4,51,36,174	87,408,458	3,48,83,238	136,320,483	7,04,99,938
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,28,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,03,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,03,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,182
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,899	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,83,03,535
Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	+19,347,455	+15,54,351	+37,159,661	+62,46,377	+95,498,492	+1,61,41,353

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods which was so disastrously affected by the combination of adverse political and economic conditions during the last two years improved considerably during the year under report. One outstanding feature was the recovery of British trade by Rs. 130·55 lakhs. The other was the rise in Japanese imports, aided by the depreciation of the yen from Rs. 137·51 lakhs to Rs. 244·26 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade improved from 43 to 46 per cent. and that of Japan from 41 to 41·2 per cent. only. The total imports of foreign piecegoods improved by 96 per cent. in quantity and by 77 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year and by 85 per cent. in quantity and by 36 per cent. in value as compared with those of the year 1930-31. The smaller increase in the percentages of value is due to lower prices.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) increased from Rs. 3·34 crores to Rs. 5·92 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 2·83 crores, whites Rs. 1·48 crore and greys Rs. 1·18 crore. Coloured goods increased by Rs. 1·61 crore, whites by Rs. 62·47 lakhs and greys by Rs. 15·54 lakhs. Imports of fents further advanced from Rs. 25·39 lakhs to Rs. 43·91 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Under greys the principal item is longcloths and shirtings, which were imported almost entirely from Japan. Other important items are jaconets (including madapollams, etc.) and dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloths and shirtings advanced from Rs. 78·14 lakhs to Rs. 85·37 lakhs and those of sheetings from Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 7·05 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys declined from 84 to 80 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom improved from 13 to 19 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom constituted 51 per cent. as against 59 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of longcloths and shirtings from the United Kingdom improved from Rs. 16·97 lakhs to Rs. 18·56 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 12·81 lakhs to Rs. 33·83 lakhs. Supplies of mulls from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 21·25 lakhs to Rs. 30·52 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 1·73 lakhs to Rs. 12·21 lakhs. Jaconets and madapollams were chiefly supplied by Switzerland and the United Kingdom and drills and jeans and twills by the United Kingdom.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2·83 crores, the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 1·61 crore and that of Japan Rs. 96·98 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

				United Kingdom.		Japan		Other countries.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1928-29	..	..	..	9,611	139	5,373	95	5,613	63
1929-30	..	..	..	7,533	103	7,890	126	3,824	42
1930-31	..	..	..	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23
1931-32	..	..	..	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	30
1932-33	..	..	..	3,262	33	10,618	107	3,511	25

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn further advanced from 12 million lb. to over 17½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·65 crore in value due entirely to larger arrivals of Japanese yarn at lower competitive prices. The figures under "Other countries" represent almost entirely the imports from China. Arrivals of two-fold yarns from Japan increased from 4¼ million lb. to nearly 8½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 67·15 lakhs to Rs. 93·74 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom declined from 2¾ million lb. to 2½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 30·4 lakhs to Rs. 26·02 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan rose from 77,000 lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 10·27 lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom from nearly ½ million lb. to over ¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4·48 lakhs to Rs. 6·39 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn also advanced from 4½ million lb. to 6½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 66·92 lakhs to Rs. 79·99 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade in this line was 96 per cent., the balance being supplied mostly by the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from foreign countries. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts declined from 85 to 84 while that of higher counts increased from 15 to 16. Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts rose from 28,923 lb. to 620,342 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 3·15 lakhs in value due mainly to larger arrivals from Japan.

				(The figures are shown in millions.)					
				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1928-1929	..	..	..	·12	9·31	20·60	44·47	34·01	330
1929-1930	..	..	..	·28	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	476
1930-1931	..	..	..	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	476
1931-1932	..	..	..	·01	3·38	12·09	75·19	82·74	549
1932-1933	..	..	..	..	5·15	17·39	81·18	89·37	559

D. Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Stocks of raw silk were considerably depleted at the beginning of the year and in consequence of a strong demand from the consuming centres imports increased from 1,036,000 lb. to 2,310,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 41·95 lakhs to Rs. 82·96 lakhs in value representing larger arrivals from the principal sources of supply. Imports from China rose from 826,000 lb. to 1,683,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 34·27 lakhs to Rs. 62·38 lakhs in value. Receipts from Hongkong and Japan also rose from 173,000 lb. to 366,000 lb. and from 37,000 lb. to 172,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6·03 lakhs to Rs. 13·73 lakhs and from Rs. 1·63 lakh to Rs. 4·85 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved from 1,449,000 lb. to 2,582,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 43·26 lakhs to Rs. 75·04 lakhs in value due mainly to larger despatches from Japan. Supplies from the United Kingdom, Italy and China also advanced while those from Switzerland declined. Imports of silk piecegoods, the most important item in the group, improved from 16 million yards valued at Rs. 1 crore to over 29¼

million yards valued at Rs. 1.52 crore due entirely to increased shipments from Japan which amounted to over $21\frac{3}{4}$ million yards valued at Rs. 1.11 crore against $8\frac{1}{2}$ million yards valued at Rs. 52.94 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments from China declined while those from Hongkong advanced. Arrivals of silk mixtures further increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to $4\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 17.93 lakhs to Rs. 27.37 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from the principal supplying countries except France.

E. Artificial silk.—Although the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported increased from $5\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. the value thereof decreased from Rs. 55.74 lakhs to Rs. 53.63 lakhs due mainly to keen competition by Japan. Imports from Italy, the chief supplier, rose by 425,000 lb. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity but fell by Rs. 3.04 lakhs to Rs. 31.46 lakhs in value while those from Japan increased from 370,000 lb. to 1,187,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3.75 lakhs to Rs. 8.88 lakhs in value. Arrivals of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk increased from 50 million yards to $80\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1.39 crore to Rs. 1.85 crore in value. These were almost entirely from Japan which has captured the market on account of extremely low prices. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton and artificial silk also improved from $5\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to $6\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 22.98 lakhs to Rs. 30.21 lakhs in value due mainly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. Supplies from Switzerland however receded from nearly 2 million yards to $\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 7.38 lakhs to Rs. 3.32 lakhs in value.

F. Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by 275,000 lbs. to 3.6 million lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 2.2 lakhs to Rs. 18.24 lakhs in value due chiefly to smaller receipts from Persia and Iraq. Supplies from Persia receded from nearly 2 million lb. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 4.81 lakhs to Rs. 2.97 lakhs in value while those from Iraq from 497,000 lb. to 397,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.37 lakh to Rs. 1.2 lakh in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced from 611,000 lb. to 1,051,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.03 lakhs to Rs. 8.3 lakhs in value. Imports of yarn and knitting wool advanced from 386,000 lb. to 467,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.47 lakh to Rs. 6.2 lakhs in value due to larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Japan. Shipments from Poland and France, however, declined. Arrivals of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in the group, increased from nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards to $3\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 23.7 lakhs to Rs. 58.23 lakhs in value due mainly to larger shipments from all the principal sources of supply. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from 621,000 yards to 1,259,000 yards, those from Italy from 454,000 yards to 1,184,000 yards and those from Japan from 61,000 yards to 586,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 13.15 lakhs to Rs. 26.14 lakhs, from Rs. 4.78 lakhs to Rs. 14.52 lakhs and from Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 4.46 lakhs in value respectively. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total imports of piecegoods declined from 55 to 45 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of carpets and rugs, mainly from Persia, declined while those of hosiery chiefly from Japan, of blankets from Italy and of shawls from Germany advanced.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

Principal Articles.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	915.1	990.9	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	243.4	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.25
2 Hides and skins, raw ..	97.0	139.9	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.32
3 Metals and Ores ..	21.0	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.69
4 Cotton Twist and Yarn..	21.8	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.62
5 Wool Manufactures ..	47.8	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.26
6 Gums and Resins ..	19.2	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.10
7 Hardware ..	16.3	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.60
8 Apparel ..	19.1	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.82
9 Machinery and Millwork	5.2	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.61
10 Fruits and Vegetables ..	13.1	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.31
11 Spices ..	8.0	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	3.97
12 Oils ..	23.6	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.91
13 Postal articles ..	10.4	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.90
14 Fish ..	11.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.43
15 Silk Manufactures ..	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.08
16 Drugs and Medicines ..	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.33
17 Glass and Glassware ..	7.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.33
18 Cotton, raw ..	130.7	237.5	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	.89
19 Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	64.3	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	.82
20 Coal and coke..	12.7	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.50
21 Leather ..	4.1	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.48
22 Coffee ..	7.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	.09

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	221·61	164·57	141·22	121·39	54·08	—67·31
2. Persia	33·28	34·50	21·27	15·55	24·57	+9·02
3. Iraq	21·99	27·67	23·35	21·89	20·11	—1·78
4. Arabia	58·17	49·81	28·07	23·44	19·69	—3·75
5. Other European Countries ..	30·66	39·73	24·23	23·52	16·48	—7·04
6. Ceylon	18·41	23·05	13·61	13·63	10·27	—3·36
7. United States of America ..	21·61	13·38	11·41	11·69	7·58	—4·11
8. Kenya Colony	16·35	11·91	8·05	6·10	6·82	+·72
9. Japan	13·99	20·00	8·03	6·40	6·00	—·40
10. Aden and Dependencies ..	7·54	6·09	5·41	5·13	5·48	+·35
11. Hongkong	9·32	9·71	5·01	7·46	4·36	—3·10
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	5·32	4·77	4·90	2·73	2·11	—·62
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	6·50	8·44	3·87	4·27	2·02	—2·25
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	6·53	5·99	3·81	2·55	1·81	—·74

33. There was a further falling off in the entrepôt trade of Bombay during the year under report, the value declining from Rs. 2·84 crores to Rs. 1·97 crore. Of the fall of Rs. 87 lakhs, smaller re-shipments of hides and skins, raw, chiefly to the United Kingdom are responsible for Rs. 59·41 lakhs. Smaller re-exports of wool manufactures, metals and ores and sugar to all the principal markets also account for a fall of Rs. 7·93 lakhs, Rs. 6·33 lakhs and Rs. 6·01 lakhs respectively. Re-exports of gums and resins and fish also recorded a decrease of over Rs. 2 lakhs each. Re-shipments of cotton manufactures, on the other hand, improved from Rs. 36·25 lakhs to Rs. 46·25 lakhs mainly representing increased re-exports of cotton coloured piecegoods to Persia, Iraq and Ceylon, of cotton twist and yarn to Persia and of cotton white piecegoods to Iraq and Persia. Re-exports of spices also showed an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1932-33.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	47,54,94,754	43,99,50,690	34,17,16,344	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	—352.12	54.26
2	Seeds	11,01,29,596	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	—204.86	13.23
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	3,32,79,365	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	—86.57	4.58
4	Oil Cakes	1,89,81,537	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	—8.74	4.13
5	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	1,92,85,870	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	—49.37	3.23
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	2,11,69,666	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	—50.58	2.99
7	Postal Articles	1,03,50,888	89,35,017	69,17,480	62,64,500	61,52,834	—1.11	2.66
8	Wool, Raw	2,04,30,359	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	94,37,082	46,39,271	—47.98	2.00
9	Oils	46,10,785	37,77,277	26,91,682	38,46,423	37,01,735	—1.44	1.60
10	Myrabolans	32,17,688	43,29,973	42,56,874	34,56,888	28,46,646	—6.10	1.23
11	Leather	1,03,86,507	94,62,401	58,86,460	41,00,283	27,34,937	—13.65	1.18
12	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	1,21,70,997	1,07,22,099	65,25,437	25,07,685	21,37,828	—3.70	.92
13	Spices	48,43,627	55,81,342	41,58,223	25,98,392	20,70,221	—5.28	.89

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1932-33.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs):	
14	Tobacco	35,29,003	20,49,250	25,14,892	15,88,998	18,01,936	+2.13	.78
15	Fruits and Vegetables ..	20,34,472	17,93,942	12,63,680	10,81,889	12,96,450	+2.14	.56
16	Metals and Ores ..	97,24,813	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	17,37,775	12,37,110	-5.01	.53
17	Gums and Resins ..	17,37,818	18,89,418	16,28,680	11,95,286	10,29,330	-1.66	.44
18	Hemp, Raw ..	16,38,341	18,58,387	9,55,697	7,34,082	9,19,470	+1.85	.40
19	Wool Manufactures ..	47,11,490	40,04,347	21,70,335	7,93,645	8,92,072	+ .98	.39
20	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	17,85,570	16,76,076	13,60,462	10,30,508	8,53,982	-1.77	.37
21	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	11,82,225	11,50,769	12,65,411	9,56,357	8,40,304	-1.16	.36
22	Wood and Timber ..	22,43,330	22,99,130	19,24,960	6,73,894	6,19,872	- .54	.27
23	Manures ..	9,92,308	11,34,379	6,82,851	4,84,990	2,40,605	-2.44	.10
24	Other articles ..	1,30,53,010	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	67,16,770	+2.62	2.90
	Total, Merchandise ..	87,69,84,019	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	-8.34.36	100.00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by Rs. 8·34 crores to Rs. 23·17 crores during the year under report. The decline is attributable chiefly to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices. All the principal articles of export except fruits and vegetables, tobacco, hemp, raw, and wool manufactures contributed to the decline and in particular cotton raw (including waste), seeds, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn, wool, raw, leather, oilcakes, myrabolans, spices, metals and ores and hides and skins, raw, which represent about 89 per cent. of the export trade. The more important articles will be dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs and of the rest, the following call for comment. The fall of Rs. 13·65 lakhs under leather is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of hides and skins tanned or dressed to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 8·74 lakhs under oilcakes is due to reduced shipments of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ceylon, despite larger takings by Germany and Belgium. Shipments of linseed cake to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium however showed noticeable increases. The decrease of Rs. 6·1 lakhs recorded under myrabolans is mainly accounted for by reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium though the United States of America, Victoria and Germany took larger supplies. Smaller shipments of pepper chiefly to Egypt, Aden and Dependencies and Persia and of ginger to Aden and Dependencies are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 5·28 lakhs under spices. The increase of Rs. 2·14 lakhs under fruits and vegetables mainly represents increased exports of onions to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Ceylon and that of Rs. 2·13 lakhs under tobacco represents larger despatches of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour*.—Exports under this head declined from 96,600 tons to 45,471 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·2 crore to Rs. 69·33 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments of jawar and bajra, wheatflour and rice. Shipments of jawar and bajra fell from 55,341 tons to 12,555 tons in quantity and from Rs. 40·61 lakhs to Rs. 11·09 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to the Netherlands and Germany who took 1,566 tons and 5,679 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh and Rs. 4·56 lakhs as against 23,040 tons and 18,047 tons valued at Rs. 14·78 lakhs and Rs. 11·67 lakhs respectively during the previous year. Shipments to Sudan, Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia also showed noticeable decreases. Exports of wheatflour fell from 15,323 tons to 6,393 tons in quantity and from Rs. 29·37 lakhs to Rs. 12·12 lakhs in value as a result of smaller despatches to Other Native States in Arabia, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba and the Straits Settlements. The export trade in wheatflour depended to a considerable extent on imports of Australian wheat which ceased with the imposition of the import duty on that commodity. Shipments of rice also decreased from 13,347 tons to 11,837 tons in quantity and from Rs. 25·56 lakhs to Rs. 20·19 lakhs in value owing mainly to reduced exports to Bahrein Islands, Muscat and Kenya Colony. Exports of pulse, on the other hand, increased from 10,270 tons to 12,341 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·65 lakhs to Rs. 21·39 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger shipments of lentils to Ceylon, the United

Kingdom and Mauritius and Dependencies, of beans to Natal and of gram to the Straits Settlements.

37. *Hides and Skins (Raw and Tanned).*—Shipments under this head further fell off from 3,222 tons to 2,790 tons in quantity and from Rs. 61.12 lakhs to Rs. 43.1 lakhs in value owing chiefly to a fall in European demands. Exports of raw hides declined by 23 tons in quantity and by Rs. 81,000 in value. Shipments to Spain and the Netherlands decreased while there were none to Bulgaria against 93 tons in the preceding year. Germany's takings however increased from 143 tons valued at Rs. 98,000 to 246 tons valued at Rs. 1.47 lakh. Exports of dressed or tanned hides fell from 440 tons to 242 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14.43 lakhs to Rs. 7.83 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Kenya Colony and Iraq. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 357 tons to 195 tons in quantity and from Rs. 13.03 lakhs to Rs. 6.96 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins fell away from 1,907 tons to 1,687 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21.75 lakhs to Rs. 18.68 lakhs in value due chiefly to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Germany and France and to cessation of shipments to Belgium. Exports to the United Kingdom receded from 520 tons to 222 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7.39 lakhs to Rs. 4.48 lakhs in value but those to the United States of America advanced from 1,163 tons to 1,268 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11.53 lakhs to Rs. 11.84 lakhs in value. The smaller increase in value is due to lower prices. Shipments to the Netherlands and Victoria also slightly increased. Exports of tanned or dressed skins declined by 53 tons in quantity and by Rs. 7.73 lakhs in value due almost entirely to reduced takings by the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India further declined from 211,737 tons to 197,730 tons in the year under report due chiefly to Russian competition. Shipments from Bombay receded by 16,033 tons and from Bengal by 12,124 tons while those from Madras advanced by 14,150 tons. The fall in the exports from Bombay is mainly due to reduced shipments to France who took 33,320 tons as against 48,423 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands and Norway were nil as against 2,500 tons and 1,500 tons respectively while those to Germany amounted to 1,260 tons as against 1,520 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom and Belgium, however, increased their takings from 6,876 tons to 8,775 tons and from 1,000 tons to 2,500 tons respectively.

39. *Seeds.*—Shipments of oilseeds which rank next in importance to cotton raw in the export trade of Bombay further declined by 133,083 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.05 crores in value. This decline is due to lower prices, heavy stocks in European markets, foreign competition and also to increased local consumption. The heavy fall of 93,029 tons in quantity and of Rs. 1.47 crore in value in the shipments of groundnuts is partly due to lesser demand from the principal European countries except Belgium and partly to increased local consumption. Exports of linseed fell by 19,677 tons in quantity and by Rs. 28.56 lakhs in value due to reduced takings by the principal European countries on account of lower prices of the Argentine product. Consequent

upon direct shipments from Muslipatam and Coconada where exporters sent their goods on account of lesser railway freight and other charges, exports of castorseed decreased by 10,753 tons in quantity and by Rs. 18.69 lakhs in value. Shipments of cotton seed fell away by 9,306 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4.45 lakhs in value due mainly to increased local consumption. Exports of sesamum seed decreased by 1,315 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.21 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to the United States of America, Germany, Belgium and Other Native States in Arabia though exports to Egypt and Italy increased. Shipments of rapeseed, on the other hand, advanced by 2,150 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.67 lakhs in value representing larger takings by the principal European countries except France.

Seeds.	1928-29.			1929-30.			1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			Increase or decrease in 1932-33.		
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Linseed—</i>																		
United Kingdom	8,222	17,68,286	20,584	52,85,145	16,089	37,44,480	1,380	1,80,975	320	74,500	—1,060	—1,06,475	10,328	17,90,257	—2,991	—4,35,227		
Italy ..	27,473	60,16,489	22,378	53,92,553	20,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,25,484	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	3,759	5,46,368	—12,327	—18,54,481		
France	28,860	62,89,713	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	3,759	5,46,368	3,759	5,46,368	—12,327	—18,54,481		
Belgium	690	1,31,350	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,98,543	360	45,650	245	28,825	—115	—16,825	245	28,825	—115	—16,825		
Germany	5,905	12,91,776	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,98,710	—364	—32,378	9,180	12,98,710	—364	—32,378		
Netherlands	200	45,000	5,854	15,38,826	20,099	46,26,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Spain	6,125	13,22,917	5,600	14,03,012	6,320	13,11,387	3,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	—2,899	—4,17,382	950	1,16,295	—2,899	—4,17,382		
Greece	1,800	3,79,375	430	96,100	375	75,687	150	20,500	..	..	—150	—20,500	..	..	—150	—20,500		
Other countries	558	1,45,497	14	4,430	17	5,467	16	5,022	245	32,010	+229	+26,988	245	32,010	+229	+26,988		
Total	79,743	1,73,90,403	79,735	1,99,59,629	102,903	2,28,71,439	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,965	—19,677	—28,56,280	25,027	38,86,965	—19,677	—28,56,280		
<i>Sesamum (oil or fatty)—</i>																		
Germany	206	57,540	406	99,060	..	..	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	—700	—1,17,990	200	36,000	—700	—1,17,990		
Italy ..	9,480	24,25,544	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,875	3,300	5,97,932	4,596	7,76,704	+1,296	+1,78,772	4,596	7,76,704	+1,296	+1,78,772		
France	2,646	7,15,400	535	1,19,525	..	..	90	13,500	183	31,251	+93	+17,751	183	31,251	+93	+17,751		
Netherlands	3,600	9,42,698	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	—175	—3,985	600	1,17,000	—175	—3,985		
Belgium	300	83,000	..	..	..	..	400	64,984	..	70	—400	—64,914	..	70	—400	—64,914		
Ceylon	798	2,21,911	380	1,13,846	34	8,793	286	73,870	339	81,225	+53	+7,355	339	81,225	+53	+7,355		
Aden and Dependencies	1,311	5,60,648	247	98,704	225	79,728	216	58,863	38	9,020	—178	—49,843	38	9,020	—178	—49,843		
United Kingdom	6,478	15,85,928	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
United States of America	1,000	2,49,937	..	..	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	—3,896	—6,53,710	105	28,069	—3,896	—6,53,710		
Fiume	1,100	2,62,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Turkey, European	46	24,640	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other Native States in Arabia.	883	2,66,657	396	1,56,562	496	1,85,565	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	—260	—78,986	406	1,21,821	—260	—78,986		
Egypt	555	2,13,075	57	21,960	131	26,000	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	+2,608	+4,92,194	2,763	5,36,524	+2,608	+4,92,194		
Other countries	705	2,05,869	193	46,501	12	4,324	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	+248	+52,102	593	1,32,618	+248	+52,102		
Total	29,138	78,15,282	10,410	26,23,109	910	3,06,286	11,138	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,302	—1,316	—2,21,264	9,823	18,70,302	—1,316	—2,21,264		

Wheat seed—														
		200	46,500	..	..	..	12	..	28	..	153	25,435	+ 153	+ 25,435
Germany ..	..	450	1,01,812	231	54,130	4,750	..	8,555	..	..	..	..	—28	—8,555
France ..	..	100	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	..	8,523	7,89,476	..	..	..	..	21,625	160	1,928	2,65,079	+ 1,778	+ 2,43,454	+ 2,43,454
Italy ..	..	2,735	6,07,304	1,135	2,54,234	13,731	62	8,859	62	107	15,724	+ 45	+ 6,865	+ 6,865
United Kingdom ..	..	450	1,01,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7,970	+ 50	+ 7,970	+ 7,970
Spain ..	..	710	1,96,434	533	1,55,091	1,91,736	627	178,861	..	779	1,70,643	+ 152	—8,218	—8,218
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8,168	18,64,651	1,899	4,63,455	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	867	3,017	4,84,851	+ 2,150	+ 2,06,951	+ 2,06,951
Cotton seed—														
United Kingdom ..	..	114,234	1,17,16,200	54,554	51,43,807	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	86,000	—9,245	—4,35,412	—4,35,412	—4,35,412
Egypt ..	..	8,700	7,18,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	..	2,203	2,71,517	315	52,300	43,530	200	23,400	139	16,752	—61	—9,643	—9,643	—9,643
Total ..	..	125,137	1,27,06,462	54,869	51,96,107	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	—9,306	—4,45,060	—4,45,060	—4,45,060
Oat seed—														
United Kingdom ..	..	23,327	47,82,114	17,955	36,92,114	18,71,307	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,23,586	+ 1,505	+ 2,21,258	+ 2,21,258	+ 2,21,258
United States of America ..	..	13,726	27,72,206	14,824	29,50,984	17,87,832	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,65,166	+ 234	—54,402	—54,402	—54,402
France ..	..	14,584	30,26,224	15,502	32,42,913	24,24,835	19,399	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	—6,780	—11,76,276	—11,76,276	—11,76,276
Belgium ..	..	6,046	13,87,855	2,549	5,50,545	1,09,878	2,099	3,22,427	1,691	2,58,158	—408	—64,269	—64,269	—64,269
Italy ..	..	9,253	18,72,254	6,033	12,81,283	11,53,301	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	—6,119	—8,86,284	—8,86,284	—8,86,284
Spain ..	..	2,175	4,33,280	2,650	5,24,187	5,24,987	1,650	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,881	+ 950	—1,29,381	—1,29,381	—1,29,381
Germany ..	..	1,139	2,25,902	974	2,01,817	1,18,651	475	67,407	532	75,650	+ 57	+ 8,243	+ 8,243	+ 8,243
Other countries ..	..	337	67,450	546	1,23,373	13,537	924	1,43,883	732	97,599	—192	—46,284	—46,284	—46,284
Total ..	..	71,187	1,45,67,285	61,033	1,25,76,216	80,04,323	60,142	89,08,753	49,389	70,40,150	—10,753	—18,68,633	—18,68,633	—18,68,633

Seeds.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31;		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Groundnuts—</i>												
Austria ..	1,700	4,06,500	1,363	3,13,233	26	6,570	22	3,189	..	..	—22	—3,189
France ..	29,135	72,62,183	36,307	84,39,845	40,905	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	86,26,306	—19,487	—30,03,675
Germany ..	46,265	1,14,10,487	17,593	39,83,312	5,990	10,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	3,565	6,46,361	—5,634	—8,42,141
Belgium ..	4,468	10,64,718	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,05,017	759	1,30,441	1,063	1,75,212	+324	+35,771
United Kingdom ..	38,155	99,29,543	16,964	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,493	17,711	28,53,723	10,194	20,75,835	—7,517	—7,77,893
Netherlands ..	19,663	49,11,410	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	19,608	32,09,008	2,790	5,32,114	—16,818	—26,76,892
Italy ..	59,269	1,41,44,877	42,334	95,22,612	57,542	84,55,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	—42,623	—71,86,947
Spain ..	200	51,512	100	22,500	550	79,249	100	13,000	..	..	—100	—13,000
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	2,513	9,72,256	4	750	2	600	1	500	..	..	—1	—500
Other countries	1,463	4,69,404	1,889	4,52,123	1,801	2,13,583	2,375	4,31,490	1,224	2,40,329	—1,151	—1,91,161
Total ..	202,866	5,06,22,836	131,010	2,99,47,649	143,870	2,31,53,059	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,82,23,546	—93,029	—1,46,63,727
Other seeds ..	13,526	51,62,623	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,86,919	10,066	27,40,148	8,915	20,42,452	—1,153	—6,97,696
Total, seeds ..	53,476	11,01,29,596	347,431	7,36,84,654	344,720	5,86,16,541	8,13,890	5,11,36,717	180,807	3,06,50,018	—1,33,063	—2,04,85,699

40. *Textiles A.—Cotton, Raw.*—Owing to a bumper American crop and a poor Indian crop, which sent Indian prices far above international cotton levels, foreign demand for Indian raw cotton was restricted to bare necessities and in consequence there was a very serious decline in exports. The consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills also declined owing to the greater use of foreign cotton with a view to the production of the finer grades of cloth. The season was in every way a disastrous one for the cotton grower. The future outlook is somewhat improved as the American crop for the season 1932-33 is estimated to be 12,727,000 bales of 500 lb. each, equivalent to 15,909,000 Indian bales of 400 lb. each. This figure is lower by 4,191,000 bales than that of the previous year. The Indian crop of 1932-33 is estimated to be 4,516,000 bales as compared with 4,064,000 bales in 1931-32.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 4.94d. at the end of March 1932 gradually dropped on 4th June to 4.17d. the lowest figure of the year. It soon began to recover and on 10th September reached 7d., the highest figure of the year. It again weakened in October and with a declining tendency fell to 4.89d. on 18th February 1933. The quotation stood at 5.05d. at the end of the year. The prices of Indian cotton also gradually declined during the first three months of the year reaching Rs. 150, the lowest figure of the year, on 2nd June 1932. They then showed an upward tendency and on 2nd September rose to Rs. 244, the highest figure of the year. With narrow fluctuations they declined to Rs. 200 on 26th January 1933 and stood at Rs. 174 at the end of the year.

Total exports further declined from 282,214 tons to 217,018 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16.09 crores to Rs. 12.57 crores in value. Shipments to China fell considerably owing chiefly to her domestic trouble while those to France increased. Exports to all other buying countries showed noticeable decreases. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1933 amounted to 788,000 bales as against 635,000 bales at the end of March 1932.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the subjoined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	17,371	1,92,97,127	18,008	1,56,47,828	16,806	1,00,88,017	13,031	61,40,590	53,48,607	53,48,607	-2,713	-7,91,933
Germany ..	24,048	2,43,51,205	24,083	2,06,79,000	23,848	1,83,09,415	11,042	52,82,638	29,63,747	29,63,747	-4,622	-23,19,911
Netherlands ..	3,485	30,89,069	4,974	35,93,559	4,538	27,69,549	2,038	10,58,186	6,70,806	6,70,806	-730	-3,78,380
Belgium ..	44,685	4,26,45,019	42,581	3,85,56,083	25,564	1,74,26,174	13,170	68,65,101	70,58,584	70,58,584	-689	+1,93,483
France ..	28,148	2,70,77,285	30,633	2,65,45,504	29,734	1,93,39,722	8,166	44,40,711	72,12,491	72,12,491	+5,355	+27,71,780
Spain ..	6,366	62,40,771	7,476	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	19,19,080	19,19,080	-1,174	-5,98,738
Ceylon ..	792	8,60,125	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,862	339	2,95,165	91,890	91,890	-194	-2,03,273
Italy ..	39,038	3,77,08,155	36,364	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,57,138	12,948	67,93,540	53,11,215	53,11,215	-4,045	-14,87,325
Austria ..	38	34,100	118	1,03,200	..	..	62	16,070	4,250	4,250	-53	-11,820
China ..	61,777	6,80,99,932	69,964	6,68,87,663	79,225	5,86,74,034	67,376	3,94,84,711	1,08,56,857	1,08,56,857	-40,227	-8,91,27,854
Japan ..	246,757	24,97,41,364	227,132	21,68,48,088	249,015	18,23,63,796	144,579	8,55,61,620	8,38,76,396	8,38,76,396	-4,137	-16,86,224
Indo-China (including Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and French leased territories in China) ..	1,632	16,52,600	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,84,725	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	-2,625	-14,39,000
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast ..	3,887	32,53,090	10,338	82,48,805	4,034	20,98,790	930	2,89,986	51,930	51,930	-759	-2,38,056
Other countries ..	804	5,05,012	1,351	8,68,223	1,763	9,60,197	1,512	7,20,411	8,25,858	8,25,858	+407	+1,05,447
Total ..	479,808	47,54,94,754	476,645	43,99,50,600	485,292	34,17,16,344	283,214	16,09,09,567	12,66,97,711	12,66,97,711	-65,196	-3,62,11,856

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years :—

Grey—	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,359,307	5,07,418	10,56,168	2,24,835	499,050	95,770	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	—120,430
Aden and Dependen- cies.	2,324,208	5,74,277	1,560,680	418,733	1,708,764	3,40,416	979,805	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	—809,855
Bahrain Islands ..	132,700	33,080	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	—3,790
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	242,620	1,01,275	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	65,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	+ 62,580
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,152,858	3,31,584	1,194,204	3,50,028	641,310	1,94,929	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	66,010	—157,910
Iraq ..	94,048	18,725	425,021	1,03,497	181,399	25,838	6,760	2,570	111,820	32,122	+104,560
Other Native States in Arabia.	230,880	68,450	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	185,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	—163,940
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	1,079,105	5,74,623	2,282,801	6,94,853	959,134	2,87,911	1,043,934	3,25,044	625,450	1,58,545	—518,484
Egypt ..	589,800	1,53,515	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	83,920	405,000	66,186	..	..	—405,000
Portuguese East Africa.	2,220,720	7,00,081	2,366,000	6,61,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	1,900,200	4,85,650	1,691,650	4,14,948	—208,550
Italian East Africa ..	176,080	47,502	244,699	64,815	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	37,835	8,987	+ 30,415
Tanganyika Territory	2,316,417	9,61,304	2,148,100	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,938	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	—1,471,940
Siam ..	492,350	1,44,890	133,140	33,020	43,210	18,650	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	—11,180
Persia ..	61,976	27,954	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	—234,660
Other countries ..	2,148,454	6,78,305	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,83,876	759,915	1,58,342	811,670	2,14,790	+ 80,755
Total, Grey ..	15,721,713	47,12,433	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,383	25,69,976	8,318,672	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,98,612	—3,827,429
White ..	1,063,969	3,53,756	673,631	2,47,725	244,687	89,492	146,749	45,253	280,610	81,432	+ 193,861
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—	2,966,684	9,38,055	2,279,661	7,21,362	1,336,394	4,48,708	1,179,345	4,22,017	738,157	3,19,597	—441,188
Aden and Dependen- cies.	5,239,558	18,10,598	3,936,076	14,15,091	2,855,750	8,82,070	4,450,224	13,88,050	2,879,503	8,63,991	—1,570,721
Bahrain Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—5,19,092

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		Increase or decrease in 1932-33.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Ceylon ..	613,968	2,46,903	515,010	2,09,170	466,189	1,52,283	573,377	1,78,011	409,825	1,60,235	-163,552	-18,676
Natal ..	575,031	2,37,683	351,442	145,210	69,952	33,260	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,750	+17,750	+7,200
Egypt ..	53,960	16,059	51,340	21,250	29,280	8,200	7,860	3,121	2,880	600	-4,980	-2,521
Kenya Colony (for inertly known as East African Protector- ate).	6,440,800	17,06,096	5,559,301	14,06,490	4,936,131	8,66,863	8,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,40,842	-678,226	-1,31,215
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,460,496	6,12,195	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,495,428	5,35,246	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,800	1,87,800	-9,93,515	-2,01,209
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,236,172	6,83,413	1,673,495	5,17,954	1,699,660	4,86,223	1,421,008	3,70,385	1,699,564	4,24,319	+273,466	+53,454
Iraq ..	18,565,686	57,29,639	12,469,298	37,11,215	8,756,565	29,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,75,257	-7,817,436	-23,99,470
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	3,160,498	10,08,343	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,833	2,11,575	-1,473,395	-3,38,011
Other Native States in Arabia.	3,877,403	13,41,113	4,842,683	15,51,129	2,532,640	8,33,225	2,787,362	8,35,045	2,707,980	7,25,817	-79,373	-109,228
Persia ..	23,282,733	62,42,921	18,373,621	43,54,619	13,098,549	33,36,416	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,963	-11,866,675	-26,67,352
Siam ..	1,841,002	12,92,974	1,943,813	10,98,169	1,247,280	8,97,355	633,023	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	-151,223	-1,07,395
Portuguese East Africa	5,311,102	12,26,224	5,364,960	11,40,445	4,366,501	9,26,935	4,818,664	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,35,683	+39,569	+1,268
Tanganyika Territory	9,668,052	22,01,615	9,030,907	19,00,380	8,372,665	14,86,063	8,618,066	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,51,701	-3,562,342	-665,417
Other countries ..	2,680,943	13,33,656	3,832,227	14,35,984	1,944,588	6,63,183	1,937,209	4,12,571	1,190,464	3,68,971	-146,745	-43,600
Total, Coloured ..	89,970,878	2,66,47,522	76,382,993	2,13,34,953	54,705,735	1,49,64,870	65,320,966	1,63,58,141	36,706,379	89,15,000	-28,614,937	-74,43,141
Total, Piece-goods	106,756,560	3,17,13,711	91,475,856	2,57,23,706	64,522,305	1,76,24,338	73,786,387	1,86,26,151	41,478,732	1,01,95,044	-32,307,655	-84,31,107

The fall in Japanese exchange rendered the rate of duty originally fixed in the Cotton Industry (Protection) Act 1930 and subsequently increased for revenue purposes, insufficient and the rate was further increased in August 1932. This higher rate was speedily made ineffective by a further decline in exchange and the Bombay mill industry clamoured for further protection. In addition to Japanese competition, labour troubles and communal riots had to be contended with. The increase in production over the previous year's working amounted to .6 per cent. only.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. Shipments during the year recorded a falling off of 32½ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 84.31 lakhs in value mainly representing reduced shipments of coloured piecegoods. Japanese competition was keenly felt abroad as at home and almost all the buying countries, especially Iraq, Tanganyika Territory, Bahrein Islands, Muscat, Persia, Zanzibar and Pemba and Kenya Colony reduced their takings. The fall under grey piecegoods is due chiefly to smaller takings by Tanganyika Territory, Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Egypt. Shipments to the other principal buying countries also declined.

The price of standard longcloth which stood at 12 annas per lb. at the end of the last year gradually declined by one and a half anna by the middle of June and remained steady at 10½ annas till the middle of August when it showed an upward tendency. It went up to 11½ annas by the middle of September but soon began to decline and again fell to 10½ annas by the end of October. With a slight rise of a quarter of an anna at the end of November the price remained almost steady at 10½ annas till the middle of March and stood at 10¼ annas at the end of the year.

Coloured piecegoods constituted nearly 88 per cent and grey nearly 12 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piecegoods, the changes in which are shown more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92
1930-31	96	75	547	58
1931-32	83	52	653	73
1932-33	45	53	367	125

C. Cotton yarn.—

	1929-30.			1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			Increase or decrease in 1932-33.		
	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	R.
United Kingdom ..	260,323	1,58,067	154,880	85,471	212,593	93,221	151,350	45,976	197,046	65,157	197,046	65,157	+46,296	+19,181	
Egypt ..	3,087,302	35,65,572	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,925	25,05,016	2,194,800	12,35,824	328,800	1,69,603	328,800	1,69,603	-1,866,000	-10,86,221	
French Somaliland ..	400,400	4,25,348	686,100	5,12,975	893,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,820,750	9,95,460	1,820,750	9,95,460	-155,550	-2,96,561	
Aden and Dependencies	4,448,052	36,03,781	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,735,693	32,45,192	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,36,351	2,075,425	11,36,351	-165,315	-2,40,053	
Hongkong ..	1,886,508	12,93,307	772,800	5,49,600	880,000	4,20,988	130,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	-130,000	-45,000	
Italy ..	93,040	53,695	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Turkey, European ..	210,000	1,42,366	94,000	69,495	157,600	60,931	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	22,800	11,400	-8,500	-3,650	
Slam ..	1,849,328	15,25,850	1,697,500	14,03,287	1,579,800	12,35,491	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	756,200	4,04,075	-297,800	-3,43,346	
Persia ..	3,149,434	25,66,807	4,178,180	34,19,677	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,580,505	38,20,136	8,653,200	20,41,198	8,653,200	20,41,198	-2,877,245	-17,78,938	
Straits Settlements (In- cluding Labuan) ..	1,123,054	11,19,389	928,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,905	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,91,086	465,080	2,91,086	-262,520	-2,33,859	
Iraq ..	1,566,844	11,48,627	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,43,917	1,702,200	7,30,684	1,099,000	4,57,250	1,099,000	4,57,250	-603,200	-2,73,434	
Syria ..	1,901,506	16,30,127	1,962,312	15,02,812	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,282,800	11,21,977	+142,700	-3,05,677	
Other countries ..	2,960,017	20,53,439	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,918,515	13,56,777	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	1,621,550	7,93,241	-759,104	-3,89,493	
Total ..	23,925,868	1,92,85,870	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	22,766,034	1,54,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,323,311	74,87,698	14,323,311	74,87,698	-6,986,538	-49,37,051	

The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report owing partly to the general trade conditions and partly to keen competition by Japan. Exports declined by nearly 33 per cent. mainly as a result of direct shipments and low prices of Japanese yarns to places where Indian yarns were exported. Shipments to all the principal buying countries especially Persia, Egypt and Iraq showed noticeable decreases.

D. *Wool, Raw.*—The wool market was generally slack at the beginning of the year with prices ruling 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those at the end of the preceding year. The September auction at Liverpool attracted both Continental and American buyers and the tone of the market in general improved. But owing to the world-wide unsettled conditions prices again showed a downward tendency. The total shipments of wool declined from 16½ million lb. to nearly 11½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 94.37 lakhs to Rs. 46.39 lakhs in value as a result of poor demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 14½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 82.1 lakhs to Rs. 38.34 lakhs in value and those to the United States of America from 1½ million lb. to nearly ½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8.63 lakhs to Rs. 1.79 lakh in value. Shipments to Belgium however increased from 369,000 lb. to 877,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.68 lakh to Rs. 3.96 lakhs in value. Exports to France and Germany also slightly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Percentage to total imports.		Percentage to total exports.		Percentage to total imports.		Percentage to total exports.			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.		
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	12,92.86	14,09.51	25.99	25.97	5,11.51	3,53.49	14.89	14.06	21.45	22.19
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	3,18.42	1,80.47	6.40	3.31	37.62	28.81	1.10	1.15	4.23	2.64
Australia ..	52.46	38.46	1.05	.70	4.25	6.81	.12	.27	.67	.57
Other British Possessions ..	2,06.58	2,81.95	4.15	5.19	2,80.94	2,10.00	8.18	8.35	5.80	6.19
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	18,70.32	19,10.39	37.59	35.17	8,34.32	5,99.11	24.29	23.83	32.15	31.59

H1CofCB
Foreign Countries—

Europe—	..	1,39.74	1,27.26	2.81	2.34	99.24	1,01.44	2.89	4.04	2.84	2.88
Belgium	..	1,03.52	87.58	2.08	1.62	2,62.11	2,16.30	7.63	8.60	4.35	3.83
France	..	4,79.31	4,82.90	9.63	8.90	1,45.07	1,10.83	4.23	4.41	7.42	7.47
Germany	..	1,85.20	1,92.68	3.72	3.55	2,24.01	1,25.84	6.52	5.01	4.87	4.01
Italy	..	78.63	71.18	1.58	1.31	99.66	41.02	2.90	1.63	2.12	1.41
Netherlands	..	76.23	93.93	1.53	1.73	.10	.31	..	.01	.91	1.19
Switzerland	..	2,88.59	2,82.53	5.81	5.19	39.66	39.33	1.15	1.56	3.90	4.05
Other countries	..	13,51.22	13,38.06	27.16	24.64	8,69.85	6,35.07	25.32	25.26	26.41	24.84
Total, Europe	..	5,70.34	9,74.37	11.46	17.94	8,68.40	8,49.04	25.28	33.77	17.10	22.95
Asia—	..	1,57.51	1,75.25	3.17	3.22	3,96.21	1,05.14	11.53	4.18	6.58	3.53
Japan	..	39.38	28.75	.79	.53	81.80	55.14	2.38	2.20	1.44	1.06
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	..	1,67.46	1,25.53	3.37	2.32	1,12.96	70.87	3.29	2.80	3.34	2.47
Persia	..	86.25	97.12	1.73	1.79	2.10	2.43	.06	.10	1.05	1.25
Java	..	52.95	46.81	1.06	.87	1,10.24	68.60	3.21	2.73	1.94	1.45
Other countries	..	10,73.89	14,47.83	21.58	26.67	15,71.71	11,50.72	45.75	45.78	31.45	32.71
Total, Asia	..	1,43.33	90.60	2.88	1.68	74.26	61.38	2.16	2.44	2.59	1.91
Africa	..	5,36.67	6,43.20	10.79	11.84	85.15	67.65	2.48	2.69	7.40	8.95
America	..	49,75.43	54,30.08	1,06.00	1,00.00	34,35.29	25,13.93	1,90.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00
Grand Total	..										

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan. Her share in the total trade rose from 21.45 to 22.19 per cent. but that of Japan advanced from 17.1 to 22.95 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe declined while that of America improved.

Under imports the United Kingdom's figure improved by Rs. 1.17 crore mainly representing increased imports of cotton piece goods, cotton spinning machinery, woollen piece-goods, coal tar dyes, motor cars, silk yarn and cotton and artificial silk piece-goods. Imports from other British Possessions declined as a result of smaller despatches of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and wheat from Australia, despite increased imports of raw cotton from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and cocoanut oil from Ceylon. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller receipts of coal tar dyes from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium, copper and aluminium from France, despite increased imports of copper from Germany, diamonds from Belgium and coal tar dyes from France. Among foreign countries in Asia imports from Japan recorded a remarkable increase representing in the main larger shipments of cotton piece-goods, silk piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, brass and glass and glassware, while increased shipments of raw silk are entirely responsible for the improvement in imports from China. Imports from Persia declined as a result of reduced supplies of kerosene and fuel oils and dried fruits while smaller despatches of dates, pulse and wheat account for the fall in imports from Iraq. The improvement in the imports from Java is entirely due to larger supplies of sugar. The heavy fall in imports from Africa is chiefly due to reduced shipments of raw cotton from Egypt in spite of the imports of sugar from Portuguese East Africa. The noticeable improvement in the imports from the United States of America is chiefly attributable to increased shipments of raw cotton and cotton fents, despatches of motor cars, motor omnibuses etc. and kerosene recording decreases.

Under exports Japan continues to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 25.28 to 33.77 per cent. The fall in value of the exports to that country almost entirely represents reduced shipments of raw cotton. The heavy decline in exports to the United Kingdom is chiefly attributable to smaller takings of hides and skins, raw and tanned, raw wool, groundnut cake, seeds and myrabolans, her share in the export trade receding from 14.89 to 14.06 per cent. Among other countries exports to Italy and Germany declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds and raw cotton while reduced shipments of seeds chiefly account for the fall in the exports to France and the Netherlands. The proportionate shares of France, Germany and Belgium increased. The heavy decrease in the share of China is entirely due to smaller takings of raw cotton. The shares of Persia and Iraq declined owing to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, while smaller despatches of raw wool and seeds are responsible for the fall in the total exports to the United States of America, though her proportionate share slightly increased.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account recorded a further falling off of Rs. 21·22 lakhs and declined to Rs. 39·73 lakhs owing mainly to smaller receipts of machinery and millwork, printing paper, chemicals and woollen piece-goods. Arrivals of Persian fuel oil however increased. Exports on Government account also fell by Rs. 1·03 lakh to Rs. 2·56 lakhs due chiefly to smaller despatches of arms, ammunitions etc., apparel and instruments etc.

44. *Treasure.*—

—	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Increase or decrease in 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	13,26,37,580	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	—80,39,266
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	11,02,88,640	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	—1,63,37,973
Government ..	484	5,51,990	70,900	73,655	7,842	—65,813
Currency notes—						
Private ..	15,30,227	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,280	4,30,340	+ 31,110
Government ..	..	79,075	11,000	17,100	..	—17,100
Total, Imports	24,44,56,931	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	—2,53,29,042
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	71,733	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	+ 83,18,591
Government ..	..	3,551	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	2,56,36,182	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	—1,36,41,099
Government ..	1,70,52,109	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,958	1,50,25,232	1,32,94,202	—17,31,030
Currency notes—						
Private ..	8,000	..	..	..	12,000	+ 12,000
Government ..	15,00,000	25,00,000	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports	4,42,63,024	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	—70,41,538

With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, *viz.*, Rs. 3 crores only as against Rs. 35 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 4·43 crores to Rs. 1·91 crore ; both gold and silver sharing in the decline. Imports of gold bullion fell from Rs. 1·07 crore to Rs. 40·19 lakhs. Shipments from Iraq were valued at Rs. 3·21 lakhs as against Rs. 48·96 lakhs while those from the United Kingdom were nil as against Rs. 22·76 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sovereigns declined from Rs. 55·33 lakhs to Rs. 34·31 lakhs due chiefly to smaller receipts from

Natal, other Native States in Arabia, Aden and Dependencies and Bahrein Islands. Arrivals from Western Australia and the United Kingdom were nil as against Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1·19 lakh respectively. Despatches from Zanzibar and Pemba, however, slightly improved. The fall in other coined gold represents entirely smaller despatches from Iraq and Bahrein Islands. Imports of bar silver decreased from Rs. 2·32 crores to Rs. 27·03 lakhs. The heavy fall of Rs. 2·05 crores is due to smaller despatches from all the principal sources of supply. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 1·78 crore to Rs. 24·25 lakhs and those from the United States of America from Rs. 41·69 lakhs to Rs. 74,000 only. Receipts from Natal and South Australia also fell by Rs. 4·78 lakhs and Rs. 4·51 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of Government of India rupees increased from Rs. 40·97 lakhs to Rs. 82·37 lakhs owing mainly to larger receipts from Iraq which amounted to Rs. 70·56 lakhs as against Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year. There were, however, no shipments from Mauritius and Dependencies against Rs. 18·33 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts of other coins slightly improved.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 60·53 crores as against Rs. 59·7 crores in the previous year. Shipments of bullion advanced by Rs. 40·89 lakhs to Rs. 57·85 crores. Despatches to the United States of America and the Netherlands advanced from Rs. 7·17 crores to Rs. 21·17 crores and from Rs. 3·31 crores to Rs. 4·22 crores respectively but those to the United Kingdom and France declined from Rs. 46·39 crores to Rs. 32·24 crores and from Rs. 57·57 lakhs to Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Exports of sovereigns improved by Rs. 41·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased from Rs. 86·26 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores and from Rs. 18·81 lakhs to Rs. 42·13 lakhs respectively but those to France decreased from Rs. 1·09 crore to Rs. 10·7 lakhs. Exports of other coined gold rose from Rs. 67,000 to Rs. 1·78 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver fell from Rs. 1·51 crore to Rs. 14·74 lakhs. There were no shipments of silver bullion to Hongkong as against Rs. 99·37 lakhs in the previous year and those to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 21·66 lakhs to Rs. 6·36 lakhs. Despatches of Government of India rupees fell away from Rs. 30·08 lakhs to Rs. 8·17 lakhs as a result of cessation of shipments to Iraq and Zanzibar and Pemba. There were no exports of British dollars as against Rs. 3,000 in the preceding year. Shipments of other coins amounted to Rs. 21,000 as against Rs. 1,000 mainly representing increased supplies to Muscat.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver worth Rs. 8,000 as against Rs. 74,000 in the previous year entirely represented arrivals of Government of India rupees from Muscat while the fall of Rs. 17·31 lakhs under exports of silver was due almost entirely to smaller despatches of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver coin were nil as against Rs. 32,000 in the previous year.

45, *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

Vessels.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers	615	2,500,473	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674
	45	171,240	30	97,629	29	135,797	23	106,963	18	60,723
Sailing Vessels	123	13,381	120	12,527	105	10,134	96	10,303	102	10,587
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	783	2,685,094	795	2,830,141	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984
Cleared— Steamers	449	1,956,501	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271
	70	253,734	72	277,934	65	247,762	54	215,836	60	222,535
Sailing Vessels	80	8,027	84	8,185	77	7,561	69	6,552	81	7,858
	1	250	1	56	3	323	1	56	3	277
Total ..	600	2,218,512	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941
Grand Total ..	1,383	4,903,606	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,162 as against 4,695 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.				1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	..	..	..	3,376,366	3,294,741	3,026,405	3,107,304	3,454,008
Japanese	..	..	..	503,123	526,261	542,529	518,140	536,749
Italian	..	..	..	431,564	502,020	482,619	653,233	822,848
American	..	..	..	35,675	37,083	34,054	72,748	337,826
Norwegian	..	..	..	84,970	90,997	91,607	116,969	113,595
Greek	..	..	..	21,235	2,732	15,682	..	..
Danish	..	..	..	..	4,150	..	..	1,725
French	..	..	..	25,974	26,392	16,847	22,992	..
German	..	..	..	323,937	442,925	369,210	321,140	321,174
Others	..	..	..	79,104	263,780	366,815	224,531	239,278
Total				4,881,948	5,191,081	4,945,768	5,037,057	5,827,203

47. *Freights.*—The average monthly figures for the year under review are very difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy as owing to the uncertainties of tariff rates, boycotts, hartals, various international crises and general nervousness, the demand for, and consequently the rates of freight have varied considerably for different steamers and different ports during any one month. The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom which showed an improvement at the end of the last year began gradually to decline from May and fell to the lowest level of the year in July. They slightly improved in September but again weakened in October. With an upward tendency from November they almost reached last year's level by the end of the year. The approximate rates in shillings per ton for some of the more important classes of goods from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are given below :—

			April 1932.	January 1933.	March 1933.
United Kingdom—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	..	..	21—0	20—0	21—0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	..	..	21—0	19—0	20—0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	..	..	18—0	16—0	17—0
Manganese ore	..	..	15—0	16—0	15—0

Freight rates to other ports :—

	April 1932.	January 1933.	March 1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	20—0	19—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23—0	22—0	20—0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	19—6	19—0	20—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22—6	22—0	23—0
Havre—			
Light seeds	..	19—6	21—6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	..	22—6	24—6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	20—0	17—0	17—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23—0	20—0	20—0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	16—0	17—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20—0	21—6	20—0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	19—6	18—0	19—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22—6	21—0	22—0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	17—0	17—6	16—0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21—0	21—6	21—0

48. *Exchange*.—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London was 18-1/16*d.* at the beginning of April which with a declining tendency from the end of that month fell to 17-27/32*d.*, the lowest level of the year, by the end of May. It recovered from the middle of June and with an upward tendency rose to 18-11/64*d.*, the highest level of the year, on 28th December. It began to weaken again, dropped to 17-15/16*d.* on 6th March and with slight fluctuations stood at 18-1/32*d.* at the end of March 1933.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1928- 1929.	1929- 1930.	1930- 1931.	1931 1932.	1932- 1933.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103·47	165·49	109·14	114·99	91·77	80·20	68·94
Copper	100	108·52	173·94	100·69	119·20	90·95	82·23	65·92
Iron and Steel	100	94·71	297·38	115·48	115·02	111·22	113·75	108·13
Oils—Kerosene	100	88·88	173·33	97·78	111·11	114·95	113·33	90·49
Sugar, refined	100	93·66	374·82	91·13	83·24	52·91	49·28	47·57
Textiles—								
Cotton— Twist and Yarn. ..	100	175·44	485·96	252·63	246·63	203·00	192·98	165·98
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136·36	418·18	218·18	205·18	178·65	143·30	127·03
White	100	133·33	441·66	258·33	253·83	205·96	183·92	162·29
Coloured, ... printed or dyed.	100	125·00	450·00	212·50	190·50	177·66	142·52	118·75
Silk—Raw	100	107·26	208·66	155·59	156·54	131·90	113·21	100·44
„ Piece-goods	100	96·43	226·19	133·33	117·99	90·01	73·69	61·80
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108·33	496·43	246·43	266·00	212·64	194·88	185·48
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114·26	240·65	234·97	238·86	229·11	177·65	158·20
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175·16	247·57	160·12	183·79	163·19	110·75	114·03
Rape	100	116·51	216·84	181·18	193·69	200·05	199·47	127·54
Til or Jinjili	100	125·41	251·76	170·41	160·09	213·84	119·30	120·97
Cotton	100	163·14	207·58	215·13	200·64	115·79	105·85	131·53
Castor	100	119·60	172·58	157·89	158·99	131·03	114·30	109·99
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181·72	243·31	215·94	200·73	152·99	125·16	127·80
„ Twist and Yarn. ..	100	156·66	403·33	270·00	257·74	225·70	194·70	174·25
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125·00	375·00	250·00	238·42	223·73	222·63	221·67
White	100	105·26	310·53	173·68	193·51	192·48	162·11	152·63
Coloured, ... printed or dyed.	100	95·45	218·18	136·36	126·98	124·23	113·77	110·00
Wool, Raw	100	122·92	270·83	181·25	184·82	173·00	117·1	84·37

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal items of the import trade have declined notably in the case of cotton coloured piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, copper, brass, kerosene oil, silk piece-goods and silk, raw. The export figures, though showing a slight increase in the case of cotton seed, linseed and raw cotton, reveal a noticeable fall in the case of rapeseed, raw wool, grain, pulse and flour, cotton twist and yarn, castor seed and cotton white and coloured piece-goods.

COASTING TRADE.

51. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1932-1933.
	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,42,54,191	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	+12,74,414
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	76,85,147	28,47,695	15,55,867	11,30,675	2,92,894	—8,37,781
Kathiawar	7,66,27,768	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	—1,00,26,133
Goa	1,16,69,671	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	80,44,154	68,34,518	—12,09,636
Other Ports	11,98,710	6,42,836	6,41,839	7,83,006	11,49,948	+3,66,942
Total	9,71,81,296	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	—1,17,06,608

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	3,16,99,605	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	—26,57,567	
Madras	..	..	3,29,66,934	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	—41,07,094	
Burma	..	..	9,19,11,759	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	—32,38,250	
Sind	..	..	1,51,82,269	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	—73,00,988	
Total	..		17,17,60,567	17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	—1,73,03,809	
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		41,777	17,665	13,244	12,098	13,257	+1,159	
State of Travancore	..		1,37,75,698	1,29,07,836	94,28,074	63,40,096	71,86,880	+8,46,184	
Other Ports	..	..	12,831	9,511	370	134	728	+594	
Total	..		1,38,30,306	1,29,35,012	94,41,688	63,52,928	72,00,865	+8,47,937	
GRAND TOTAL	..		29,70,26,360	27,07,14,377	21,67,36,692	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	—2,68,88,156	

		Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1932-1933.
		1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..		2,20,20,232	2,23,63,482	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	+12,90,518
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—							
Cutch ..	..	40,70,589	38,74,614	26,49,711	20,73,937	14,79,139	—5,94,798
Kathiawar ..	..	2,80,54,320	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	—15,24,014
Goa ..	..	39,78,250	51,55,898	38,55,359	39,12,958	28,25,743	—10,87,215
Other Ports ..	..	14,52,264	17,77,427	16,44,587	17,16,783	18,71,239	+1,54,456
Total ..		3,75,55,423	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,309	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	—30,51,571
British Ports in other Presidencies—							
Bengal ..	..	2,51,53,077	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	+1,64,10,837

Madras	--	--	5,75,88,671	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	-12,93,841
Burma	--	--	2,58,43,749	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	-87,54,663
Sind	--	--	7,38,55,533	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	-4,91,15,091
Total			18,24,41,030	20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	-4,27,52,758
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—								
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..	..	74,589	1,14,280	71,151	1,57,977	1,21,314	-36,663
State of Travancore	..	..	1,08,94,439	1,14,98,297	95,90,765	86,34,034	35,14,416	-51,19,618
Other Ports	..	..	7,08,285	3,71,690	6,11,371	2,76,419	4,51,418	+1,74,999
Total			1,16,77,313	1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	90,08,430	40,87,148	-49,81,282
GRAND TOTAL			25,36,93,998	27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	-4,94,95,093

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Grain, pulse and flour ..	7,20	5,89	5,54	5,17	4,00
2. Cotton, raw	8,64	6,81	5,54	5,08	3,69
3. Kerosene	90	89	75	1,04	1,62
4. Spices	1,52	1,67	1,55	1,00	90
5. Seeds	1,57	1,68	1,06	98	88
6. Jute manufactures ..	1,82	1,33	51	1,16	88
7. Coal	55	71	46	75	69
8. Tea, black	46	61	41	68	68
9. Teak wood	66	75	45	43	46
10. Ghi	47	38	34	30	34
11. Wool, raw	26	28	15	12	9

In the year under review imports declined from Rs. 21·98 crores to Rs. 19·29 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·69 crores as a result of smaller arrivals of all the principal commodities except kerosene oil, teak wood and ghi. Imports of raw cotton further declined by Rs. 1·39 crore due chiefly to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Madras and Goa, in spite of larger despatches from British Ports within the Presidency. Imports of grain, pulse and flour also fell from Rs. 5·17 crores to Rs. 4 crores due chiefly to smaller receipts of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. The fall of Rs. 28 lakhs under jute manufactures is attributable to smaller arrivals from Bengal and that of Rs. 10 lakhs under seeds represents reduced shipments from Madras and Kathiawar, in spite of larger arrivals from Travancore. Imports of spices declined by Rs. 10 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Travancore, Madras and British Ports within the Presidency, while reduced shipments from Bengal account for the fall of Rs. 6 lakhs under coal and lesser imports from Cutch are responsible for the decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs under wool raw. The improvement of Rs. 58 lakhs under kerosene is mainly due to larger receipts from Burma and that of Rs. 4 lakhs under ghi represents increased imports from Kathiawar. Larger despatches from Burma account for the increase of Rs. 3 lakhs under teak wood.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 25 crores, shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise sharing in the decline. Exports of Indian produce, which formed more than 83 per cent. of the total export trade, fell by Rs. 3·88 crores to Rs. 20·9 crores owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn

and grain, pulse and flour. The fall under cotton piece-goods is due to smaller shipments to Sind, Burma and Travancore, in spite of increased exports to Bengal and Madras. Reduced shipments to almost all the principal ports are responsible for the fall under cotton twist and yarn, while smaller exports of pulse to Madras mainly account for the decrease under grain, pulse and flour, in spite of increased shipments of rice to British Ports within the Presidency. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 5.2 crores to Rs. 4.13 crores by reason of smaller re-exports of cotton piece-goods to Sind, Travancore and Madras, of dried fruits to Madras and Burma and of sugar to British Ports within the Presidency, Sind and Madras. Re-exports of metals and ores and carriages and carts, etc., also declined but those of cotton twist and yarn and hardware improved.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	8,71	9,80	11,56	16,17	13,18
Cotton twist and yarn ..	1,43	2,13	1,93	1,93	1,56
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,97	2,43	2,39	2,38	2,14
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	3,71	4,52	2,59	1,82	1,04
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ..	44	51	27	41	33
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof ..	18	45	36	31	30

Subordinate Ports of the Bombay Presidency Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—Other sorts (raw cashew nuts) from Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa, increased from Rs. 64,244 to Rs. 1,46,574. Exports amounted to Rs. 27,180 as against nil in the previous year and represented entirely shipments of fruits and vegetables: dried, salted or preserved: all sorts (skinned cashew kernel) to the United States of America.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further increased by Rs. 73.42 lakhs to Rs. 6.81 crores. Imports advanced by Rs. 50.18 lakhs to Rs. 3.56 crores, and exports by Rs. 23.25 lakhs to Rs. 3.25 crores. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Viramm Range.		Surat Range.*		Thana Range.*	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports within the Presidency—						
Import ..	48,002	1,08,714	19,13,248	25,62,398	16,84,740	18,82,027
Export ..	2,00,503	2,28,801	72,14,931	1,13,47,932	30,51,800	28,50,210
Total ..	2,48,505	3,37,515	91,28,179	1,39,10,330	47,36,540	47,32,237
II. Indian Ports not British in the Presidency—						
Import ..	35,556	36,121	25,66,638	35,19,920	1,43,562	1,29,865
Export ..	12,207	46,533	13,06,730	19,08,239	17,04,327	17,28,959
Total ..	47,763	82,654	38,73,368	54,28,159	18,47,889	18,58,824
III. British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	5,555	9,730	5,63,172	9,93,261	68,546	86,971
Export ..	..	..	5,78,866	3,87,040	9,36,053	7,79,656
Total ..	5,555	9,730	11,42,038	13,80,301	10,04,599	8,66,627
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	10,843	7,542	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	10,843	7,542	..	..
Grand Total { Import	89,113	1,54,565	50,53,901	70,83,121	18,96,848	20,98,863
Export	2,12,710	2,75,334	91,00,527	1,36,43,211	56,92,180	53,58,825
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,01,823	4,29,899	1,41,54,428	2,07,26,332	75,89,028	74,57,688

*These ranges have been introduced with effect from 1st April 1932, and figures for 1931-32, which were shown

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.*		Kanara Range.*		Goa Frontier.*		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,07,87,196	1,09,74,607	76,57,066	87,88,297	3,23,303	4,51,541	2,24,13,555	2,47,67,584	+23,54,029
46,06,788	42,67,171	53,34,652	51,15,824	1,79,055	2,08,445	2,05,87,729	2,40,18,383	+34,30,654
1,53,93,984	1,52,41,778	1,29,91,718	1,39,04,121	5,02,358	6,59,986	4,30,01,284	4,87,85,967	+57,84,683
2,47,441	2,66,862	8,84,088	5,93,137	60,843	20,234	39,38,128	45,66,139	+6,28,011
3,26,977	3,42,983	10,93,024	8,64,926	35,722	4,508	44,78,987	48,96,148	+4,17,161
5,74,418	6,09,845	19,77,112	14,58,063	96,565	24,742	84,17,115	94,62,287	+10,45,172
11,66,079	17,80,672	22,68,638	32,16,652	97,287	1,22,715	41,69,277	62,10,001	+20,40,724
27,41,223	17,07,237	5,05,797	5,62,983	510	1,070	47,62,449	34,37,986	-13,24,463
39,07,302	34,87,909	27,74,435	37,79,635	97,797	1,23,785	89,31,726	96,47,987	+7,16,261
412	..	1,071	..	..	..	12,326	7,542	-4,784
3,92,148	1,95,072	996	..	..	..	3,93,144	1,95,072	-1,98,072
3,92,560	1,95,072	2,067	..	..	..	4,05,470	2,02,614	-2,02,856
1,22,01,128	1,30,22,141	1,08,10,863	1,25,98,086	4,81,433	5,94,490	3,05,33,286	3,55,51,266	+50,17,980
80,67,136	65,12,463	69,34,469	65,43,733	2,15,287	2,14,023	3,02,22,309	3,25,47,589	+23,25,280
1,050	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	-1,050
2,02,69,314	1,95,34,604	1,77,45,332	1,91,41,819	6,96,720	8,08,513	6,07,56,645	6,80,98,855	+73,42,210

recorded under five ranges, have been worked out so as to correspond to the figures under these new ranges as in the table.

The principal articles exported are, spices (betelnuts), dried fruits and wood from Kanara; salt, rice, myrabolans and bricks from Kolaba; rice, wood, salt and bricks from Thana, and cotton raw, cotton and groundnut seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

New Custom House; }
 Bombay, 15th June 1933. }

W. W. NIND,
 Collector of Customs.

15 OCT. 1934

NO. NCBR-SBO/34.

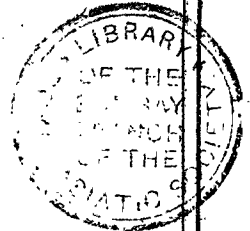
REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March 1934



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INDIA.

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BOMBAY :—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SIND :—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.

PUNJAB :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

BURMA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BHERAR :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

ASSAM :—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

BIHAR AND ORISSA :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

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Association Press, Calcutta.

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Bongal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.*

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Book Company, Calcutta.

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Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.

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English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra, and Saddar Bazar, Jhansi.

English Bookstall, Karachi.

Fono Book Agency, New Delhi and Simla.

Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.

Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumandapam, Madras, Messrs. E. M.

Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.

Higginbothams, Madras.

Hindu Library, 131/F., Balaram De Street, Calcutta.

Hyderabad Book Depot, Chanderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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International Book Service, Poona 4.

Jaina & Bros., Delhi, Messrs. J. M.

James Murray & Co., 12, Govt. Place, Calcutta (for Meteorological publications only).

Kali Charan & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.

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Keale & Co., Karachi.

Kothari, Raipura Road, Baroda, Messrs. M. C.

Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort, Messrs. S.

Lahiri & Co., Calcutta, Messrs. S. K.

Law Publishing Co., Mylapore, Madras.

Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd., Bombay (for Meteorological publications only).

Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay.

Malhotra & Co., Quetta, Messrs. U. P.

Mohaula Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot.

Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.

Nateson & Bros., Teppakulam P. O. Trichinopoly, S. India, Messrs. L. S.

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North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.

Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona City.

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Srivilliputur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputur (S. I. R.).

Standard Bookstall, Karachi.

Standard Bookstall, Quetta and Lahore.

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Surat and District Trading Society, Surat.

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Thacker, Spink & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

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University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.

Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.

Varadachary & Co., Madras, Messrs. P.

Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatnam.

Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay, Messrs. A. H.

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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1934.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1934, and the four previous years :

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase of decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	82,65,31,263	56,03,80,038	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	46,18,75,025	—8,12,79,314
Gold	8,91,86,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	—20,13,153
Silver	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	—66,64,824
Currency Notes ..	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	+3,659
Total, Imports	1,01,23,34,247	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	47,20,05,376	—9,02,53,633
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,83,172	2,15,57,254	+18,24,082
Indian Produce ..	69,70,96,113	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	27,40,99,405	+4,24,12,220
Gold	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	—6,89,38,088
Silver	1,23,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	—5,91,889
Currency Notes ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	—5,000
Total, Exports ..	75,51,93,089	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	83,29,38,045	—2,52,98,075
Total, Foreign Trade	1,76,30,27,336	1,33,35,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	1,30,49,43,421	—11,55,52,808

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1932-34.	Increase or decrease in 1932-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(II) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	29,24,32,424	23,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	21,19,28,593	21,64,42,892	+ 45,14,299
Foreign Merchandise	1,82,20,674	1,42,93,581	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,887	1,81,86,618	+ 16,70,731
Gold	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	+ 2,18,612
Silver	48,081	2,10,940	5,86,143	37,13,964	6,13,691	- 31,00,073
Total, Imports ..	31,07,37,302	24,92,30,686	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	23,58,65,174	+ 33,03,569
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	22,36,58,399	22,84,34,487	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	21,86,08,777	- 2,26,15,724
Foreign Merchandise	8,79,07,327	5,93,65,689	5,23,66,285	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	+ 27,02,469
Gold	..	550	1,700	11,842	..	- 11,842
Silver	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	+ 7,79,121
Total, Exports ..	31,16,36,655	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,927	28,29,12,060	26,37,66,084	- 1,91,45,976
Total, Coasting Trade	62,23,73,957	53,75,65,336	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	49,96,31,258	- 1,58,42,407
Grand total, Private	2,39,04,01,293	1,87,10,66,918	2,07,97,50,579	1,93,59,69,394	1,80,45,74,679	- 13,13,94,715
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	4,94,46,457	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,648	1,75,30,496	4,98,07,046	+ 3,22,76,550
Coasting	49,78,068	33,74,098	24,20,106	17,67,059	20,64,434	+ 2,97,376
Total, Government Transactions.	5,44,24,525	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	5,18,71,480	+ 3,25,73,925
Total, Trade	2,44,48,25,818	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,66,949	1,86,64,46,159	- 9,88,20,790

General remarks.

The year under report opened with a brighter outlook than that of the preceding one owing to the gradual clearance of the political atmosphere in India. For the first time, after a long spell of political weariness, the trade had breathing time to take stock of the existing position. It was expected that the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference which were to be held during the year would so adjust and improve conditions abroad that India would also be beneficially affected by the results of such deliberations. But these expectations were not realized, as the Conferences did not succeed in formulating schemes for the solution of the economic difficulties which had beset the nations of the world. Needless to say that the failure to find the expected relief had its repercussions in India. The American experiments for the improvement of business and economic conditions caused considerable instability and uncertainty in trade circles. There was another factor which made trade apprehensive and nervous in placing orders for goods. Although by the commencement of the official year, it had got accustomed to the preferential tariff imposed as a result of the Ottawa Agreement, it was generally known that other changes in the tariff were contemplated, and while the

negotiations and discussions with the Japanese and Lancashire Trade Delegations lasted, considerable uneasiness as to the final outcome of these was felt. Badly bitten as the trade was by years of continued depression, it was in no mood to take a leap in the dark, and a cautious and conservative spirit guided it in putting through its transactions. The local Textile Industry felt very severely the strain imposed on it by Japanese competition. The depreciated prices at which goods of Japanese manufacture continued to be imported and sold dislocated not only the Textile Industry but also trade in general to a considerable extent. Some deflection of trade to non-British Indian ports and the poor purchasing power of the masses resulting from the low prices which agricultural produce continued to fetch constituted the other factors which contributed to the marked set-back which the Foreign trade of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) suffered during the year under review.

Exports of gold though lesser than those of the previous year continued to be heavy. The appreciable increase in the exports of Indian produce is a redeeming feature of the year and gives some definite hope of a revival in the export side of the foreign trade.

Imports of private merchandise which had been declining for 4 years since 1928-29, though improved by Rs. 4·55 crores in 1932-33, again contracted by Rs. 8·13 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 46·19 crores. This is partly due to falling prices and partly to the general trade depression. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that most of the principal articles of import have shared in this contraction, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils and cotton twist and yarn. The only important articles which have recorded noticeable increases are machinery and millwork and motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts). Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 1·91 crore to Rs. 1·01 crore.

3. Exports of Indian produce improved by Rs. 4·24 crores or nearly 18 per cent. to Rs. 27·41 crores. Had it not been for the low level of commodity prices, the improvement would have been more noticeable. Most of the principal articles of export have contributed towards it, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool raw and hides and skins raw; cotton manufactures, grain pulse and flour and oil cakes however recorded decreases.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicates that the United Kingdom has regained the pride of place which she had yielded to Japan last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade improved by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while that of Japan declined by $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, owing chiefly to smaller takings of cotton, raw. Trade with the Continent of Europe showed a slight improvement while that with America declined by over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, further contracted by Rs. 11·56 crores, or 8 per cent, to Rs. 130·49 crores. Both imports and exports shared in this heavy decline—the former by Rs. 9·03 crores and the latter by Rs. 2·53 crores, in spite of heavy shipments of articles of Indian produce. Both imports and exports of the precious metals also declined by Rs. 89·77 lakhs and Rs. 6·95 crores respectively.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also declined by Rs. 1·58 crore, or 3 per cent. to Rs. 49·96 crores, exports decreasing by Rs. 1·91 crore, but imports increasing by Rs. 33·04 lakhs.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 15,80,23,178 to Rs. 14,03,82,418. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as the cotton cess and the tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·07 as against ·9 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	82,63,68,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	—8,13,61,227
Gold ..	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,78,840	56,60,687	—20,13,153
Silver ..	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	69,64,824
Currency Notes ..	6,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	+3,658
Total, Imports ..	1,01,26,71,895	74,84,65,057	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,435	47,17,76,880	—9,03,35,546
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	4,52,10,018	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	+18,24,082
Indian Produce ..	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,83,828	+4,17,23,823
Gold ..	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	—6,89,38,088
Silver ..	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	—5,91,889
Currency Notes ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	—5,000
Total, Exports ..	75,51,85,249	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	83,22,22,468	—2,59,87,072
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,76,78,57,144	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	1,30,39,99,357	—11,63,22,618
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	26,24,31,267	21,01,73,314	21,18,44,106	18,51,17,003	19,17,51,187	+66,34,184
Foreign Merchandise	82,83,110	65,63,366	84,37,264	77,76,211	94,93,297	+17,17,086
Gold ..	36,123	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	+2,18,612
Silver ..	48,081	2,10,940	5,85,093	37,13,964	6,13,891	—31,00,073
Total, Imports ..	27,07,98,581	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,339	20,24,30,148	+54,49,809
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	19,05,23,800	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	20,89,91,506	17,53,77,345	—3,36,14,161
Foreign Merchandise	8,74,17,582	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	4,40,79,850	+27,43,428
Gold ..	..	550	1,700	11,842	..	—11,842
Silver ..	70,929	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	+7,79,121
Total, Exports	27,80,12,311	26,13,31,348	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	22,02,61,017	—3,01,03,454
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	54,88,10,892	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	42,27,41,165	—2,46,33,645
Total, Private Trade	2,31,66,68,036	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	1,72,67,40,522	—14,09,56,263
III.—Aggregate Gov- ernment Transac- tions.	5,42,65,104	3,45,46,080	2,39,90,754	1,91,21,161	5,16,65,713	+3,25,44,552
Total, Trade ..	2,37,09,33,140	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	1,77,84,06,235	—10,84,11,711

9. The aggregate value of the Foreign trade (private) of Bombay further fell by Rs. 11·63 crores to Rs. 130·4 crores, *i.e.*, 8 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 3·78 crores, or nearly 5 per cent., to Rs. 75·66 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 3·64 crores, or 4 per cent., to Rs. 90·65 crores while that of Karachi declined by Rs. 50·67 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent. to Rs. 27·19 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by nearly 15 per cent. while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 7 per cent., and 20 per cent. respectively. Cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), metals and ores, sugar, paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, silk manufactures, and fruits and vegetables mainly account for the decrease at Bombay; cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), sugar, salt, grain, pulse and flour and tobacco at Calcutta; and cotton manufactures and sugar at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable improvements in the imports of machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts), instruments and apparatus, etc., and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay; machinery and millwork, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles and mineral oils at Calcutta and machinery and millwork at Karachi.

10. Exports of Indian produce advanced by Rs. 4·17 crores, or 18 per cent., to Rs. 27·34 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 6·15 crores, or nearly 12 per cent., to Rs. 58·12 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 2·75 crores, or 25 per cent. to Rs. 13·58 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool, raw and hides and skins, raw are chiefly responsible for the increase at Bombay; tea, lac, hides and skins, raw, jute, raw, opium and cotton, raw at Calcutta and cotton, raw, wool, raw and hides and skins, raw at Karachi. On the other hand, the only noticeable decreases were of cotton manufactures at Bombay, grain, pulse and flour and jute manufactures at Calcutta and seeds and grain, pulse and flour at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private Coasting trade, excluding treasure also fell away by Rs. 2·25 crores, or 5 per cent. to Rs. 42·07 crores. Imports improved but exports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, cotton raw (excluding waste) and grain, pulse and flour showed an improvement while oils—petroleum dangerous, etc., jute manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) and tea declined; under exports noticeable decreases were recorded under cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Re-exports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 27·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·41 crores mainly as a result of larger re-shipments of carriages and carts and parts thereof.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	10,87.26	8,04.40	5,04.66	4,27.51	3,79.47	—48.04
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	11,06.38	12,23.78	11,97.15	12,49.80	7,89.92	—4,59.88
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	58,63.53	34,95.91	31,22.47	36,15.79	33,11.62	—3,04.17
IV.—Living animals ..	22.33	19.75	17.44	10.66	11.97	+1.31
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,84.19	1,58.36	1,33.71	1,26.32	1,23.41	—2.91
Total, Imports ..	82,63.69	56,93.20	49,75.43	54,30.08	46,16.39	—8,13.69
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,80.99	2,10.72	1,92.15	1,36.27	1,24.62	—11.65
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	58,67.99	44,79.82	24,49.05	18,24.20	22,52.47	+4,28.27
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	7,32.13	5,41.41	4,47.01	2,94.48	2,91.77	—2.71
IV.—Living animals ..	.42	1.01	.10	.12	.33	+ .21
V.—Postal Articles ..	89.35	69.18	62.65	61.53	64.65	+ 3.12
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	69,70.88	53,02.14	31,50.96	23,16.60	27,33.84	+4,17.24
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	36.20	24.36	26.35	12.96	11.11	—1.85
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	1,95.06	1,42.47	1,13.73	44.96	42.93	—2.03
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	2,08.58	1,47.61	1,36.35	1,31.99	1,54.37	+22.38
IV.—Living animals ..	2.70	2.93	2.24	3.51	2.41	—1.10
V.—Postal Articles ..	9.56	5.84	5.66	3.91	4.75	+ .84
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	4,52.10	3,23.21	2,84.33	1,97.33	2,15.57	+18.24
Total, Exports ..	74,22.98	56,25.35	34,35.29	25,13.93	29,49.41	+4,35.48

13. *Imports.*—All the classes except the unimportant class IV recorded decreases. The most important group under imports is class III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—which recorded a decrease of Rs. 3.04 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarn and textile fabrics, metals other than iron and steel, glass and glassware, paper, paste-board and stationery, silk yarn and manufactures, rubber manufactures, chemicals drugs and medicines and leather and manufactures thereof. Machinery of all kinds, vehicles (excluding locomotives for Railways), electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery), woollen yarn and manufactures, cutlery, hardware and instruments and apparatus, etc., however, showed noticeable

increases. Class II recorded a greater fall, viz., of Rs. 4·6 crores which was chiefly due to smaller arrivals of cotton raw and waste, oils, silk raw and waste, and wool raw. Smaller receipts of sugar, fruits and vegetables, provisions and oilman's stores, spices, tea, and tobacco account for the decrease of Rs. 48·04 lakhs in class I.

14. *Exports—Indian Produce.*—Classes II, IV and V showed an improvement. The increase of Rs. 4·28 crores in the most important Class II is due mainly to larger shipments of cotton, raw and waste, seeds including nuts for oils, wool raw and waste and hides and skins, raw and untanned. Smaller despatches of grain, pulse and flour and spices account for the fall of Rs. 11·65 lakhs in Class I and those of cotton yarn and manufactures are responsible for the falling off of Rs. 2·71 lakhs in Class III. Shipments of hides and skins, tanned or dressed and leather and dyes and colours, however, showed marked increases.

15. *Re-exports.*—The increase of Rs. 22·38 lakhs in Class III was almost entirely due to larger reshipments of other yarns and textile fabrics and silk yarn and manufactures. Smaller re-exports of hides and skins, raw and untanned, were, however, chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. 2·03 lakhs in Class II.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1933-34.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	
1 Cotton Manufactures ..	4,93,51,075	4,87,38,205	3,82,08,007	6,49,04,081	4,97,11,547	(In lakhs.) —1,51.92	10.77	56.5	56.74	45.1	47.0	54.1	1
2 Machinery and Millwork	5,22,67,167	3,99,42,808	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	4,21,69,751	+54.95	9.10	76.2	75.94	75.7	74.2	64.2	2
3 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	3,41,12,298	6,32,50,443	6,79,11,907	7,04,25,158	3,41,96,653	—3,62.28	7.41	1.4	4.38	.6	.7	..	3
4 Metals and Ores ..	6,89,53,159	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,697	3,43,59,896	3,09,82,841	—33.77	6.71	33.4	22.66	25.9	21.3	37.0	4
5 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, nolls and warps.	2,66,04,345	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,338	2,41,69,644	—14.71	5.24	1.3	1.32	2.3	3.0	2.0	5
6 Oils	3,75,28,140	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	2,07,45,901	—81.77	4.48	4.3	3.54	4.0	4.1	6.8	6
7 Artificial Silk ..	2,69,90,488	1,55,11,494	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	1,94,98,410	—82.15	4.22	13.2	6.68	4.5	6.6	8.2	7
8 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	3,48,93,136	2,03,66,256	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	+49.65	3.66	15.2	16.59	23.4	34.1	33.7	8
9 Dyeing and Tanning Substances, i	1,53,07,587	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	1,66,12,805	1,64,95,041	—1.18	3.57	10.4	6.88	9.2	15.8	14.6	9
10 Instruments and Appa- ratus	2,00,29,870	1,63,04,801	1,34,83,120	1,39,74,538	1,60,08,337	+20.33	3.47	48.5	42.97	41.5	42.0	43.4	10

11	Postal articles not specified.	1,84,16,863	1,68,89,590	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	1,23,40,776	-2,91	2.06	49.6	47.22	50.4	51.0	44.7	1F
12	Sugar ..	3,01,83,850	2,48,60,649	1,41,80,627	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	-15.56	2.17	16.2	.19	3.7	.2	3.6	12
13	Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,27,51,010	98,85,114	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	95,67,159	-14.90	2.08	22.9	17.75	18.9	14.2	20.8	13
14	Hardware ..	1,57,22,380	1,00,95,155	85,10,212	1,01,43,249	95,22,246	-6.21	2.06	28.8	31.60	32.6	37.1	29.3	14
15	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	2,70,58,986	1,17,98,567	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	-77.77	1.88	38.2	35.09	26.5	19.9	24.1	15
16	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,35,00,502	58,37,599	41,60,794	79,18,830	86,06,234	+6.87	1.86	42.0	42.02	46.5	41.6	47.7	16
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	87,51,373	73,36,364	76,96,655	74,26,333	75,27,575	+1.02	1.62	37.5	21.76	28.5	24.6	31.8	17
18	Liquors ..	1,05,63,486	89,67,253	64,52,170	69,59,888	71,97,188	+2.37	1.56	55.9	54.46	52.5	53.7	51.4	18
19	Chemicals ..	71,21,689	73,11,224	75,90,801	76,42,579	63,52,174	-7.91	1.49	44.6	40.63	40.1	39.8	41.1	19
20	Rubber ..	97,46,802	87,41,906	69,70,954	72,38,091	66,24,659	-6.13	1.45	32.7	23.06	32.6	34.3	59.1	20
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,16,44,322	1,05,98,972	74,81,794	68,84,201	60,24,548	-8.59	1.30	40.2	35.79	41.7	44.2	55.0	21
22	Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,26,01,006	99,03,683	90,87,423	69,87,457	55,66,009	-14.21	1.21	.6	.23	.2	.3	.3	22
23	Glass and Glassware ..	1,16,19,877	71,49,054	56,68,708	69,78,307	54,94,676	-14.83	1.19	5.1	6.17	7.2	5.0	6.0	23
24	Spices ..	81,28,893	61,51,597	62,37,642	60,96,189	53,67,315	-7.29	1.17	..	.92	.1	.1	..	24
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	72,75,138	60,56,818	41,94,632	82,95,669	43,79,516	-34.17	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	25
26	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	70,07,976	39,92,250	35,16,969	39,99,577	45,62,149	+5.62	1.00	7.4	2.61	5.1	2.0	3.1	26
27	Apparel ..	80,86,894	42,37,888	37,40,273	39,87,742	38,88,685	-99	.84	36.7	35.45	30.7	25.3	25.7	27
28	Paints and Painters' Materials.	49,87,296	35,04,297	30,53,349	32,20,615	34,37,342	+2.16	.74	67.9	62.72	67.4	63.0	67.6	28

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1933-34.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1929-30.	In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	
29 Leather, and Manufactures of.	35,82,627	27,74,563	30,95,694	32,67,521	28,66,754	-4-01	.63	4-9	55-35	55-5	47-8	49-3	29
30 Wood and Timber ..	52,42,913	44,16,612	33,17,117	26,54,450	27,57,148	+1-03	.63	3-0	3-18	3-2	4-2	2-8	30
31 Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	30,11,440	16,48,335	20,02,035	21,86,943	25,92,178	+4-05	.56	76-4	54-29	62-2	59-0	69-2	31
32 Soap ..	61,10,658	32,86,294	29,74,664	26,18,141	25,44,706	-73	.54	87-3	83-90	81-0	82-5	80-0	32
33 Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	2,02,61,707	1,41,23,134	34,27,635	12,32,601	23,38,370	+11-05	.50	.1	.4	.2	.4	.2	33
34 Starch, Dextrine and Farina.	25,03,143	20,35,651	23,63,910	23,51,600	22,68,331	-84	.50	.7	1-04	1-0	.7	1-4	34
35 Tea ..	35,65,702	30,94,019	34,42,394	27,76,290	21,54,812	-6-21	.48	.1	.15	.1	.1	.1	35
36 Betting for Machinery ..	36,34,301	26,75,018	27,06,402	25,84,033	21,54,525	-4-29	.48	60-1	59-26	52-7	49-7	48-5	36
37 Toys and requisites for Games.	26,59,232	18,17,859	14,45,687	19,86,235	21,52,318	+1-66	.48	18-7	20-78	23-8	16-7	19-0	37
38 Haberdashery and Millinery.	40,94,318	24,05,957	19,10,856	24,60,394	20,86,794	-3-73	.46	23-4	25-51	26-6	20-3	23-8	38
39 Stationery ..	34,48,937	24,61,758	22,65,997	23,33,363	20,43,931	-2-89	.43	45-8	47-31	46-7	40-8	50-0	39
40 Books printed and Printed Matter.	27,16,915	22,04,521	20,44,074	18,95,198	20,22,114	+1-27	.43	77-8	77-90	76-4	80-2	82-2	40
41 Toilet requisites ..	25,66,701	15,76,700	17,56,401	18,98,890	19,34,869	+3-6	.41	42-2	37-05	40-6	37-8	42-1	41
42 Earthenware and Pottery.	26,66,682	18,55,396	17,41,380	21,40,909	17,78,736	-3-62	.40	34-0	35-43	27-6	21-3	25-1	42
43 Bobbins ..	27,70,813	33,58,650	27,23,264	23,93,720	16,48,218	-7-46	.35	86-5	77-34	71-9	63-5	56-2	43
44 Building and Engineering Materials.	28,61,531	22,14,360	19,53,187	20,52,013	15,45,886	-5-08	.32	39-4	15-33	15-4	15-4	21-9	44

45	Gums and Resins ..	29,04,554	17,81,108	14,11,300	13,50,251	14,93,599	+1.89	.32	6.6	7.00	10.4	4.0	6.7	45
46	Tallow and Stearine ..	25,60,093	21,91,151	16,43,501	19,23,331	14,78,218	-4.45	.32	15.0	9.72	4.7	4.8	6.7	46
47	Wool, raw ..	29,60,236	8,37,423	16,04,530	12,23,871	12,45,598	-5.78	.27	40.9	39.77	21.3	45.5	66.7	47
48	Animals, living ..	22,33,569	10,75,196	17,44,401	10,66,280	11,97,163	+1.31	.26	23.6	40.44	36.5	33.2	23.6	48
49	Tobacco ..	41,46,042	29,86,650	14,82,415	17,43,072	11,74,002	-5.69	.26	94.8	87.27	83.2	53.5	66.7	49
50	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	17,60,320	16,65,744	14,88,064	10,84,608	11,22,548	+ .37	.24	75.9	76.48	78.8	82.7	79.5	50
51	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	37,48,093	22,12,392	11,34,138	15,40,950	11,04,788	-4.36	.24	89.4	72.94	70.2	81.2	63.6	51
52	Ivory ..	14,59,343	13,93,692	10,89,180	11,76,019	10,68,012	-1.08	.24	49.7	41.45	53.2	39.5	22.3	52
53	Buttons of all sorts ..	11,03,138	5,95,003	6,24,502	8,97,973	9,00,448	+ .02	.19	6.1	4.59	6.9	3.8	7.6	53
54	Cutlery ..	14,09,245	7,69,263	7,00,236	7,94,575	8,52,645	+ .58	.19	23.4	24.46	25.5	21.7	24.3	54
55	Umbrellas and Fittings	11,60,350	7,17,615	6,53,407	8,67,357	8,45,115	- .22	.17	13.9	9.10	3.1	8.9	8.5	55
56	Clocks and Watches ..	12,79,340	8,04,945	5,00,800	6,04,632	7,54,726	+1.50	.17	4.2	4.54	7.0	6.4	6.6	56
57	Boots and Shoes ..	19,18,661	19,81,562	15,78,399	11,13,838	7,52,616	-3.61	.17	32.2	18.39	14.7	13.9	21.0	57
58	China Clay ..	12,93,894	5,63,134	8,24,486	7,45,465	6,75,130	- .70	.15	100.0	99.89	99.6	98.5	100.0	58
59	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	15,49,045	10,39,313	9,49,683	8,52,079	6,47,788	-2.04	.13	43.8	40.82	45.4	40.2	47.5	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of.	10,46,395	6,46,784	6,73,332	5,53,076	5,63,882	+ .11	.13	98.1	93.02	94.1	94.0	91.7	60
61	Fireworks ..	10,45,684	4,74,910	2,61,739	5,18,323	5,16,888	- .01	.11	1.2	5.87	3.3	2.7	1.4	61
62	Coal and Coke ..	33,63,556	18,82,174	6,66,140	2,87,610	2,92,193	+ .04	.06	8.4	21.31	63.7	84.0	23.4	62
63	Other articles ..	1,75,08,090	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	1,30,56,456	+54.73	2.83	..	..	..	..	..	63
Total, Merchandise ..		82,63,66,911	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	-813.61	100.00	33.9	27.48	26.0	26.0	31.1	

17. The total value of imported merchandise which had been successively declining from 1928-29 to 1931-32, though improved by Rs. 4·55 crores in 1932-33 again contracted by Rs. 8·14 crores to Rs. 46·16 crores in the year under review. This is chiefly attributable to lower level of commodity prices consequent upon the general trade depression and reduced purchasing power of the people. The contraction is more marked in cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), and metals and ores. Sugar, paper and paste-board, glass and glassware, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils, and warps and fruits and vegetables also recorded decreases. The only articles in which increases were noticeable were machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and instruments and apparatus, etc. The more important of these commodities are separately dealt with, in subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comments. The decrease of Rs. 14·9 lakhs under paper and pasteboard can be traced to reduced supplies from all the principal supplying countries except the United Kingdom whose shipments increased from Rs. 15·67 lakhs to Rs. 19·55 lakhs and the fall of Rs. 14·83 lakhs under glass and glassware mainly to smaller arrivals of bangles from Japan and Czecho-Slovakia. Fruits and vegetables fell by Rs. 12·25 lakhs chiefly owing to smaller receipts of dates from Iraq. Shipments of almonds from Italy, however, improved by Rs. 3·19 lakhs but those from Persia declined by Rs. 1·68 lakh. Smaller supplies of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were mainly responsible for the fall of Rs. 8·59 lakhs under provisions and oilman's stores. In spite of larger arrival from Japan of chemicals and chemical preparations the total imports thereof declined by Rs. 7·91 lakhs owing mainly to smaller supplies from all the other sources of supply while the decrease of Rs. 6·13 lakhs under rubber is accounted for by smaller shipments of pneumatic motor covers from the United States of America, Italy and Germany. The United Kingdom, however, increased her supplies. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways declined by Rs. 4·36 lakhs due almost entirely to reduced despatches of wagons and parts from the United Kingdom while those of earthenware and porcelain fell by Rs. 3·62 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Japan. Imports of tobacco recorded a decrease mainly as a result of smaller receipts of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America and of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances, etc., on the other hand, showed an improvement of Rs. 20·34 lakhs mainly on account of increased shipments of electrical appliances from the United Kingdom and cinematograph films from Germany and the United Kingdom. Supplies of grain, pulse and flour also rose by Rs. 11·38 lakhs owing to larger receipts of pulse from Iraq and rice not in the husk from Japan.

18. Coal.—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
United Kingdom ..	12,049	2,54,046	18,094	3,94,579	15,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	3,750	82,825	-6,112	-1,57,478
Japan ..	726	13,830	400	7,200	780	15,600	115	2,880	220	4,400	+105	+1,520
Australia ..	1,190	23,800	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,720	350	8,050	5,338	1,10,240	+4,988	+1,02,190
Union of South Africa ..	166,393	29,94,077	82,145	13,91,361	6,172	92,580	..	..	3,320	57,318	+3,920	+57,818
Other Native States in Arabia.	1,400	25,200	250	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java ..	822	14,796	520	10,130	192	2,112	190	3,800	..	..	-190	-3,800
Other countries ..	100	2,000	668	12,300	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	1,183	15,328	+490	+2,440
Total ..	182,680	33,27,749	103,532	18,51,980	27,848	6,36,580	11,210	2,67,922	14,411	2,70,611	+3,201	+2,689
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	365,972	71,29,421	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,75,290	442,042	88,99,022	416,353	61,57,421	-25,709	-7,41,601

The increase in imports is due partly to larger arrivals of Australian coal and partly to the imports of 3,920 tons valued at Rs. 57,818 from the Union of South Africa (Natal) against nil during the previous year and represents replacement of stocks. Imports from the United Kingdom however considerably declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal also fell away from 442,000 tons to 416,000 tons.

Prices of English coal were Rs. 19 to 20 per ton while those of Bengal coal were about Rs. 12/8 per ton.

19. *Dyeing and tanning substances.*—Imports under this head declined from Rs. 1·66 crore to Rs. 1·65 crore in value, but owing to the fancy of the public for lighter shades of dyes important qualities of coal tar dyes showed an increase. Germany's share in the total imports improved from 51 to 52·6 per cent. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 1,440,429 lbs. to 1,564,827 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·37 lakhs to Rs. 12·74 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom improved but those from Germany declined. Imports of aniline dyes increased from 6,921,130 lbs. to 7,852,176 lbs. in quantity but decreased from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·28 crore in value. The remarkable feature of the year is the serious entry of Japan into this field, her imports amounting to 908,643 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·06 lakhs as against 157,087 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·4 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Germany rose from 3,912,338 lbs. to 4,377,719 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 71·18 lakhs to Rs. 72·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America also rose from 684,226 lbs. to 1,044,188 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8·04 lakhs to Rs. 10·29 lakhs in value, but those from the United Kingdom fell from 1,216,449 lbs. to 877,149 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 23·04 lakhs to Rs. 18·59 lakhs in value. Supplies from Italy, France and Switzerland also declined. Imports of Saffron increased from 43,472 lbs. to 48,337 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·72 lakhs to Rs. 10·9 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron increased from Rs. 22-5-9 to Rs. 22-8-9 per lb.

20. *Hardware.*—Imports under this head representing a large variety of articles such as agricultural and other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, lamps, stoves, etc., declined from Rs. 101·43 lakhs to Rs. 95·22 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Germany. Imports from Japan and the United States of America have however advanced. Germany maintained her position as the largest supplier but her share in the total imports declined from 40·7 to 33·7 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America correspondingly advanced from 27·1 to 29·3 per cent., 8·2 to 11·8 per cent. and 5·3 to 7·1 per cent., respectively.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	850,255	21,10,760	838,215	20,35,770	798,173	16,56,441	872,393	17,77,760	887,027	17,57,954	—19,906
	684,150	8,70,059	602,531	6,89,910	451,020	5,17,314	398,933	4,57,958	290,202	3,15,558	—1,42,400
Cider and other fermented liquors.	3,331	17,390	1,838	10,040	1,384	6,971	1,991	9,051	2,000	9,279	+228
Spirits—											
Whisky	122,344	20,52,290	117,877	20,12,536	62,494	10,42,251	79,373	13,04,057	73,394	12,10,929	—87,128
	91,915		90,240		47,483		59,973		55,625		
Brandy	137,682	13,36,016	109,225	11,33,080	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	45,216	6,45,545	+90,175
	106,827		84,634		37,607		30,983		34,549		
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.	49,434	4,37,403	40,310	3,68,629	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,079	27,405	2,63,226	+10,647
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	293,366	3,28,137	367,166	4,22,245	394,692	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	335,247	5,23,206	+1,93,194
Other spirits	73,113	24,33,962	49,867	16,45,270	51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,492	59,512	19,67,430	+1,65,028
Total of Spirits	675,939	65,37,808	684,445	55,82,160	581,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,520	550,774	46,16,336	+3,71,816
Wines	76,108	7,77,479	65,450	6,49,373	39,243	3,67,926	48,545	4,70,599	49,194	4,98,061	+27,462

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The total imports of liquors shows an increase in value but a decline in quantity. The fall in imports of ale, beer and porter in bulk is due partly to the general trade depression and unemployment and partly to lack of demand for cheaper brands in consequence of the closing of mills in the latter part of the year. Importers of liquors had throughout the year expected a decrease in the rate of duty on whisky and accordingly did not place their usual orders. The decrease in whisky was however partly made up by an increase in the arrivals of brandy.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved from 837,793 gallons to 856,720 gallons due mainly to larger arrivals from the Netherlands and Japan. Imports from Germany declined considerably. Imports of beer in bulk fell from 355,158 gallons to 253,258 gallons owing chiefly to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of stout and porter both in bottle and in bulk also declined.

Spirits.—Imports of spirits except whisky and gin increased as a result of larger arrivals of brandy and liqueurs from France, spirit present in drugs from the United Kingdom, perfumed spirit from France, the United Kingdom and Germany and rum from the United Kingdom. Imports of methylated spirit which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival, also increased from 316,537 gallons to 325,247 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 3.3 lakhs to Rs. 5.23 lakhs in value. Imports of whisky and gin, on the other hand, decreased owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom.

Wines.—The slight increase recorded under this head is chiefly due to larger arrivals of sherry, madeira and marsala from the United Kingdom and Spain, champagne from France, and port from Portugal.

22. *Machinery and millwork.*—As a result of the expansion of industries the total value of imports under this head further increased from Rs. 3.67 crores to Rs. 4.22 crores. The most noticeable increase is under sugar machinery. Imports of sugar machinery, chiefly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, rose from Rs. 11.09 lakhs to Rs. 65.93 lakhs and those of electrical machinery, mainly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom from Rs. 33.9 lakhs to Rs. 47.65 lakhs. Arrivals of prime movers also increased from Rs. 43.62 lakhs to Rs. 48.1 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery however decreased from Rs. 1.87 crore to Rs. 1.55 crore owing almost entirely to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning and weaving machinery from the United Kingdom. Although the United Kingdom continues to be the largest supplier, her share in the total imports declined from 74.2 to 64.3 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however advanced from 10.7 to 12 per cent. and 5 to 6.3 per cent., respectively.

23. *Matches.*—Imports under this head entirely representing safety matches have slightly increased. Arrivals from Sweden amounted to 27,519 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 21,000 as against 15,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 11,000, while those from Japan were practically nil against 10,002 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 4,000 in the previous year. There were no imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes during the year.

24. Metals and Ores.

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium .. Cwt.	55,833	Rs. 53,01,648	47,094	Rs. 35,55,457	21,353	Rs. 16,32,299	8,131	Rs. 6,53,650	17,332	Rs. 13,25,894	+9,251	Rs. +6,72,244
Brass .. "	189,389	98,47,452	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	283,108	88,29,426	240,305	68,59,190	-42,803	-19,87,236
Copper .. "	81,696	50,76,119	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	182,670	62,76,358	136,251	42,45,937	-46,419	-20,30,421
German Silver (including nickel silver).	14,007	11,73,253	9,585	7,88,609	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	11,938	8,62,425	-1,869	-1,39,487
Iron and Steel— Beams, channels, pillars, Tons girders and bridge work.	24,824	25,19,619	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,886	6,403	4,75,520	5,753	4,67,238	-670	-8,237
Bars other than cast steel ..	55,088	58,47,213	22,776	21,40,451	21,159	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,163	15,798	15,13,159	+1,588	+3,26,991
Hoops and Strips ..	13,106	24,82,975	14,894	18,38,602	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	9,711	12,62,747	+1,803	+3,55,232
Sheets and plates— Galvanised ..	72,153	1,46,89,527	45,219	81,47,391	30,882	66,51,784	26,685	43,26,368	20,504	35,35,655	-6,181	-7,40,713
Tinned ..	9,355	20,62,603	5,263	16,99,036	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,99,302	2,945	8,63,552	+1,553	+4,64,250
Not galvanised or tinned.	17,831	22,47,912	9,479	12,87,395	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	6,045	7,08,843	-743	-58,435
Tubes, pipes and fittings, ..	8,396	23,50,209	9,406	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,536	5,104	13,25,332	6,650	15,72,521	+1,546	+2,47,189
Other sorts of iron and steel.	55,050	1,10,57,056	46,723	87,65,901	32,968	64,11,212	23,531	60,56,171	31,167	57,49,465	+2,666	-3,06,706
Total of Iron and Steel ..	260,803	4,41,57,114	173,577	2,84,18,166	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	98,583	1,57,23,175	+1,557	+2,79,521
Lead .. Cwt.	14,381	2,75,726	13,509	2,38,624	9,939	1,43,073	3,343	1,29,566	10,411	1,47,251	+2,068	+17,685
Quicksilver .. Lib.	68,651	2,65,889	76,610	3,10,210	98,433	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,799	77,246	2,06,372	-15,580	-1,22,427
Tin .. Cwt.	13,338	18,34,784	14,217	13,88,271	12,169	11,34,242	13,140	13,09,408	7,898	11,34,508	-5,302	-1,74,900
Zinc or spelter ..	25,924	5,45,740	18,855	3,07,208	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	17,576	2,61,067	+4,094	+83,292
Metals and ores unname- rated.	7,749	4,72,434	7,627	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,483	4,787	1,92,252	4,492	2,17,022	-245	+24,770
Total.. Ton	281,453	6,30,53,159	194,433	4,86,85,246	14,23	3,66,48,697	123,441	4,43,59,390	120,930	3,09,82,841	-2,511	-83,77,049

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the prevailing unsettled condition of trade and industry, the British Steel Industry showed definite signs of expansion and the total imports from the United Kingdom which had been continuously declining since the year 1929-30 increased during the year under report from 32,000 tons to 44,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57·87 lakhs to Rs. 74·97 lakhs in value. A noticeable feature of the year is Japan's improved position in the market, her imports increasing from 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·16 lakhs to Rs. 13·3 lakhs in value compared with those of last year. Imports from Germany increased only slightly, and those from Belgium decreased from 39,030 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 51·01 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the other Continental ports and the United States of America also recorded decreases.

A comparison of imports of the protected articles of iron and steel with those of the preceding year shows a further fall of 6,453 tons under galvanised sheets and plates due entirely to smaller receipts from Belgium, and of 1,129 tons under wire other than fencing wire owing to decreases from Belgium, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. Imports of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, and of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work recorded decreases owing mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and France respectively. Imports of bars other than cast steel, on the other hand, increased from 14,210 tons to 15,798 tons due chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and France and those of tubes, pipes and fittings wrought from 5,104 tons to 6,650 tons owing mainly to larger arrivals from Poland, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of other manufactures of iron and steel also advanced from 5,420 tons to 6,455 tons as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom.

Other metals.—Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing—the principal item under brass from Germany fell from 155,267 cwt. to 94,066 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·6 lakhs to Rs. 25·75 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom rose from 12,065 cwt. to 31,817 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·62 lakhs to Rs. 8·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan declined by 237 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 4·65 lakhs in value. Imports of copper decreased from 182,670 cwt. to 136,251 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 62·76 lakhs to Rs. 42·46 lakhs in value. Arrivals of sheets from Germany and Japan fell away from 136,934 cwt. to 70,293 cwt. and from 12,450 cwt. to 898 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·77 lakhs to Rs. 21·12 lakhs and from Rs. 3·94 lakhs to Rs. 22,000 only in value respectively but those from the United Kingdom improved from 12,796 cwt. to 51,569 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 4·36 lakhs to Rs. 16·31 lakhs in value. Receipts from France amounted to 22 cwt. valued at about Rs. 1,000 only as against 2,011 cwt. valued at Rs. 80,000 while those from the United States of America were *nil* as against 20 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,000 in the previous year. Imports of German silver declined from 13,807 cwt. to 11,938 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·02 lakhs to Rs. 8·62 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Switzerland and Italy. Shipments from Germany and Austria however increased. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium improved from 6,679 cwt. to 14,854 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 4·68 lakhs to Rs. 10·69 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany advanced from 2,156 cwt. to 6,277 cwt. and

157 cwt. to 3,939 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1·47 lakh to Rs. 4·61 lakhs and Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2·85 lakhs in value respectively. Receipts from Japan however declined by 1,077 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 83,000 in value. Smaller shipments from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom are chiefly responsible for the fall in imports of tin which decreased from 13,140 cwt. to 7,838 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 13·09 lakhs to Rs. 11·34 lakhs in value and lesser supplies from Italy account for the decrease from 92,826 lb. to 77,246 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·29 lakhs to Rs. 2·06 lakhs in value in the imports of quicksilver.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—Owing to a drop in American exchange and reduction in prices, the total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories improved during the year under report and the value thereof increased from Rs. 1·19 crore to Rs. 1·69 crore. Imports of motor cars increased by 2,214 in number and by Rs. 29·64 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America rose from 614 to 1,722, those from Canada from 281 to 1,046 and those from the United Kingdom from 1,177 to 1,697 in number. The average declared value of the British car further declined from Rs. 2,139 to Rs. 2,105. Imports from Italy also rose from 63 to 99 cars but those from Germany and France fell from 136 to 102 and from 72 to 55 cars respectively. Imports of motor cycles declined from 313 to 249 in number and from Rs. 1·56 to Rs. 1·2 lakh in value; the United Kingdom sending 227 in number valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh against 305 in number valued at Rs. 1·5 lakh in the previous year. Arrivals of commercial vehicles advanced from 2,112 to 4,472 in number and from Rs. 29·31 lakhs to Rs. 49·22 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger arrivals of chassis from the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 440 to 387 in number but rose from Rs. 7·73 lakhs to Rs. 8·95 lakhs in value.

20. Oils (mineral).—

		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
		Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.	Gals.	Ra.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.													
Karacene—	Bulk ..	8,169,849	15,47,126	4,178,279	20,89,112	2,385,154	9,29,871	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	" " " " " " " "	824,032	6,58,620	2,047,500	14,40,703	682,166	6,80,057	203	149	82,508	60,447	+82,303	+60,598
	" " " " " " " "	12,772,658	65,29,374	5,317,084	17,07,090	8,003,175	20,19,559	3,845,838	24,00,206	..	..	-3,845,838	-24,00,206
Persia ..	Bulk ..	41	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" " " " " " " "	12,609,951	1,02,09,564	10,624,934	53,11,044	13,285,263	57,49,855	11,404,091	37,83,378	..	..	-11,404,091	-37,83,378
Georgia ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	..	..	-30	-12
	" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) —So-thern ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,708,233	30,07,220	+12,708,233	+30,07,220
United Kingdom ..	" " " " " " " "	90	10	110	67	9	4	238	156	174	98	-152	-68
Cyprus and other islands ..	Bulk ..	2,155,636	111,00,221	11,939,740	60,93,726	..	..	1,313,023	8,50,838	..	..	-1,313,023	-8,50,838
Sardinia ..	Bulk ..	8,245,933	40,82,392	18,000	7,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	40	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	862,756	5,51,722	6,187,374	23,17,927	7,501,359	13,75,587	+1,214,385	-6,17,240
Borneo (Dutch) ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	2,231,694	11,39,004	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	Bulk ..	18	9	16	17	161	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Karacene ..	Bulk ..	30,011,029	1,94,62,877	30,232,043	1,52,69,331	26,768,550	1,33,80,808	32,330,256	93,20,849	30,210,592	46,82,607	-2,629,604	-44,86,142
Other sorts ..	" " " " " " " "	824,111	6,58,685	2,047,627	14,40,908	682,739	6,80,176	578	359	82,702	60,558	+82,158	+60,019
	Total ..	39,835,740	2,01,21,862	32,279,670	1,67,10,239	27,750,289	14,00,982	32,330,832	93,21,208	30,293,294	46,83,165	-2,657,538	-45,27,941
United Kingdom ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	56,469	10,375	191,393	31,770	..	..	1,500	255	+1,500	+355
	Other sorts ..	613,603	8,86,462	891,491	6,72,167	475,044	7,13,825	606,757	8,24,225	901,383	10,48,375	+904,508	+2,24,150
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) —Southern ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,868,456	5,45,760	+2,868,456	+5,45,760
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,301,192	2,25,545	+1,301,192	+2,25,545
Germany ..	Other sorts ..	664,026	8,13,168	501,870	2,87,357	177,306	7,86,549	109,221	2,02,488	1,29,479	1,24,374	-69,742	-77,914
United States of America ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	511,899	1,47,522	78,559	21,491	277	125	..	..	-267	-125
	Other sorts ..	4,040,370	49,53,327	2,873,033	33,53,755	5,519,186	46,16,475	2,335,509	29,33,815	5,111,223	24,42,690	-224,286	-4,90,128
British Borneo ..	Fuel Oils ..	4,044,292	8,15,277	8,372,228	16,97,427	0,179,570	18,24,382	10,276,558	19,09,423	11,546,700	20,67,823	+1,270,241	+1,58,597
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	Fuel Oils ..	4,147,659	8,28,225	62,890	15,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	187,848	1,54,752	722,573	4,14,060	1,370	1,753	398	1,745	109	203	-289	-948
Georgia ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia ..	Fuel Oils ..	41,808,018	63,24,881	40,250,965	80,90,742	40,098,832	82,37,320	42,270,932	79,26,441	97,016,874	66,49,374	-5,554,556	-12,82,967
	Other sorts ..	..	..	656	1,145	..	..	..	..	669	778	+669	+778
Somatra ..	Other sorts ..	568,175	5,71,563	..	..	..	..	1,229,730	5,23,508	..	..	-1,229,730	-5,23,508
Romania ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	968,290	1,25,247	3,228,760	6,38,123	7,927,059	14,62,289	+3,968,299	+5,123,568
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	31,967	5,072	..	..	1,000	240	..	..	-1,000	-240
	Other sorts ..	91,715	98,353	355,452	1,53,060	73,143	80,255	43,747	49,573	48,425	50,342	+3,076	+770
Total, Other Sorts ..	Fuel Oils ..	49,999,074	99,08,063	49,278,458	99,64,023	60,460,718	1,02,33,910	60,660,391	1,14,54,138	60,450,186	1,07,25,721	-1,090,075	-7,28,417
	Other sorts ..	6,063,734	63,48,213	6,445,570	63,31,524	6,244,065	57,092,961	6,021,989	62,82,041	4,490,580	30,93,508	-1,331,608	-12,68,723
	Total ..	56,063,708	1,63,11,298	55,923,528	1,67,95,547	56,702,781	1,00,76,871	66,682,349	1,67,36,579	64,940,566	1,47,19,229	-2,721,563	-30,17,130
Total, (Foreign) ..		95,899,448	8,64,32,880	86,523,108	8,15,75,088	85,864,138	2,95,24,729	69,413,061	2,60,57,687	64,323,860	1,06,65,594	-3,379,221	-63,95,093
From Burma ..													
Karacene ..	..	17,037,725	89,10,080	14,822,000	74,65,555	16,871,094	1,06,49,749	28,682,196	1,01,72,499	30,200,793	1,58,15,427	+1,51,8,595	-3,87,072
Other Mineral Oil ..	..	20,708,164	2,00,33,652	17,859,121	1,82,92,952	15,438,090	1,54,51,680	19,384,073	1,43,18,355	19,196,404	55,74,322	-65,779	-57,44,033
	Total (Burma) ..	38,045,889	2,89,32,732	32,681,121	2,57,58,507	32,309,184	2,61,01,429	47,966,571	3,04,90,854	49,399,287	2,13,89,749	+1,433,016	-91,01,105
Grand Total ..		134,545,337	4,63,72,392	119,204,919	5,55,37,198	118,191,321	5,56,26,168	127,479,552	5,65,48,541	113,633,147	4,10,52,343	-1,816,205	-1,54,08,196

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries decreased from 89½ million gallons to 84½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2·61 crores to Rs. 1·97 crore due to smaller receipts of both kerosene oil and other sorts. The fall in prices is greater in proportion to the fall in quantity on account of the keen competition among the oil companies. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk declined by over 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 44·38 lakhs in value, there being no imports from Persia and the Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific as against over 3½ millions gallons valued at Rs. 24·05 lakhs and over 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 8·21 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Arrivals from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia)—Southern, which now includes Georgia, however, advanced by over 1½ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 7·75 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Receipts from Roumania also increased by nearly 1½ million gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 4·37 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene in tins, almost entirely from the United States of America, increased by 82,126 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 60,199 in value. Imports of kerosene from Burma further advanced from over 28½ million gallons to nearly 30½ million gallons in quantity but declined from Rs. 1·62 crore to Rs. 1·58 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries fell by over 1 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 7·28 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller receipts from Persia and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) Southern—Georgia. Receipts from Roumania, however, were more than double of those in the preceding year in quantity. As a result of lack of proper demand from Cotton mills and ginning factories arrivals of foreign lubricating oils, chiefly from the United States of America, decreased by 8,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 3·43 lakhs in value due to a fall in American exchange. Receipts from the United Kingdom however increased both in quantity and in value.

Imports of petrol entirely from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) though increased by 71,000 gallons in quantity decreased by Rs. 2·68 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Imports of petrol from Burma amounted to 682,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1·71 lakh as against nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 10·77 lakhs during the last year. Imports of Benzine and motor spirit amounted to nearly 10½ million gallons valued at Rs. 25·16 lakhs and nearly 7½ million gallons valued at Rs. 18·17 lakhs respectively against 1½ million gallons of motor spirit valued at Rs. 5·42 lakhs in the previous year.

27. *Postal articles not specified.*—Five specified articles, viz., (1) Gold and silver thread, (2) Cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and are excluded from this head. The total value of the unspecified articles imported by post further fell from Rs. 1·26 crore to Rs. 1·23 crore. The number of parcels assessed however increased from 178,862 to 191,223 with a corresponding increase in duty from Rs. 29·17 lakhs to Rs. 30·37 lakhs. The number of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles, on the other hand, fell from 60,733 to 53,232 but the duty collected rose from Rs. 8·57 lakhs to Rs. 9·57 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset.*—In the year under report the trade under this head improved from Rs. 39·99 lakhs to Rs. 45·62 lakhs, and mostly

represented diamonds from Belgium which contributed Rs. 31·95 lakhs against Rs. 28·43 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under diamonds is partly due to the fall in the sterling-florin exchange and partly due to a larger marriage season in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Imports of pearls unset almost entirely from the Bahrein Islands and Muscat increased from Rs. 10·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·04 lakhs.

29. *Sugar*.—As mentioned in the previous year's report the passing of the Sugar Industry Protection Act 1931 has given a decided impetus to the sugar industry of India. Arrivals of Indian sugar from the interior made themselves felt in the Bombay market during the latter part of the year, in competition with Java sugar. The earthquake disaster in the United Provinces and Bihar in January 1934 however rendered some mills out of action and this affected the Indian supply. African sugar also was in competition to some extent in the local market.

The pre-war C. I. F. price of sugar ranged round Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. and in war time rose to Rs. 50 per cwt. whereas in December 1933 it declined to Rs. 4 per cwt. the lowest noticed so far. The wholesale price of 23 Dutch Standard and above which stood at Rs. 15 per cwt. at the end of the last year declined to Rs. 14-9-0 in the beginning of May and advanced to Rs. 15-2-0, the highest figure of the year, by the end of June. It then gradually fell to Rs. 14-10-3 in the beginning of September but again rose to Rs. 15-2-0 in the beginning of November. A reaction set in and the price again fell to Rs. 13-9-3, the lowest figure of the year by the end of January 1934. It stood at Rs. 14-8-0 in the beginning of March 1934 and at Rs. 14-4-0 at the end of the year.

The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a fall of 138,000 tons, Bombay sharing in the fall to the extent of more than 13,000 tons. Arrivals of sugar, 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay fell by 12,227 tons to 74,743 tons but those from Portuguese East Africa rose by 2,566 tons to 15,218 tons. Imports of beet sugar fell by 3,975 tons to 4,804 tons due chiefly to cessation of shipments from Southern Russia, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Receipts from the Netherlands however rose by 831 tons to 1,270 tons. 3,484 tons valued at Rs. 3·48 lakhs were also received from the United Kingdom as against *nil* in the previous year.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United States of America ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	+47	..
Germany ..	4,853	9,56,888	5,367	7,57,729	450	53,310	249	26,908	50	6,000	-20,968
France ..	8,368	16,17,202	..	..	..	5	38	3,750	..	..	-3,750
Italy ..	25	4,008	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	-22
United Kingdom ..	21,004	39,96,158	181	47,705	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,460	3,559	3,69,156	+3,49,696
Austria ..	226	45,020	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	1,210	2,35,557	571	77,201	407	58,528	439	46,362	1,270	1,35,645	+89,283
Belgium ..	404	82,567	18	3,833	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	10	2,659	-2,369
Hungary ..	16,909	30,86,899	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	7,568	14,81,490	513	66,553	946	1,23,660	434	49,623	..	..	-434
Hongkong ..	1,825	4,16,682	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	929	1,30,546	+146
Java ..	151,246	2,68,14,023	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,73,880	86,970	89,15,169	74,743	75,02,064	-14,13,105
Poland (including Dantzic) ..	124	16,225	186	22,237	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	..	..	..
Russia ..	..	..	26,312	28,08,138	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	..	..	-5,251
Japan ..	532	1,06,912	..	..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	2,750	3,33,470	+114
Portuguese East Africa ..	647	1,26,743	150	30,000	..	10	12,652	12,73,925	15,218	15,29,602	+2,56,277
Other countries ..	153	30,076	111	23,033	31	8,781	18	5,058	11	1,823	-3,235
Total ..	215,594	3,96,16,453	215,206	2,47,54,065	131,242	1,40,53,368	111,908	4,15,72,349	98,540	1,00,47,017	-15,55,332
Re-exports ..	5,371	13,60,131	2,510	5,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	560	83,796	1,135	1,92,939	+575
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	18,337	51,25,050	11,280	27,42,526	16,592	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	11,600	30,55,622	-1,190
											-2,36,535

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea fell from 4,567,000 lb. to 4,036,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 27·76 lakhs to Rs. 21·55 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon and Java declined from 1,357,000 lb. and 99,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 8·46 lakhs and Rs. 38,000 in value to 709,000 lb. and 3,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 4·44 lakhs and Rs. 1,000 only in value respectively. Receipts of green tea from China though showing an increase from 2,883,000 lb. to 2,950,000 lb. in quantity decreased from Rs. 17·55 lakhs to Rs. 15·45 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan, however, rose from 101,000 lb. to 351,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62,000 to Rs. 1·46 lakh in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta declined from 14,680,000 lb. to 6,243,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 61·42 lakhs to Rs. 27·27 lakhs in value but those from Madras advanced from 1,118,000 lb. to 2,178,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5·62 lakh to Rs. 10·72 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea advanced from 161,000 lb. to 185,000 lb. in quantity but declined from Rs. 1·31 lakh to Rs. 1·28 lakh in value due to a fall in prices in consequence of internal competition. About 66,000 lb. valued at Rs. 49,000 were shipped to Egypt against *nil* in the previous year. Shipments to Persia also increased but there were falls in those to Iraq and Portuguese East Africa.

31. *Textiles*.—*A—Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton declined from 82,175 tons to 41,482 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·04 crores to Rs. 3·42 crores in value. This considerable decrease is partly attributable to adverse American prices and to the acreage reduction schemes of the American Government, and partly to conditions in the local mill industry. Imports from the United States of America fell from 44,338 tons to 8,071 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·73 crores to Rs. 63·6 lakhs in value and those from Egypt from 8,330 tons to 5,420 tons in quantity and from Rs. 70·9 lakhs to Rs. 46·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined from 6,349 tons to 871 tons in quantity and from Rs. 65·4 lakhs to Rs. 7·19 lakhs in value. Shipments from Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, on the other hand, advanced from 20,511 tons to 23,646 tons and from 944 tons to 2,526 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·76 crore to Rs. 1·97 crore and from Rs. 8·14 lakhs to Rs. 22·51 lakhs in value respectively. Of the 32,463 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 345 tons were re-shipped, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table indicates the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1924-1925 ..	131,303,058	4,60,05,339	115,467,755	4,23,78,160	143,849,755	7,01,32,259
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,235,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,97,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,03,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,213	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,182
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,899	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,83,03,535
1933-1934 ..	87,736,256	8,393,395	63,472,390	11,929,119	110,160,613	20,856,440
Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	-16,389,555	-3,373,504	-12,391,027	-23,62,660	-38,664,361	-74,47,005

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods which showed substantial improvement in the previous year, was again adversely affected in the year under report owing to adverse political and economic conditions, despite the reduction in duty on non-British goods. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods declined by over 20 per cent. in quantity and by 25 per cent. in value as compared with the figures of the previous year. The competition of Japan remained unabated but the share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade improved from 46 per cent. to 54 per cent. and that of Japan from 41·2 per cent. to 42 per cent. only.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) fell from Rs. 5·93 crores to Rs. 4·44 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2·09 crores, whites Rs. 1·2 crore and greys Rs. 83·93 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 74·47 lakhs, of greys by Rs. 33·74 lakhs and of whites by Rs. 28·63 lakhs. Although the total imports of fents declined by Rs. 11·99 lakhs to Rs. 31·92 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller receipts from the United States of America, those from Japan advanced from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 10·28 lakhs.

Long cloth and shirtings, the principal items under greys, were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are Jaconets (including madapolams, etc.) and dhuties, saris and scarves the bulk of which was supplied by the United Kingdom. The imports of Japanese long cloth and shirtings declined from Rs. 85·37 lakhs to Rs. 61·06 lakhs and those of sheetings from Rs. 7·05 lakhs to Rs. 2·19 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys further declined from 80 per cent. to 76 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom further improved from 19 per cent. to 23 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom represented 61 per cent. as against 51 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of long cloths and shirtings chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 54·65 lakhs to Rs. 41·32 lakhs. The other principal varieties, *viz.*, mulls, drills and jeans and twills came principally from the United Kingdom and nainsooks from Japan. Supplies of jaconets and madapolams from Switzerland fell from Rs. 7·72 lakhs to Rs. 33,000 only but those from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 7·41 lakhs to Rs. 10·21 lakhs.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2·09 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1·36 crore and Japan for Rs. 70·24 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.—

				United Kingdom.		Japan		Other countries.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1929-30	..	..	..	7,533	103	7,890	1,26	3,824	42
1930-31	..	..	..	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23
1931-32	..	..	..	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	30
1932-33	..	..	..	3,262	33	10,618	1,07	3,511	25
1933-34	..	..	..	2,143	21	47,15	47	2,676	19

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn dropped from 17½ million lb. to 9½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1·65 crore to Rs. 86·82 lakhs in value owing chiefly to the reduced consumption of foreign yarns and to the increased output of cotton yarns by the Indian mills themselves in preference to imports of foreign yarns. The figures under "Other countries" represent almost entirely the imports from China. Arrivals of two-fold yarns from Japan decreased from nearly 8½ million lb. to 4½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 93·74 lakhs to Rs. 46·45 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom from nearly 2½ million lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 26·02 lakhs to Rs. 15·07 lakhs in value. Receipts of yarns of higher counts from Japan declined from 1½ million lb. to 104,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 10·27 lakhs to Rs. 67,000 only in value while those from the United Kingdom from nearly ¾ million lb. to ½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 5·48 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn, almost entirely from Japan, also fell from nearly 6½ million lb. to over 3½ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 79·99 lakhs to Rs. 37·95 lakhs in value. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from foreign countries. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts fell from 84 per cent. to 83·5 per cent. while that of higher counts remained the same. Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts also declined from 620,000 lb. to 172,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 3·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·03 lakh in value due entirely to smaller receipts from Japan.

<i>figures are shown in millions.)</i>						
Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.			
26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1929-1930	·26	7·87	19·25	58·87	45·33	476
1930-1931	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	476
1931-1932	·01	3·38	12·09	75·19	82·74	549
1932-1933	..	5·15	17·39	81·18	89·37	559
1933-1934	..	2·02	9·53	77·28	79·54	485

D. Silk, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk declined from 2,310,000 lb. to 1,653,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 82·96 lakhs to Rs. 48·79 lakhs in value owing to depressed trade conditions and fluctuations in exchange. Receipts from China fell from 1,683,000 lb. to 1,169,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 62·38 lakhs to Rs. 36·16 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 366,000 lb. to 303,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 13·73 lakhs to Rs. 8·39 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps also declined from 2,582,000 lb. to 1,627,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 75·04 lakhs to Rs. 37·66 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries shared in this decline except China and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the trade in piecegoods of silk and silk mixtures showed a notable improvement. As regards silk piecegoods the rise was from nearly 30 million yards to nearly 36½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·52 crore to Rs. 1·6 crore in value. Despatches from Japan alone rose from over 21½ million yards to nearly 30 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 1·29 crore in value and those from Hongkong from 96,000

yards valued at Rs. 79,000 to over $\frac{3}{4}$ million yards valued at Rs. 3.3 lakhs. Shipments from China however declined from $7\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 38.04 lakhs to Rs. 26.24 lakhs in value. As regards silk mixtures, the rise was from $4\frac{3}{4}$ million yards to over 7 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 27.37 lakhs to Rs. 42.58 lakhs in value ; this was shared by all the principal supplying countries except Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany.

E. Artificial silk.—Imports of artificial silk yarn declined from over $6\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to nearly 6 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 53.63 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs in value possibly owing to the limited production of rayon. Arrivals from Italy—the chief supplier—amounted to nearly 3 million lb. valued at Rs. 26.49 lakhs as against over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. valued at Rs. 31.46 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts from the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, improved and those from Japan were almost the same as in the previous year. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk all from Japan decreased from 80 million yd. to 31 million yd. in quantity and from Rs. 1.85 crore to Rs. 86.68 lakhs in value. This considerable decrease is attributable to the heavy duty and to diversion of trade. A notable feature of this trade is the replacement in the bazar of the cheaper qualities of pure art silk by art silk and cotton, the competition of the latter being facilitated both by price and duty considerations. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton and artificial silk advanced from $6\frac{3}{4}$ million yd. to over 12 million yd. in quantity and from Rs. 30.21 lakhs to Rs. 44.74 lakhs in value ; increased shipments from Japan accounted for $5\frac{1}{2}$ million yd. valued at Rs. 14.07 lakhs as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yd. valued at Rs. 3.29 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton embroidered or super-imposed with art silk which are included under the head piecegoods made of cotton and art silk amounted to nearly 3 million yards valued at Rs. 13.68 lakhs and were received from Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5.78 lakhs in value compared with the previous year owing mainly to smaller receipts from all the supplying countries. Supplies from Persia fell from $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lb. to 633,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2.97 lakhs to Rs. 1.48 lakh in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also slightly declined and those from Australia and Iraq amounted to 434,000 lb. and 2,576 lb. valued at Rs. 2.83 lakhs and Rs. 1,000 only respectively as against 690,000 lb. and 397,000 lb. valued at Rs. 4.61 lakhs and Rs. 1.2 lakh respectively. Imports of yarn and knitting wool showed an increase from 467,000 lb. to 534,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 6.2 lakhs to Rs. 7.48 lakhs in value, reduced supplies of knitting wool from France, the United Kingdom and Germany being more than counter-balanced by larger shipments of worsted yarn for weaving from the United Kingdom and Japan receipts of which from the latter amounted to 225,000 lb. valued at Rs. 3.25 lakhs against 2,000 lb. valued at Rs. 2,166 in the previous year. Arrivals of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in the group, further advanced from $3\frac{3}{4}$ million yards valued at Rs. 58.23 lakhs to over 4 million yards valued at Rs. 62.17 lakhs representing larger receipts from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. Imports from the United Kingdom further rose from $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yards to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards and from Japan from 586,000 yards to 788,000

yards in quantity and from Rs. 26·14 lakhs to Rs. 33·4 lakhs and from Rs. 4·46 lakhs to Rs. 6·36 lakhs in value respectively. Shipments from Germany though increased by 31,536 yards to 227,592 yards in quantity fell by Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 3·63 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total import of piecegoods improved from 45 per cent. to 54 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of blankets mainly from Italy, shawls from Germany and the United Kingdom and hosiery from Japan increased while those of carpets and rugs showed a falling off owing entirely to smaller receipts from Persia.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

No.	Principal Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	990.9	757.8	537.4	663.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33	215.6
1	Cotton Manufactures ..	219.3	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.2	51.4
2	Metals and Ores ..	19.9	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.7	17.0
3	Hides and skins, raw ..	139.9	110.4	115.3	122.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.3	15.7
4	Hardware ..	15.8	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.6
5	Guns and Resins ..	16.2	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.1	6.1
6	Silk Manufactures ..	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.9
7	Wool Manufactures ..	40.2	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.3	4.7
8	Postal articles ..	11.7	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.9	4.7
9	Cotton Twist and Yarn...	15.9	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.6	4.1
10	Apparel ..	17.7	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.1
11	Oils ..	11.7	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.9	3.8
12	Cotton, raw ..	237.5	162.0	38.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	.9	3.9
13	Machinery and Millwork ..	8.8	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.6	3.4
14	Fruits and Vegetables ..	11.1	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.3	3.1
15	Spices ..	18.7	20.1	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	4.0	2.4
16	Fish ..	7.4	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	2.2
17	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	62.8	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	.8	1.9
18	Drugs and Medicines ..	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
19	Glass and Glassware ..	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
20	Leather ..	3.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.5	.6
21	Coal and coke ..	12.9	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.5	.2
22	Coffee ..	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	.1	..

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	164.57	141.22	121.39	64.08	40.53	—13.65
2. Persia	34.50	21.27	15.55	24.57	26.42	+1.85
3. Iraq	27.67	23.35	21.89	20.11	25.19	+5.08
4. Arabia	49.81	28.07	23.44	19.69	20.84	+1.15
5. Ceylon	23.05	13.61	13.63	10.27	18.60	+8.33
6. Other European Countries ..	39.73	24.23	23.52	16.48	18.47	+1.99
7. Kenya Colony	11.91	8.05	6.10	6.82	9.99	+3.17
8. Japan	20.00	8.03	6.40	6.00	9.75	+3.75
9. Aden and Dependencies ..	6.09	5.41	5.13	5.48	8.31	+2.83
10. United States of America ..	13.38	11.41	11.69	7.58	6.06	—1.52
11. Hongkong	9.71	5.01	7.46	4.36	3.48	—0.88
12. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	4.77	4.90	2.73	2.11	2.26	+0.15
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	8.44	3.87	4.27	2.02	1.94	—0.08
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	5.99	3.81	2.55	1.81	1.62	—0.19

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay which had been continuously declining since 1927-28 improved during the year under report and amounted to Rs. 2.16 crores as against Rs. 1.97 crore in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 19 lakhs is mainly due to larger re-shipments of metals and ores, cotton manufactures, cotton raw and silk manufactures. Re-exports of metals and ores advanced from Rs. 9.69 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs in consequence of increased demands from Japan and Italy particularly for scrap iron for remanufacture. Reshipments of cotton manufactures further rose from Rs. 46.25 lakhs to Rs. 51.41 lakhs representing increased re-exports of coloured piecegoods to Persia, of white to Persia and Iraq and of grey to Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and Muskat Territory. Reshipments of cotton grey piecegoods to Iraq fell from 3 million to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 6.89 lakhs to Rs. 3.52 lakhs in value. Smaller demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America is chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 7.62 lakhs in the re-exports of hides and skins. Re-exports of cotton twist and yarn also fell by Rs. 5.51 lakhs to Rs. 4.11 lakhs due to lesser demand from Persia and those of wool manufactures by Rs. 3.56 lakhs to Rs. 4.7 lakhs as a result of reduced demand for carpets and rugs from the United Kingdom.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown:—

No.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs). + 209.46	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	43,99,50,690	84,17,16,344	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	14,66,43,227	+ 153.10	53.62
2	Seeds	7,36,84,654	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	—6.68	16.83
3	Oil Cakes	1,67,17,443	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	88,93,950	—20.48	8.26
4	Cotton Manufactures ..	2,72,52,505	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	+ 36.36	3.11
5	Wool, Raw	2,03,53,425	1,05,26,862	94,37,082	46,39,271	82,75,481	+ 3.67	3.04
6	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	1,87,97,997	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	78,55,029	+ 3.12	2.85
7	Postal Articles	89,35,017	69,17,480	62,64,500	61,52,834	64,64,701	—8.25	2.38
8	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,54,62,002	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	61,07,301	+ 17.18	2.23
9	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	1,07,22,099	65,25,487	25,07,685	21,37,828	38,56,089	+ 7.69	1.39
10	Leather	94,62,401	58,86,460	41,00,283	27,34,937	35,03,637	—2.16	1.28
11	Oils	37,77,277	26,91,682	38,48,423	37,01,735	34,85,847	+ 5.49	1.28
12	Myrabolans	43,29,973	42,56,874	34,56,888	28,46,646	33,95,264	+ 2.64	1.24
13	Tobacco	20,49,250	25,14,892	15,88,998	18,01,936	20,65,987		.77

No.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Metals and Ores ..	1,17,72,353	79,84,174	17,37,775	12,37,110	20,18,735	+7.82	.73
15	Spices ..	55,81,342	41,58,223	25,98,392	20,70,221	16,19,126	-4.51	.59
16	Fruits and Vegetables ..	17,93,942	12,63,680	10,81,889	12,96,450	12,87,382	-.09	.47
17	Gums and Resins ..	18,89,418	16,28,680	11,95,286	10,29,330	12,73,978	+2.45	.47
18	Hemp, Raw ..	18,58,387	9,55,697	7,34,082	9,19,470	11,66,568	+2.47	.44
19	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	11,50,769	12,65,411	9,56,357	8,40,304	9,41,501	+1.01	.33
20	Wood and Timber ..	22,99,130	19,24,960	6,73,894	6,19,872	8,78,121	+2.58	.33
21	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	16,76,076	13,60,462	10,30,508	8,53,982	8,02,756	-.51	.29
22	Wool Manufactures ..	40,04,347	21,70,335	7,93,645	8,92,072	8,02,145	-.90	.29
23	Manures ..	11,34,379	6,82,851	4,84,990	2,40,805	2,77,067	+ .36	.11
24	Other articles ..	1,24,33,397	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	67,16,770	72,58,593	+5.42	2.67
	Total, Merchandise ..	69,70,88,273	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,065	27,33,83,828	+417.24	100.00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which were continuously declining for the last four years improved from Rs. 23·17 crores to Rs. 27·34 crores during the year under review. This increase is chiefly spread over cotton, raw, seeds, wool raw, hides and skins, raw and tanned, metals and ores, myrabolans, etc., which represent nearly 77 per cent. of the total export trade. Owing to the depression in the Textile Mill Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad there was more shipment of raw cotton. There was an increase in the export of seeds, specially of linseed to America. Larger shipments to the United Kingdom account for the increase of Rs. 5·49 lakhs under myrabolans. Exports of oil cakes declined in consequence of smaller demand for groundnut cakes from Germany and for linseed cakes from Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. The fall in the exports of spices is accounted for by lesser demand for ginger, cardamoms, and pepper from almost all the principal buying countries.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of jawar and bajra declined by 7,615 tons to 4·940 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 4·7 lakhs in value owing mainly to the complete cessation of shipments to Germany and the Netherlands which took 5,679 tons valued at Rs. 4·56 lakhs and 1,566 tons valued at Rs. 1·14 lakh respectively in the previous year. Exports of wheat flour also fell further from 6,393 tons to 5,626 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12·12 lakhs to Rs. 9·23 lakhs in value as a result of smaller despatches to all the principal consuming countries except “Other Native States” in Arabia whose takings rose from 903 tons to 1,295 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·47 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Exports of pulse on the other hand further increased from 12,341 tons to 16,736 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·39 lakhs to Rs. 25·03 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger shipments of lentils to the United Kingdom and Ceylon and of other sorts to Ceylon. Exports of rice, though increased in quantity by 843 tons to 12,680 tons owing mainly to better demand from Bahrein Islands, Muskat Territory and Other Native States in Arabia, fell in value by Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 18·11 lakhs.

37. *Hides and skins (raw and tanned).*—There was a better demand from all the principal buying centres and exports under this head consequently improved from 2,790 tons to 5,075 tons in quantity and from Rs. 43·1 lakhs to Rs. 68·3 lakhs in value. Exports of raw hides rose by 427 tons to 900 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·14 lakhs to Rs. 4·66 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger supplies to the Netherlands. The increase of 1,456 tons in quantity and of Rs. 15·1 lakhs in value under raw skins is due chiefly to larger despatches to the United States of America which took 2,041 tons valued at Rs. 21·07 lakhs as against 1,268 tons valued at Rs. 11·84 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and France also took 461 tons and 198 tons more in quantity and Rs. 3·82 lakhs and Rs. 1·36 lakh more in value respectively. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins advanced from 568 tons to 947 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·72 lakhs to Rs. 29·74 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India rose from 198,000 tons to 266,000 tons in the year under report. Shipments from Madras showed

a marked improvement and rose from 14,000 tons to 71,000 tons while those from Bombay advanced from 46,000 tons to 61,000 tons. The improvement in the shipments from Bombay entirely represents larger offtake by the United Kingdom which took 29,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to Belgium and Germany also increased from 2,500 tons to 4,700 tons and from 1,200 tons to 2,600 tons respectively. On the other hand, France took only 25,000 tons against 33,000 tons in the previous year.

39. *Seeds*.—Oil seeds rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. Shipments of seeds improved from 181,000 tons to 347,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.07 crores to Rs. 4.6 crores in value owing chiefly to the unusual demand from the United States of America for linseed in consequence of the new Argentine crop being considerably damaged. Exports of linseed rose from 25,000 tons to 185,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 38.87 lakhs to Rs. 2.43 crores in value owing mainly to larger shipments to America which took 83,961 tons valued at Rs. 1.09 crore against 200 tons valued at Rs. 24,000 only in the previous year. Demand from the Continental ports except Germany was also good. The United Kingdom took 47,000 tons valued at Rs. 58.8 lakhs as against 320 tons valued at Rs. 75,000 only. Despite heavy consumption in oil producing factories in India exports of sesamum seed also advanced by 4,461 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2.38 lakhs in value owing chiefly to increased demand from Italy which took 8,454 tons as against 4,596 tons in the previous year. Shipments of cotton seed also rose by 3,336 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.86 lakh in value. The United Kingdom took 1,834 tons more than in the previous year. Shipments of groundnuts on the other hand increased by 8,306 tons in quantity due to larger supplies to all the principal buying countries except France and Belgium but the value was lower by Rs. 33.42 lakhs on account of lower prices due to Chinese competition in foreign markets. There was a further falling off of 15,763 tons in quantity and of Rs. 29.84 lakhs in value in the exports of castor seed in consequence of direct shipments from Masulipatam and Cocanada. Rape seed recorded a decrease due partly to smaller demand from all the principal countries and partly to direct shipments from Karachi.

Seeds.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Lined—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	20,584	52,85,145	16,080	37,44,480	1,380	1,50,975	320	74,000	58,80,340	40,441	+58,05,840	
Italy ..	22,378	53,92,553	29,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,25,484	10,328	17,90,257	28,89,134	+9,262	+10,98,877	
France ..	8,541	20,50,793	16,806	36,12,207	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	20,21,014	+10,609	+14,74,646	
Belgium ..	9,835	26,36,354	6,723	14,98,543	360	45,650	245	28,825	6,68,180	+4,531	+6,39,361	
Germany ..	6,499	15,52,416	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,98,710	11,31,204	—570	—1,07,504	
Netherlands ..	5,854	15,38,826	20,098	46,26,210	..	..	..	..	3,53,381	+2,596	+3,53,381	
Spain ..	5,600	14,03,012	6,320	13,11,387	8,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	4,75,012	+2,791	+3,58,717	
Greece ..	430	96,100	375	75,987	150	20,500	..	..	12,000	+100	+12,000	
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	24,000	83,961	+83,761	+1,08,37,737	
Other countries ..	14	4,430	17	5,467	16	5,922	45	8,010	22,890	+122	+14,870	
Total ..	79,735	1,99,59,029	102,903	2,38,71,489	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,965	184,720	+159,693	+2,04,27,929	
<i>Sesamum (H or Hijit)—</i>												
Germany ..	406	99,060	..	..	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	385	+185	+19,080	
Italy ..	1,700	4,23,062	12	1,375	3,300	5,97,332	4,596	7,76,704	8,454	+3,558	+3,35,352	
France ..	536	1,19,525	..	..	90	13,500	183	31,351	74	—109	—21,301	
Netherlands ..	2,850	6,54,807	..	..	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	..	—600	—1,17,000	
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	400	64,984	..	70	..	..	—70	
Ceylon ..	360	1,13,846	34	8,798	296	73,370	339	81,325	658	+319	+58,816	
Aden and Dependencies ..	247	98,704	225	79,728	216	58,868	88	9,020	240	+202	+45,412	
United Kingdom ..	3,453	8,04,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	56	—49	—15,059	
Turkey, European ..	213	85,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Native States ..	306	1,56,562	496	1,85,565	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	642	+236	+36,512	
Arabia, ..	57	21,960	131	26,000	160	44,390	2,763	5,36,534	3,269	+506	+68,587	
Egypt ..	193	46,501	12	4,324	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	506	—87	—34,882	
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	10,410	26,23,109	910	3,06,285	11,138	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,208	14,284	+21,08,515	+2,38,313	

Seeds.	1929-30.			1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		
<i>Rapeseed—</i>																
Germany ..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	153	25,435	52	6,760	..	..	—18,675	
France ..	231	54,130	12	4,750	28	8,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	150	21,625	1,928	2,65,079	645	77,700	1,283	14,950	..	..	—1,87,379	
United Kingdom ..	1,135	2,54,234	71	13,731	62	8,859	107	15,724	112	14,950	..	..	..	..	—774	
Spain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7,970	24	3,744	..	..	..	..	—4,326	
Other countries ..	533	1,55,091	751	1,91,736	627	1,78,861	779	1,70,643	559	1,18,279	..	..	..	..	—52,364	
Total ..	1,899	4,63,455	884	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	3,017	4,84,851	1,392	2,21,433	..	..	..	..	—2,63,418	
<i>Cotton seed—</i>																
United Kingdom ..	54,554	51,43,807	40,538	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	85,000	3,334	1,80,026	..	..	..	..	+1,04,026	
Egypt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+82,500	
Other countries ..	315	52,300	287	48,530	200	26,400	139	16,752	141	16,367	..	..	..	..	—385	
Total ..	54,869	51,96,107	40,825	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	4,975	2,87,893	..	..	..	..	+1,86,141	
<i>Sesam seed—</i>																
United Kingdom ..	17,955	36,92,114	11,418	18,71,307	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,23,566	11,137	12,87,098	..	..	..	..	—7,36,488	
United States of America ..	14,824	29,50,984	11,411	17,87,832	11,200	16,19,508	11,494	15,65,166	3,227	3,84,400	..	..	..	..	—11,80,706	
France ..	15,502	32,42,013	13,178	24,94,835	19,309	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	8,363	10,80,662	..	..	..	..	—7,07,789	
Belgium ..	2,549	5,59,545	649	1,09,878	2,099	3,22,427	1,691	2,58,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	—2,58,158	
Italy ..	6,033	12,81,263	6,406	11,53,301	12,064	17,55,943	5,975	8,09,659	7,801	9,49,887	..	..	..	..	+80,228	
Spain ..	2,850	5,24,187	3,250	5,24,987	1,650	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,881	2,175	2,48,032	..	..	..	..	—1,13,849	
Germany ..	974	2,01,817	662	1,18,651	475	67,407	532	75,650	168	18,027	..	..	..	..	57,823	
Other countries ..	546	1,23,373	76	13,537	924	1,43,833	732	97,599	760	87,730	..	..	..	..	—9,869	
Total ..	61,033	1,25,76,216	47,135	80,04,328	60,142	88,08,783	49,389	70,40,150	33,626	40,55,896	..	..	..	..	—39,84,254	

<i>Groundnuts—</i>													
Austria	1,363	3,13,333	26	6,570	22	3,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	36,307	84,39,845	40,905	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	86,20,306	23,152	31,75,034	-22,868	-54,51,252	..
Germany	17,593	39,83,312	5,990	30,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	3,563	6,46,361	12,708	16,91,862	+9,143	+10,45,501	..
Belgium	1,855	4,76,586	1,180	2,08,017	759	1,39,441	1,083	1,75,212	648	71,869	-435	-1,03,343	..
United Kingdom	16,964	39,65,067	17,617	27,78,498	17,711	28,53,728	10,194	20,75,885	17,535	22,05,373	+7,341	+1,29,538	..
Netherlands	12,601	27,71,621	18,757	29,57,747	19,608	32,09,006	2,790	5,82,114	6,418	9,24,506	+3,628	+3,92,392	..
Italy	42,334	95,22,612	57,542	84,55,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	28,175	34,29,357	+10,054	+5,01,968	..
Spain	300	22,500	550	79,249	100	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	4	750	2	600	1	500	..	..	116	20,380	+116	+20,380	..
Other countries	1,889	4,52,123	1,891	2,13,533	2,375	4,31,490	1,224	2,40,329	2,551	3,62,907	+1,327	+1,22,578	..
Total	131,010	2,99,47,949	143,870	2,31,53,959	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,52,23,546	91,303	1,18,81,308	+8,306	-33,42,233	..
Other seeds	8,475	29,18,489	8,243	27,39,919	10,068	27,40,148	8,915	20,42,452	16,590	30,90,065	+7,675	+10,47,913	..
Total, seeds	347,431	7,36,84,654	344,720	5,95,16,541	313,890	5,11,35,717	89,807	3,06,50,018	346,890	4,59,60,004	+166,083	+1,53,09,086	..

40. *Textile.—A.—Cotton Raw.*—The Dollar-Sterling Exchange Rate had its effects on the prices of cotton generally and American cotton in particular. In spite of the Japanese boycott the total exports of cotton increased considerably during the year under report as a result of the uncertainty caused by the American policy and the continued depression in the Indian Mill Industry. A large number of the local Textile mills was closed down entirely or worked short time during the year and in consequence consumption of Indian cotton declined. As a result of the acreage reduction scheme in America and the trade agreement with Japan, the future of the cotton export trade is hopeful.

The Liverpool spot quotation for middling American which stood at 5.05*d* at the end of the last year showed an upward tendency during the first quarter of the year and rose to 6.54*d* in the first week of July. From the middle of August the quotation began to decline gradually and dropped to 5.06*d*, the lowest of the year, on 25th November. It soon began to recover and on 17th February reached 6.64*d* the highest of the year. The quotation stood at 6.5*d* on 31st March 1934. The price of Indian cotton which was Rs. 175 at the beginning of the year also showed an upward tendency in sympathy with American cotton during the first three months of the year and rose to Rs. 236 on 14th July, the highest of the year. With a gradual decline from the beginning of August, the price came to Rs. 178 by the end of November. It again rose to Rs. 216 on the 9th February, and with a lowering tendency stood at Rs. 193 at the end of the year.

The total exports which showed a considerable decrease during the last two years increased during the year under report from 217,018 tons valued at Rs. 12.57 crores in 1932-33 to 250,350 tons valued at Rs. 14.66 crores. Shipments to Japan declined by 19,845 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.06 crore in value as a result of the Japanese boycott, but those to all other buying countries showed marked improvement. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1934 amounted to 1,073,000 bales as against 788,000 bales at the end of March 1933.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.
United Kingdom	18,008	1,56,47,828	16,806	1,00,88,017	13,031	61,40,690	10,318	53,48,807	13,436	1,08,54,805	+9,118	+55,08,198
Germany	24,088	2,06,79,000	28,848	1,83,09,415	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	9,946	49,02,369	+3,426	+19,39,632
Netherlands	4,974	35,93,559	4,588	27,69,549	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	2,458	12,04,197	+1,150	+5,24,391
Belgium	42,581	3,85,56,083	25,584	1,74,26,174	13,170	68,65,101	12,431	70,58,634	16,949	92,21,683	+4,468	+21,62,999
France	30,633	2,65,45,504	29,734	1,93,39,722	8,166	44,40,711	13,521	72,12,491	16,916	98,67,304	+3,395	+21,54,813
Spain	7,479	67,95,980	10,883	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	3,222	19,18,080	5,593	38,14,714	+2,271	+18,96,634
Ceylon	412	4,12,190	384	4,03,362	339	2,96,165	145	91,890	155	1,05,285	+10	+13,395
Italy	36,364	3,21,70,117	33,544	2,14,57,138	12,848	67,98,540	8,803	53,11,215	17,727	1,06,26,999	+8,924	+53,15,784
Austria	118	1,03,200	..	..	62	16,070	9	4,250	..	..	-9	-4,250
Greece	50	43,135	309	1,88,780	187	1,06,500	514	2,85,825	2,165	15,01,120	+1,651	+12,15,295
China	69,964	6,68,67,663	79,225	5,86,74,034	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,09,56,857	82,444	1,94,71,364	+14,295	+91,14,507
Japan	227,132	21,68,48,088	249,015	18,22,63,796	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,76,396	126,907	7,82,73,346	-19,845	-1,06,02,060
Indo-China French	3,203	26,14,450	884	4,34,725	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	1,387	7,84,400	+1,387	+7,84,400
United States of America via Atlantic Coast	10,338	82,48,805	4,084	20,98,790	930	2,89,986	171	51,980	1,297	1,99,955	+1,126	+1,48,025
Other countries	1,301	8,19,088	1,454	7,71,417	1,825	6,13,911	1,405	5,40,033	8,370	13,15,786	+1,965	+7,75,753
Total	476,645	43,99,50,690	485,292	84,17,16,344	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,59,97,711	250,350	14,66,43,227	+33,332	+2,09,45,516

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years:—

Grey—	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,056,168	2,24,385	499,050	95,770	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	144,168	26,775	+29,908	+625
Aden and Depend- encies.	1,540,680	4,16,733	1,708,764	3,46,416	979,805	2,08,420	109,930	37,675	245,040	49,493	+75,000	+11,818
Bahrain Islands ..	158,900	44,540	38,530	11,400	4,980	1,800	1,200	300	5,830	2,300	+4,630	+2,000
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	177,980	60,505	54,175	13,520	55,420	11,470	148,000	23,220	48,590	9,310	-69,410	-13,910
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,194,204	8,50,026	641,310	1,94,929	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	66,010	266,319	71,854	+11,739	+5,814
Iraq ..	425,921	1,08,497	131,399	25,833	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	129,657	37,116	+18,337	+4,994
Other Native States in Arabia.	343,185	1,23,543	132,270	33,397	185,300	35,600	21,300	4,855	76,450	13,415	+55,090	+8,560
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	2,282,801	6,94,553	959,134	2,87,911	1,043,394	3,25,044	528,450	1,58,545	408,426	1,18,541	-117,024	-40,004
Egypt ..	779,800	1,62,570	474,300	88,920	405,000	66,186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	2,366,900	6,61,525	2,205,450	6,31,552	1,900,200	4,35,650	1,691,650	4,14,948	1,332,366	2,93,790	-359,284	-1,21,158
Italian East Africa ..	244,699	64,815	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	37,835	8,987	45,355	12,075	+7,520	+3,088
Tanganyika Territory	2,148,190	6,92,901	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,688	6,39,564	605,148	2,05,187	500,370	1,67,220	-104,778	-37,967
Slam ..	133,140	33,920	43,210	16,650	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	126,850	53,915	+125,850	+53,215
Persia ..	171,920	46,686	143,200	38,171	202,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	130,000	31,100	+102,620	+26,077
Other countries ..	1,524,834	4,61,429	633,924	1,89,876	730,915	1,58,342	811,670	2,14,790	520,470	1,38,240	-291,200	-76,550
Total, Grey ..	14,469,322	41,41,028	9,571,883	23,69,976	8,318,672	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,98,612	3,060,391	10,24,244	-510,852	-1,74,368
White ..	673,631	2,47,725	244,687	89,492	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,432	253,829	71,162	-26,781	-10,270
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Depend- encies.	2,279,601	7,21,362	1,335,594	4,48,708	1,179,845	4,22,017	738,157	3,19,597	788,600	2,69,603	+50,443	-49,994
Bahrain Islands ..	3,636,076	14,15,001	2,985,750	8,82,070	4,450,224	13,83,020	2,879,503	8,63,991	3,121,010	7,23,117	+241,507	-1,40,874

Ceylon ..	515,010	2,06,170	466,189	1,52,283	573,377	1,78,911	409,825	1,60,235	521,910	1,50,800	+112,085	-0,435
Union of South Africa.	351,442	145,210	69,952	33,200	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,750	51,132	14,072	-10,118	-9,678
Egypt	51,340	21,250	29,280	8,200	7,800	3,121	2,880	600	3,600	600	+720	..
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	15,559,301	14,96,490	4,036,131	8,66,892	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,48,842	1,792,064	4,66,058	-531,780	-80,784
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,566,204	8,56,247	2,498,428	5,35,246	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,600	1,87,800	417,960	1,01,150	-594,650	-86,660
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,673,495	5,17,954	1,099,660	4,86,223	1,421,093	3,70,385	1,699,564	4,24,319	1,935,537	4,17,495	+235,973	-6,824
Iraq	13,469,298	37,11,215	8,756,565	29,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,73,257	4,547,923	8,90,585	-375,932	-3,81,672
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,542,835	7,63,238	1,865,163	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,838	2,11,575	1,660,732	3,28,593	+6,23,894	+1,17,020
Other Native States in Arabia.	4,842,683	2,532,640	2,532,640	8,33,225	2,787,362	8,35,045	2,707,989	7,25,817	2,239,928	5,13,513	-468,061	-2,12,304
Persia	16,373,621	43,54,019	13,098,549	33,36,416	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	8,649,358	17,45,071	+7,26,299	-57,891
Slam	1,943,813	10,98,169	1,247,250	8,97,355	633,923	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	7,63,467	4,90,625	+280,767	+1,71,725
Portuguese East Africa	5,364,990	11,40,445	4,366,501	9,26,935	4,218,664	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,35,683	1,407,804	2,61,786	-2,850,428	-5,73,897
Tanganyika Territory	9,030,907	19,09,380	8,372,665	14,88,968	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,51,701	2,325,720	3,88,067	-2,730,404	-4,63,634
Other countries ..	3,832,227	14,35,984	1,944,588	6,63,183	1,337,209	4,12,571	1,190,464	3,05,971	1,177,022	2,74,380	-13,442	-94,582
Total, Coloured ..	76,382,908	13,34,953	54,705,735	49,04,370	65,820,966	1,93,58,441	36,706,879	89,15,000	31,403,752	70,35,526	-5,303,127	-18,79,474
Total, Piece-Goods	91,475,856	2,57,23,706	64,522,305	1,76,24,338	73,786,387	1,62,26,151	41,478,732	1,01,95,044	35,637,972	81,30,932	-5,840,760	-20,64,112

The low purchasing power of the masses who have suffered from successive crop failures coupled with low prices, the continued labour troubles and the Japanese competition owing to the depreciated value of the yen, were the main factors that adversely affected the Textile Industry. The mills in Bombay as well as upcountry on the whole did worse than in the previous year. The future is still uncertain since the effect of the quota system on the Indian mill industry is yet to be properly gauged. During the year the local production of cotton goods showed a decline of 10·2 per cent.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the chief markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year further declined by over 5½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 20·64 lakhs in value due mainly to reduced exports of coloured piece-goods to the East African ports. Shipments of coloured piece goods to Iraq and Other Native territories in Arabia also decreased, but those to Persia, Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman and Siam increased. The fall under grey piece-goods mainly represents smaller shipments to Portuguese East Africa and Kenya Colony. Exports to other buying countries showed slight improvement.

The price of standard longcloth which was As. 10¼ per lb. at the end of last year declined by a quarter of an anna in May and was quoted at As. 10½ per lb. in the beginning of August. But at the end of that month the quotation again lowered to As. 10¼ per lb. and remained steady till the end of November. The price again fell to As. 9¾ per lb. in January and with a gradual rise stood at As. 10¼ per lb. at the end of March 1934.

Coloured piece-goods constituted 88·1 per cent. and grey nearly 11·2 per cent. of the total exports trade in cotton piece goods, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

				Grey.		Coloured.	
				Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1924-25	..	..	..	437	317	984	119
1925-26	..	..	..	369	152	828	98
1926-27	..	..	..	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	..	..	..	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	..	..	..	157	67	900	106
1929-30	..	..	..	145	79	763	92
1930-31	..	..	..	96	75	547	58
1931-32	..	..	..	83	52	653	73
1932-33	..	..	..	45	53	367	125
1933-34	..	..	..	40	45	314	130

C. Cotton yarn.

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		Increase or decrease in 1933-34.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	154,880	86,471	212,893	98,221	151,350	46,976	197,046	65,157	440,400	1,35,138	+242,754	+69,931
Egypt ..	4,540,025	36,76,387	3,867,925	25,95,016	2,194,800	12,35,824	328,800	1,69,603	171,800	96,062	-157,000	-72,941
French Somaliland ..	688,100	5,12,975	898,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,820,750	9,95,460	1,506,280	7,56,367	-314,470	-3,38,593
Aden and Dependencies ..	4,600,549	35,11,190	4,735,693	32,45,102	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,36,351	2,188,600	10,97,377	+63,235	-38,974
Hongkong ..	772,800	5,49,600	880,900	4,80,938	180,000	45,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	9,760	8,450	33,600	16,531	..	..	..	..	7,610	2,638	+7,610	+2,638
Turkey, European ..	94,000	60,495	157,600	60,931	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	..	..	-22,800	-11,400
Siam ..	1,697,500	14,03,287	1,576,300	12,35,491	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	820,300	404,425	+73,100	+350
Persia ..	4,178,180	34,19,077	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,530,506	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,198	4,348,880	23,61,336	+895,570	+3,20,138
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan.) ..	928,360	8,40,827	515,766	4,59,906	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,91,986	608,826	3,83,007	+203,746	+91,021
Iraq ..	1,355,904	9,70,275	1,136,421	5,48,917	1,702,200	7,30,084	1,099,000	4,57,250	805,500	318,758	-293,500	-138,492
Syria ..	1,962,312	15,02,812	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,804,400	13,75,056	+521,600	+2,53,079
Other countries ..	3,303,069	22,47,551	2,319,515	13,56,777	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	2,003,451	9,23,765	+381,901	+1,30,524
Total ..	24,283,439	1,87,97,997	23,766,034	1,54,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,323,311	74,87,698	15,725,067	78,55,029	+1,401,746	+8,97,331

On account of the heavy sales effected by Japan who had the advantage of a depreciated currency and the low purchasing power of the people stocks of Indian mill products continued to accumulate. This gave an impetus to the export of cotton yarn. Better demand from Persia, Syria, the United Kingdom and Straits Settlements mainly accounts for the rise. Exports to French Somaliland and Iraq however recorded decreases. On the whole shipments of cotton yarn which showed a decline of nearly 33 per cent. last year recorded during the year under review an increase of 10% over those of the preceding year.

D. Wool Raw.—Although a feeling of uncertainty prevailed in the beginning of the year owing to the abandonment of the Gold Standard by the United States of America, the June auction at Liverpool revealed an encouraging demand for East Indian wool and prices which were sagging lower and lower since 1931 advanced proportionately. The results of the two subsequent auctions were also encouraging owing to the revival of trade in carpets and blankets. Since the close of the December auction wool markets recorded an appreciation in prices and in consequence the total shipments increased from nearly 11½ million lb. to nearly 20 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 46.39 lakhs to Rs. 82.75 lakhs in value representing increased demand from all consuming countries. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from over 9½ million lb. valued at Rs. 38.34 lakhs to over 14½ million lb. valued at Rs. 58.14 lakhs, and those to Belgium from over ¾ million lb. valued at Rs. 3.96 lakhs to over 2¼ million lb. valued at Rs. 9.93 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America also increased from nearly ¼ million lb. to 1¾ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 1.79 lakh to Rs. 8.28 lakhs in value. France and Germany took double the quantity taken in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage to total imports.		1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage to total exports.			
			1932-33.	1933-34.			1932-33.	1933-34.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.			Lakhs.	Lakhs.				
United Kingdom and British Possessions—										
United Kingdom ..	14,96.51	14,33.85	25.97	31.06	3,53.49	5,08.22	14.06	17.23	22.19	25.67
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).	1,80.47	2,02.83	3.31	4.39	28.81	31.19	1.15	1.06	2.64	3.09
Australia ..	38.46	37.58	.70	.81	6.81	4.35	.27	.15	.57	.55
Other British Possessions ..	2,81.95	2,40.38	5.19	5.21	2,10.00	2,24.47	8.35	7.61	6.19	6.15
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	19,10.39	19,14.64	35.17	41.47	5,99.11	7,68.23	23.83	26.05	31.59	35.46

Foreign countries—

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Europe—	..	1,27.26	95.92	2.34	2.08	1,01.44	1,31.98	4.04	4.47	2.88	3.01
Belgium	..	87.58	67.67	1.62	1.47	2,16.30	2,01.94	8.60	6.85	3.83	3.56
France ..	..	4,82.90	4,11.06	8.90	8.91	1,10.83	1,19.87	4.41	4.06	7.47	7.02
Germany	..	1,92.68	1,45.18	3.55	3.14	1,25.84	2,00.81	5.01	6.81	4.01	4.57
Italy ..	..	71.18	79.60	1.31	1.72	41.02	60.51	1.63	2.05	1.41	1.85
Netherlands	..	93.93	82.79	1.73	1.79	.31	1.03	.01	.04	1.19	1.11
Switzerland	..	2,82.53	2,43.82	5.19	5.28	39.33	82.80	1.56	2.81	4.05	4.32
Other countries	..	13,38.06	11,26.04	24.04	24.39	6,35.07	7,98.94	25.26	27.09	24.84	25.44
Total Europe	..										
Asia—	..										
Japan ..	..	9,74.37	8,21.90	17.94	17.80	8,49.04	7,45.24	33.77	25.27	22.95	20.71
China (exclusive of Hong- kong and Macao).	..	1,75.25	1,32.27	3.22	2.87	1,05.14	1,96.92	4.18	6.68	3.53	4.35
Iraq ..	..	28.75	27.57	.53	.60	55.14	51.43	2.20	1.74	1.06	1.04
Persia ..	..	1,25.53	86.45	2.32	1.87	70.37	76.16	2.80	2.58	2.47	2.15
Jaya ..	..	97.12	82.94	1.79	1.80	2.43	1.41	.10	.05	1.25	1.12
Other countries	..	46.81	33.91	.87	.73	68.60	83.02	2.73	2.81	1.45	1.55
Total, Asia	..	14,47.83	11,85.04	26.67	25.67	11,50.72	11,54.18	45.78	39.13	32.71	30.92
Africa	..	90.60	70.18	1.68	1.52	61.38	49.24	2.44	1.67	1.91	1.58
America	..	6,43.20	3,20.56	11.84	6.95	67.65	1,78.82	2.69	6.06	8.95	6.60
Grand Total	..	54,30.08	46,16.46	1,00.00	1,00.00	23,13.93	29,49.41	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,00.00

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. A significant feature is that the United Kingdom again regained the principal place which she had yielded to Japan last year, and her share in the total trade increased from 22.19 to 25.67 per cent., while that of Japan decreased from 22.95 to 20.71 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe also improved while that of America declined.

Under imports, the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 25.97 to 31.06 per cent. and the total figure rose from Rs. 14.1 crores to Rs. 14.34 crores owing mainly to larger despatches of sugar machinery, metals iron and steel, rubber manufactures, electrical instruments and machinery, motor cars, woollen piecegoods and beet sugar. Imports of cotton piecegoods and cotton spinning machinery however recorded noticeable decreases. The figures for British Possessions other than the United Kingdom declined, chiefly as a result of smaller arrivals of raw cotton from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan despite larger despatches of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and of motor cars from Canada. Imports from foreign countries in Europe also fell owing mainly to lesser arrivals of copper and brass from Germany, iron and steel from Belgium and silk and artificial silk yarn from Italy, in spite of increased shipments of sugar machinery from the Netherlands. Under foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan recorded a noticeable decrease due chiefly to smaller receipts of cotton and artificial silk piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. Imports from China also fell away on account of lesser despatches of silk raw and silk piecegoods while those from Persia decreased due mainly to smaller supplies of Kerosene and fuel oils. Reduced shipments of sugar are responsible for the fall in imports from Java while smaller despatches of dates mainly account for the decrease in arrivals from Iraq, in spite of larger supplies of pulse from that country. Imports from Africa recorded a decrease owing entirely to reduced shipments of raw cotton from Egypt, despite increased supplies of sugar from Portuguese East Africa, while smaller despatches of cotton, raw and cotton fents are chiefly responsible for the heavy fall in imports from America, in spite of the improvement in the despatches of motor cars, motor omnibuses and cinematographs films.

Under exports, the share of Japan, though that country continues to occupy the first place, declined from 33.77 to 25.27 per cent. and her figure fell from Rs. 8.49 crores to Rs. 7.45 crores which is entirely due to smaller takings, of cotton, raw. The share of the United Kingdom, however, rose from 14.06 to 17.23 per cent. i.e., from Rs. 3.53 crores to Rs. 5.08 crores. This rise is attributable to increased shipments of raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, groundnut cake, hides and skins tanned, manganese ore and myrabollans. Among other countries the proportionate share of Italy, Germany and Belgium increased in consequence of larger takings of raw cotton and seeds though Germany reduced her supplies of groundnuts cake. The share of France, however, declined, the increased shipments of raw cotton having been more than counter-balanced by smaller exports of seeds. The proportionate share of the Netherlands improved owing to increased shipments of seeds and groundnut cake. The share of China also increased on account of larger supplies of raw cotton. Larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn are responsible for the increase in the share of Persia while smaller despatches of cotton coloured piece-

goods chiefly accounted for the fall in the share of Iraq. The decline in the share of Africa mainly represents smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods to Portuguese East Africa and cotton twist and yarn to French Somaliland, while the most noticeable rise in that of America represents larger shipments of seeds—especially linseed—and raw wool.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account increased from Rs. 39.73 lakhs to Rs. 45.01 lakhs mainly representing larger supplies of machinery and mill-work, printing paper, arms, ammunition, etc., and woollen piecegoods. Imports of vehicles and Persian fuel, oils, however recorded decreases. Exports on Government account also improved from Rs. 2.56 lakhs to Rs. 4.62 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of hardware and instruments, etc.

44. *Treasure—*

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease in 1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	8,91,36,217	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	—20,13,153
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	9,65,17,312	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	—69,64,824
Government ..	5,51,990	70,900	73,655	7,842	57,436	+49,594
Currency notes—						
Private ..	8,49,455	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	+3,658
Government ..	39,075	11,000	17,100	..	..	..
Total, Imports..	18,69,34,049	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	—89,24,725
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	49,450	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,32,312	—6,89,38,088
Government ..	3,551	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	1,28,37,508	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,052	—14,73,963	8,82,074	—5,91,889
Government ..	1,60,79,751	1,18,80,988	1,50,25,232	1,32,04,202	4,47,87,062	+3,14,92,860
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	..	..	12,000	7,000	—5,000
Government ..	25,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports..	3,14,70,260	3,43,22,700	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	—3,80,42,117

With a balance of trade in favour of India, viz., Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 3 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account

further fell from Rs. 1·91 crore to Rs. 1·01 crore. Both gold and silver contributed to this fall. Imports of gold bullion further declined from Rs. 40·19 lakhs to Rs. 33·56 lakhs. Receipts from Bahrein Islands amounted to Rs. 5·94 lakhs as against Rs. 13·61 lakhs while those from Iraq were nil against Rs. 3·21 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom were worth Rs. 4·04 lakhs as against nil and those from Zanzibar and Pemba and Aden and Dependencies were valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs and Rs. 4·23 lakhs against Rs. 1·76 lakh and Rs. 3·21 lakhs respectively during last year. Arrivals of sovereigns and other British gold coins also fell further from Rs. 34·81 lakhs to Rs. 20·99 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from all the sources of import, chiefly the Union of South Africa (Natal), Aden and Dependencies, Bahrein Islands and Zanzibar and Pemba. The slight improvement in the receipts of other coined gold is chiefly brought about by larger despatches from Other Native States in Arabia. Imports of bar silver further decreased from Rs. 27·03 lakhs to Rs. 3·38 lakhs only. This decrease is due in the main to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom which sent worth Rs. 3·22 lakhs as against Rs. 24·25 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches from South Australia and the United States of America were nil as against worth Rs. 1·08 lakh and Rs. 74,000 last year. Arrivals of Government of India rupees also fell from Rs. 82·37 lakhs to Rs. 36·95 lakhs as a result of reduced supplies from all the sources except Other Native States in Arabia. Shipments from Iraq declined by Rs. 41·11 lakhs to Rs. 29·45 lakhs and those from Muscat and Bahrein Islands by Rs. 1·39 lakh and Rs. 1·36 lakh to Rs. 2·43 lakhs and Rs. 72,000 respectively. Receipts from Other Native States in Arabia, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 1·33 lakh to Rs. 3·29 lakhs. Imports of other coins amounted to Rs. 3,000 only as against Rs. 24,000 last year.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 53·64 crores as against Rs. 60·53 crores in the previous year. Exports of bullion fell by Rs. 5·74 crores to Rs. 52·11 crores. This fall is entirely due to reduced shipments to the United States of America and the Netherlands which took worth Rs. 7·16 crores and Rs. 2 crores as against Rs. 21·17 crores and Rs. 4·22 crores last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 40·54 crores and Rs. 1·87 crore against Rs. 32·24 crores and Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Italy also took worth Rs. 54·39 lakhs against nil in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns also declined from Rs. 2·66 crores to Rs. 1·53 crore. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1·05 crore, to the United States of America from Rs. 42·13 lakhs to Rs. 5·1 lakhs and to the Netherlands from Rs. 9·06 lakhs to Rs. 5,000 only but those to France rose from Rs. 10·7 lakhs to Rs. 41·91 lakhs. Exports of other coined gold decreased from Rs. 1·78 lakh to Rs. 2,000 only owing almost entirely to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver declined from Rs. 14·74 lakhs to Rs. 8·82 lakhs. Shipments of bullion amounted to Rs. 2·02 lakhs as against Rs. 6·36 lakhs in the previous year owing entirely to reduced takings by the United Kingdom. Exports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 8·17 lakhs to Rs. 6·7 lakhs representing smaller despatches to Muscat and Bahrein Islands. Shipments to Zanzibar and Pemba however amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs as against nil in the preceding year. There were no

exports of British or Straits dollars as in the previous year while those of other coin recorded a fall from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 10,000 owing to cessation of shipments to Muscat.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver which amounted to Rs. 57,000 against Rs. 8,000 in the previous year, entirely represent arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Dependencies. Exports amounted to Rs. 4.48 crores against Rs. 1.33 crore. Shipment to the United States of America were valued at Rs. 3 crores as against nil while those to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1.47 crore against Rs. 1.33 crore in the preceding year.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34:—

Vessels.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers	645	2,728,985	601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270
	30	97,629	29	135,797	23	106,963	18	60,723	44	143,214
Sailing Vessels	120	12,527	105	10,134	96	10,303	102	30,537	84	9,679
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
Total ..	795	2,839,141	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,884	712	3,204,287
Cleared. Steamers	474	2,086,533	433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882	470	2,697,271	478	2,684,730
	72	277,934	65	247,762	54	215,836	60	232,535	47	199,275
Sailing Vessels	84	8,185	77	7,561	69	6,552	81	7,858	34	9,751
	1	56	3	323	1	56	3	277	7	368
Total ..	631	2,372,708	578	2,239,502	553	2,406,326	614	2,867,841	626	2,894,314
Grand Total ..	1,426	5,211,849	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925	1,338	6,098,601

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,325 as against 5,162 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities :—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,294,741	3,026,405	3,107,304	3,454,008	3,543,138
Japanese	526,261	542,529	518,140	536,749	499,107
Italian	502,020	482,619	663,293	822,848	963,722
American	37,083	34,654	72,748	337,826	347,158
Norwegian	90,997	91,607	116,969	113,595	145,372
Greek	2,732	15,682	..	..	21,221
Danish	4,150	..	..	1,726	..
French	26,392	16,847	22,992	..	21,274
German	442,925	369,210	321,140	321,174	283,115
Others	263,780	366,815	224,531	239,278	254,382
Total	5,191,081	4,945,768	5,037,057	5,827,203	6,078,489

47. *Freights.*—The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom were steady during the first two months of the year but in June they slightly declined and were at that level till the end of October. They slightly rose in November and again in January and remained steady till the end of the year.

	April 1933.	January 1934.	March 1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	21 0	21 0	21 0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	19 0	20 0	20 0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	17 0	18 0	18 0
Manganese ore	17 0	18 0	18 0

Freight rates to other ports :

	April 1933.	January 1934.	March 1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	17 0	19 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	20 0	20 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	23 0	21 0
Havre—			
Light seeds	20 0	21 6	19 6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	24 6	22 6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	17 0	19 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	15 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	21 0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	20 0	20 0	20 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 0	23 0	23 0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	16 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	22 0

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London which was $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ at the end of March 1933, remained almost steady till the beginning of September 1933, and declined to $17\frac{15}{16}d.$ on the 15th of that month. The rate again went up to $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ by the end of September; came down to $17\frac{15}{16}d.$ by the end of October, and with slight fluctuations fell to $17\frac{25}{32}d.$ on 18th November. It then showed a rising tendency, went up to $18\frac{3}{32}d.$ on 13th January 1934 and stood at $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ at the end of the year.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910. 1911.	1920. 1921.	1929. 1930.	1930. 1931.	1931. 1932.	1932. 1933.	1933. 1934.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	114.99	91.77	80.20	68.94	63.11
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	119.20	90.95	82.23	65.92	59.78
Iron and Steel ..	100	94.71	297.38	115.02	111.22	113.75	108.13	108.35
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	111.11	114.95	113.33	90.49	53.33
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	83.24	52.91	49.28	47.57	46.76
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	100	175.44	485.96	246.63	203.00	192.98	165.98	159.65
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	205.18	178.65	143.30	127.03	109.09
White	100	133.33	441.66	253.83	205.96	183.92	162.29	158.33
Coloured, .. printed or dyed.	100	125.00	450.00	190.50	177.66	142.52	118.75	112.50
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	156.54	131.90	113.21	100.44	82.40
„ Piece goods	100	96.43	226.19	117.99	90.01	73.69	61.80	52.38
Wool—Piece-goods ..	100	108.33	496.43	266.00	212.64	194.88	185.48	178.57
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	238.86	229.11	177.65	158.20	132.44
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	183.79	163.19	110.75	114.03	96.64
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	193.69	200.05	199.47	127.54	126.25
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	160.09	213.84	119.30	120.97	93.78
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	200.64	115.79	105.85	131.53	122.61
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	158.99	131.03	114.30	109.99	93.07
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	200.73	152.99	125.16	127.80	129.58
„ Twist and Yarn ..	100	156.66	403.33	257.74	225.70	194.70	174.25	166.67
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	238.42	223.73	222.63	221.67	216.67
White	100	105.26	310.53	193.51	192.48	162.11	152.63	147.37
Coloured, .. printed or dyed.	100	95.45	218.18	126.98	124.23	113.77	110.00	100.00
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	184.82	117.00	117.1	84.37	87.50

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal articles of import except iron and steel, have fallen. The fall is more marked in the case of kerosene oil, silk raw, cotton grey piecegoods, silk piecegoods, copper and brass. With the exception of cotton raw, and wool raw, the export figures also show a noticeable decline especially in the case of til or jinjili seed, castor seed, linseed, grain, pulse and flour and cotton coloured piecegoods.

COASTING TRADE.

51. The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1933-1934.
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,32,48,701	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	3,06,78,936	+1,42,16,861
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	28,47,695	15,55,867	11,30,675	2,92,894	3,86,215	+93,321
Kathiawar	4,93,92,395	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	2,78,98,614	+26,82,431
Goa	1,79,04,985	1,55,74,465	80,44,154	68,34,518	30,02,761	—38,31,757
Other Ports	6,42,836	6,41,839	7,83,006	11,49,948	13,97,046	+2,47,098
Tota ..	7,07,87,911	5,39,81,790	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	3,26,84,636	—8,08,907

British Ports in other Presidencies—									
Bengal	..	..	3,03,06,942	1,73,13,810	2,96,07,622	2,60,50,055	1,83,77,327	—85,72,728	
Madras	..	..	3,83,71,405	3,38,38,441	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	2,67,38,174	+31,02,582	
Burma	..	..	8,39,91,027	7,13,35,220	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	6,45,97,902	—12,67,673	
Sind	..	..	2,10,73,379	1,84,84,168	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	2,16,62,728	+23,77,219	
Total	..		17,37,42,753	14,09,71,639	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	13,13,76,131	—43,60,600	
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—									
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		17,665	13,244	12,098	13,257	21,380	+8,123	
State of Travancore	..		1,29,07,836	94,28,074	63,40,696	71,86,880	64,80,554	—7,06,326	
Other Ports	..	..	9,511	370	134	728	2,847	+2,119	
Total	..		1,29,35,012	94,41,688	63,52,928	72,00,865	65,04,781	—6,96,084	
GRAND TOTAL	..		27,07,14,377	21,67,36,682	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	20,12,44,484	+83,51,270	

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1933-1934.
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency	2,23,63,452	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	2,03,35,579	-22,74,665
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	38,74,614	26,49,711	20,73,937	14,79,139	11,37,055	-3,42,084
Kathiawar	2,81,15,606	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	1,90,65,148	-26,17,030
Goa	51,55,898	38,55,359	39,12,958	28,25,743	30,03,389	+1,77,646
Other Ports	17,77,427	16,44,587	17,16,783	18,71,239	18,52,711	-18,528
Total	3,89,23,545	3,32,68,369	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	2,50,53,303	-27,99,996
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	3,41,33,260	4,05,86,136	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	3,58,56,655	-3,39,42,518

Madras	—	—	6,22,63,050	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	5,08,24,157	—35,71,437
Burma	—	—	2,73,64,806	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	+9,33,361
Sind	—	—	8,09,08,972	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	5,63,71,662	+55,67,038
Total	..		20,46,70,088	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,287	16,47,58,681	—3,10,13,556
Indian Ports not British in other Presi- denies—								
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	..		1,14,280	71,151	1,57,977	1,21,314	12,50,885	+11,29,571
State of Travancore	..		1,14,98,297	95,90,765	86,34,034	35,14,416	75,00,180	+39,85,764
Other Ports	..		3,71,690	6,11,371	2,76,419	4,51,418	5,53,567	+1,02,149
Total	..		1,19,84,267	1,02,73,287	90,68,430	40,87,148	93,04,632	+52,17,484
GRAND TOTAL	..		27,79,41,382	26,07,96,854	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	21,94,57,195	—3,08,70,733

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	6,81	5,54	5,08	3,69	5,53
2. Grain, pulse and flour	5,89	5,54	5,17	4,00	4,90
3. Kerosene	89	75	1,04	1,62	1,58
4. Spices	1,67	1,55	1,00	90	81
5. Seeds	1,68	1,06	98	88	78
6. Coal	71	46	75	69	62
7. Teak wood	75	45	43	46	48
8. Tea, black	61	41	68	68	38
9. Jute manufactures	1,33	51	1,16	88	36
10. Gbi	38	34	30	34	32
11. Wool, raw	28	15	12	9	8

Imports which showed a falling off of over Rs. 2½ crores last year improved during the year under report from Rs. 19·29 crores to Rs. 20·12 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of cotton, raw, and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton increased from Rs. 3·69 crores to Rs. 5·53 crores due chiefly to larger shipments from British Ports within the Province, Kathiawar and Madras. Arrivals from Goa however declined. The improvement of Rs. 90·53 lakhs in the imports of grain, pulse and flour almost entirely represents larger arrivals of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind. Imports of kerosene oil, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 3·56 lakhs only but those of petroleum dangerous, etc., fell from Rs. 1·3 crore to Rs. 45·09 lakhs as a result of smaller arrivals from Burma. Imports of jute manufactures also decreased by Rs. 52·79 lakhs to Rs. 35·62 lakhs owing to lesser receipts from Bengal. The fall of Rs. 29·45 lakhs under tea is due to reduced supplies from Bengal and that of Rs. 9·14 lakhs under seeds entirely represents lesser receipts from Kathiawar and Travancore. The fall of Rs. 8·34 lakhs under spices is attributable to reduced shipments from all the sources of supply while that of Rs. 7·37 lakhs under coal is due entirely to reduced shipments from Bengal.

53. Exports from Bombay to coast ports further declined by Rs. 3·09 crores to Rs. 21·95 crores due to reduced shipments of Indian produce, exports of foreign merchandise recording a slight increase. Exports of Indian produce which constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total export trade contracted by Rs. 3·36 crores to Rs. 17·54 crores due chiefly to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Shipments of raw cotton however increased. The fall under cotton piecegoods due to a

heavy fall in the shipments to Bengal in spite of larger exports to Burma, Sind, Travancore and Madras. Reduced shipments to all the principal ports except Sind are responsible for the fall under cotton twist and yarn while that under grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by smaller exports of pulse to Madras; rice to British ports within the Province and Kathiawar. Exports of jawar and bajra to Kathiawar and of wheatflour to Burma and Madras recorded increases. Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 4.13 crores to Rs. 4.41 crores mainly as a result of larger re-shipments of carriages and carts, etc., to all the principal ports, of aniline dyes to Bengal and of machinery to Kathiawar and Madras. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Kathiawar, of cotton twist and yarn to Madras and Sind, of metals and ores to Madras and British ports within the Province, of sugar to Kathiawar and of fruits, dried, salted and preserved to Burma and Bengal, on the other hand, recorded decreases.

Figures for the most important items are given below:—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	9,80	11,56	16,17	13,18	10,93
Cotton twist and yarn ..	2,13	1,93	1,93	1,56	1,18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,43	2,39	2,38	2,14	1,86
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	4,52	2,59	1,82	1,04	89
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above ..	51	27	41	33	31
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof ..	45	36	31	30	47

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports, though insignificant, slightly improved. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, raw cashew-nuts from Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory, and rice from French Indo-China and Japan, further increased from Rs. 1,46,574 to Rs. 2,28,487. Exports, mainly representing skinned cashew kernel to the United States of America, also further increased from Rs. 27,180 to Rs. 7,15,577.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further rose by Rs. 87.91 lakhs to Rs. 7.69 crores. Imports declined by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 3.34 crores, but exports increased by Rs. 1.1 crore to Rs. 4.35 crores. Over 66 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the Chief Port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Viramm Range.		Surat Range.		Thana Range.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	1,08,714	85,661	25,62,398	25,69,882	18,82,027	16,14,854
Export ..	2,28,801	2,28,293	1,13,47,932	1,89,29,836	28,50,210	68,07,567
Total ..	3,37,515	3,13,954	1,39,10,330	2,14,99,718	47,32,237	84,82,421
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	36,121	20,772	35,19,920	39,67,580	1,29,865	1,80,282
Export ..	46,533	8,325	19,08,239	35,49,609	17,28,959	16,77,464
Total ..	82,654	29,097	54,28,159	75,17,189	18,58,824	18,57,746
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	9,730	13,501	9,93,261	14,68,417	86,971	1,53,228
Export ..	..	..	3,87,040	3,35,307	7,79,656	5,20,985
Total ..	9,730	13,501	13,80,301	18,03,724	8,66,627	6,74,213
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	7,542	8,520	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	7,542	8,520	..	..
Grand Total {						
Import	1,54,565	1,19,934	70,83,121	80,14,399	20,98,863	19,48,364
Export	2,75,334	2,36,618	1,36,43,211	2,28,14,752	53,58,825	90,66,016
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,29,899	3,56,552	2,07,26,332	3,08,29,151	74,57,688	1,10,14,380

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.		Kanara Range.		Goa Frontier.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,74,607	90,60,528	87,88,297	69,05,115	4,51,541	3,37,709	2,47,67,584	2,05,73,749	-41,93,835
42,67,171	43,88,726	51,15,824	40,08,232	2,08,445	1,60,079	2,40,18,383	3,45,82,733	+1,05,64,350
1,52,41,778	1,34,49,254	1,39,04,121	1,09,13,347	6,59,986	4,97,788	4,87,85,967	5,51,56,482	+63,70,515
2,66,862	2,29,216	5,93,137	5,88,942	20,234	44,809	45,66,139	50,31,501	+4,65,362
3,42,983	2,84,082	8,64,926	3,62,885	4,508	7,600	48,96,148	58,89,965	+9,93,817
6,09,845	5,13,298	14,58,063	9,51,727	24,742	52,409	94,62,287	1,09,21,466	+14,59,179
17,80,672	22,46,450	32,16,652	36,32,769	1,22,715	2,56,891	62,10,001	77,71,256	+15,61,255
17,07,237	14,34,428	5,62,983	5,35,214	1,070	2,653	34,37,986	28,28,587	-6,09,399
34,87,909	36,80,878	37,79,635	41,67,983	1,23,785	2,59,544	96,47,987	1,05,99,843	+9,51,856
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,542	8,520	+978
1,95,072	2,03,782	..	..	..	..	1,95,072	2,03,782	+8,710
1,95,072	2,03,782	..	..	..	..	2,02,614	2,12,302	+9,688
1,30,22,141	1,15,36,194	1,25,98,086	1,11,26,726	5,94,490	6,39,409	3,55,51,266	3,33,85,026	-21,66,240
65,12,463	63,11,018	65,43,733	49,06,331	2,14,023	1,70,332	3,25,47,589	4,35,05,067	+1,09,57,478
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,95,34,604	1,78,47,212	1,91,41,819	1,60,33,057	8,08,513	8,09,741	6,80,98,855	7,68,90,093	+87,91,238

The principal articles exported from the four chief ranges are—spices (betelnuts), dried fruits, and wood from Kanara ; salt, rice, bricks and myrabolams from Kolaba ; cotton raw, rice, bricks and wood from Thana ; and cotton raw, pulse, cotton seed, wood and groundnut seed from Surat.

F. J. KARAKA,

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE :

Offg. Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 18th June 1934.

29 OCT. 1935

NCBR-SBO/35

REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March 1935



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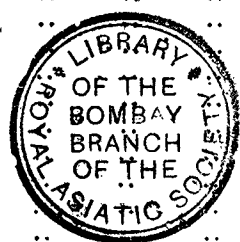
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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1935.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1935, and the four previous years :

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
(I) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	56,93,80,038	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	46,18,75,025	53,70,03,624	+ 7,51,28,599
Gold	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	—21,66,832
Silver	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	3,17,81,301	+ 2,77,45,635
Currency Notes ..	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	—2,37,768
Total, Imports	74,85,24,965	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	47,20,05,376	57,24,75,010	+ 10,04,69,634
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	+ 22,47,631
Indian Produce ..	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	27,40,99,405	30,56,53,748	+ 3,15,54,343
Gold	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	—3,27,69,956
Silver	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	+ 3,07,44,344
Currency Notes ..	..	..	12,000	7,000	..	—7,000
Total, Exports ..	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	83,29,38,045	86,47,07,407	+ 3,17,69,362
Total, Foreign Trade	1,33,35,01,582	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	1,30,49,43,421	1,43,71,82,417	+ 13,22,38,996

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1932-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	23,47,26,165	23,31,98,612	21,19,28,593	21,64,42,892	23,16,22,145	+ 1,51,79,253
Foreign Merchandise	1,42,98,581	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,887	1,81,86,618	1,47,91,509	-33,95,109
Gold	..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	-1,28,948
Silver	2,10,940	5,86,143	87,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,388	+ 6,63,497
Total, Imports ..	24,92,30,686	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	23,58,65,174	24,81,83,867	+ 1,23,18,693
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	22,84,34,487	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	21,86,08,777	21,11,51,955	-74,56,822
Foreign Merchandise	5,98,65,669	5,28,66,285	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	4,60,63,223	+ 17,09,738
Gold	550	1,700	11,842	..	..	..
Silver	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	-7,89,722
Total, Exports ..	28,83,34,650	33,05,03,927	28,29,12,060	26,37,66,084	25,72,29,278	-65,36,806
Total, Coasting Trade	53,75,65,336	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	49,96,31,258	50,54,13,145	+ 57,81,887
Grand total, Private	1,87,10,66,918	2,07,97,50,579	1,93,59,69,394	1,80,45,74,679	1,94,25,95,562	+ 13,80,20,883
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	3,13,73,280	2,15,70,648	1,75,30,496	4,08,07,046	4,73,90,886	-24,16,160
Coasting	33,74,098	24,20,106	17,67,059	20,64,434	20,48,866	+ 8,84,432
Total, Government Transactions.	3,47,47,378	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	5,18,71,480	50,33,9,752	-15,31,728
Total, Trade ..	1,90,58,14,296	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,66,949	1,85,64,46,159	1,99,29,35,314	+ 13,64,89,155

General remarks.

2. As is indicated in the paragraphs which follow, the year has been one of partial recovery. Study of the principal heads under which such recovery is recorded however suggests that the volume of trade now being retrieved is not identical with that which was lost, either in content or distribution. New industries and modern policy and methods are distinctly reflected in the Tables. The Motor and allied industries (petrol and oil) are resilient ; and artificial silk continues to displace the older fabrics as an article of wear. A protectionist policy

in India results in the importation of mill machinery, apparatus, and materials for manufacture, instead of the manufactured article itself, *c.f.*, cotton, dyes, chemicals, etc. For a somewhat different reason, the demand for films in India suitable for Indian audiences has necessitated the importation of considerable electrical and other equipment for production, in addition to that required for the exhibition of both Indian and foreign films.

As regards distribution the disturbance of economic conditions arising out of the War resulted in transference towards the East, and particularly to Japan. This tendency continues.

Imports of private merchandise which had contracted by nearly 15 per cent. last year again improved during the year under report by Rs. 7·51 crores, or over 16 per cent., to Rs. 53·7 crores, indicative of better trade conditions. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that this improvement is spread over most of the principal articles of import. It is however more marked in the case of *cotton raw (including waste) motor cars and motors cycles etc., artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, woollen manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments, apparatus, etc., and oils*. The only important articles which show noticeable decreases are *sugar, precious stones and pearls unset, and silk manufactures*. Imports of *treasure* also improved by Rs. 2·53 crores to Rs. 3·55 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce improved further by Rs. 3·16 crores, or 11·5 per cent. to Rs. 30·57 crores. This improvement is almost entirely due to increased shipment of *cotton raw, cotton manufactures, and hides and skins, raw*, despite smaller exports of *seeds, wool raw, cotton twist and yarn, leather, myrabolans and oils*.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicates that the United Kingdom has again yielded the pride of place, which she had regained last year, to Japan, whose share increased by over 8 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom decreased by over $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The trade with the Continent of Europe also declined by $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and that with America by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, improved by Rs. 13·22 crores, or over 10 per cent. to Rs. 143·72 crores,, imports contributing Rs. 10·05 crores and exports Rs. 3·18 crores towards the improvement. Imports of *precious metals* also improved by Rs. 2·56 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of silver; while exports of precious metals declined by Rs. 20·26 lakhs on account of smaller shipments of gold.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also increased by Rs. 57·82 lakhs or over 1 per cent. to Rs. 50·54 crores, imports increasing by Rs. 1·23 crore but exports decreasing by Rs. 65·37 lakhs.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 14,03,82,418 to Rs. 15,44,16,244. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess and the lac cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·02 as against 1·07 per cent. in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	56,93,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,56,170	+ 7,50,09,632
Gold ..	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,087	34,93,855	- 21,66,832
Silver ..	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	3,17,81,301	+ 2,77,45,635
Currency Notes ..	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	- 2,37,768
Total, Imports ..	74,84,65,057	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,435	47,17,76,889	57,21,27,556	+ 10,03,50,667
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	3,23,21,172	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	+ 22,47,631
Indian Produce ..	58,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,6,005	27,33,63,828	30,49,92,735	+ 3,16,08,907
Gold ..	49,03,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	- 3,27,69,956
Silver ..	1,75,36,517	1,51,16,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	+ 3,07,44,344
Currency Notes ..	..	..	12,000	7,000	..	- 7,000
Total, Exports ..	58,49,76,617	95,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	83,22,22,468	86,40,46,394	+ 3,18,23,926
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,33,34,41,674	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	1,30,39,99,357	1,43,61,73,950	+ 13,21,74,593
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	21,01,73,314	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,003	19,17,51,187	20,47,52,565	+ 1,30,01,378
Foreign Merchandise	65,63,368	84,37,264	77,76,211	94,93,297	49,68,909	- 45,24,388
Gold ..	..	7,31,804	4,08,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	- 1,28,948
Silver ..	2,10,940	5,85,093	87,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,384	+ 6,63,493
Total, Imports ..	21,69,47,622	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,339	20,24,80,148	21,14,91,683	+ 90,11,535
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	20,17,13,728	24,77,79,897	20,89,91,506	17,53,77,345	18,43,19,612	+ 89,42,267
Foreign Merchandise	5,90,83,126	5,20,43,124	4,13,36,422	4,40,79,850	4,58,03,879	+ 17,24,029
Gold ..	550	1,700	11,242	..	..	- 1,28,948
Silver ..	5,33,944	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	- 7,89,722
Total, Exports	26,13,31,348	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	22,02,61,017	23,01,37,591	+ 98,76,574
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	47,82,78,970	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	42,27,41,165	44,16,29,274	+ 1,88,88,109
Total, Private Trade.	1,81,17,20,644	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	1,72,67,40,522	1,87,78,03,224	+ 15,10,62,702
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.						
Total, Trade ..	1,84,62,66,724	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	1,77,84,06,235	1,92,79,89,031	+ 14,95,82,796

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay recovered during the year under report by an extent just sufficient to make good the ground lost last year viz., Rs. 13·22 crores or over 10 per cent. It reached the level of the year 1932-33 viz., Rs. 142·03 crores, or excluding treasure, by Rs. 10·89 crores or over 14 per cent. to Rs. 86·55 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 1·97 crore, or over 2 per cent. to Rs. 92·62 crores, and that of Karachi by Rs. 4·48 crores, or over 16 per cent.

to Rs. 31·67 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay increased by over 16 per cent., those into Calcutta and Karachi by nearly 10 per cent. and nearly 18 per cent. respectively. The improvement at Bombay is due mainly to *cotton raw* (including waste), *motor cars and motor cycles* (including motor omnibuses, wagons and parts), *artificial silk*, *cotton manufactures*, *metals and ores*, *wool manufactures* (including yarn and knitting wool) *cotton twist and yarn*, *dyeing and tanning substances*, *instruments apparatus, etc.*, *oils*, *fruits and vegetables*, *chemicals*, *haberdashery and millinery*, *Postal articles and rubber*. On the other hand, the articles which recorded noticeable decreases were *sugar*, *precious stones and pearls unset*, *silk manufactures* (including silk yarn etc.), *tea*, *spices*, *soap and grain pulse and flour*.

10. Exports of Indian produce further advanced by Rs. 3·16 crores, or over 11 per cent. to Rs. 30·50 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 2·27 crores, or nearly 17 per cent. to Rs. 15·85 crores at Karachi; but they declined by Rs. 1·15 crore or 2 per cent. to Rs. 56·96 crores at Calcutta. *Cotton raw*, *cotton manufactures*, *hides and skins, raw*, *bristles and oilcakes* account for the increase at Bombay; and *cotton raw and grain, pulse and flour* at Karachi. On the other hand, *seeds*, *wool raw*, *cotton twist and yarn*, *leather*, *myrabolans and oils* recorded noticeable decreases at Bombay, and *seeds*, *wool raw* and *hides and skins, raw*, at Karachi.

11. The total value of the private coasting-trade excluding treasure also improved by Rs. 1·91 crore, or over 4 per cent. to Rs. 43·98 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the improvement. Of the principal articles under imports, *jute manufactures*, *tea*, *grain*, *pulse and flour*, *cotton grey piecegoods*, *ghee* and *spices* showed increases; while *cotton raw* and *kerosene oil* recorded decreases. Under exports, *cotton manufactures* and *kerosene* improved; but *grain*, *pulse and flour* declined. The improvement of Rs. 17·24 lakhs under re-exports of foreign merchandise is chiefly due to larger re-shippments of *carriages and carts*, etc.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts:—

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8,04·40	5,04·66	4,27·51	3,79·47	3,55·71	—23·76
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	12,23·78	11,97·15	12,49·80	7,89·92	9,64·49	+1,74·57
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	34,95·91	31,22·47	36,15·79	33,11·62	38,99·15	+5,87·53
IV.—Living animals ..	10·75	17·44	10·66	11·97	13·86	+1·89
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,58·36	1,33·71	1,26·32	1,23·41	1,33·35	+9·94
Total, Imports ..	56,93·20	49,75·43	54,30·08	46,16·39	53,66·56	+7,50·17

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,10.72	1,92.15	1,36.27	1,24.62	1,25.49	+ .87
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	44,79.82	24,49.05	18,24.20	22,52.47	25,76.42	+ 3,23.95
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	5,41.41	4,47.01	2,94.48	2,91.77	2,75.82	—15.95
IV.—Living animals	1.01	.10	.12	.33	2.01	+1.68
V.—Postal Articles	69.18	62.65	61.63	64.65	70.19	+5.54
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	53,02.14	31,50.96	23,16.60	27,33.84	30,49.93	+ 3,16.09
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	24.36	26.35	12.96	11.11	7.48	—3.63
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	1,42.47	1,13.73	44.96	42.93	67.52	+ 24.59
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	1,47.61	1,36.35	1,31.99	1,54.37	1,57.42	+ 3.05
IV.—Living animals	2.93	2.24	3.51	2.41	1.33	—1.08
V.—Postal Articles	5.84	5.66	3.91	4.75	4.30	—.45
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23.21	2,84.33	1,97.33	2,15.57	2,38.05	+ 22.49
Total, Exports ..	56,25.35	34,35.29	25,13.93	29,49.41	32,87.98	+ 3,38.57

13. *Imports.*—With the exception of class I all the classes recorded increases. Class III—articles wholly or mainly manufactured—the most important class under imports, recorded an increase of Rs. 5.88 crores which is spread over all the principal articles except *silk yarn and manufactures*, the more important among them being, *cotton yarn and manufactures, vehicles* (excluding locomotives for railways), *other yarn and textile fabrics, woollen yarn and manufactures, dyes and colours, metals other than iron and steel, cutlery, hardware etc., chemicals and electrical goods and apparatus, etc.* The improvement of Rs. 1.75 crore noticed in class II is almost entirely accounted for by larger arrivals of *cotton raw and oils (vegetable, mineral and animal)*. The fall of Rs. 23.76 lakhs recorded in class I is chiefly due to smaller receipts of *sugar, tea, spices, grain, pulse and flour and tobacco*, which more than counterbalanced the larger arrivals of *fruits and vegetables, liquors and provisions and oilman's stores.*

14. *Exports.—Indian produce.*—All classes except class III recorded increases. The appreciable increase of Rs. 3·24 crores in class II, the most important class under exports, is chiefly attributable to larger shipments of cotton raw which alone outweighed the noticeable decreases in the shipments of seeds and wool, raw and waste. Exports of hides and skins, raw and untanned and oilcakes of all kinds also improved but those of oils (vegetable, mineral and animal) declined. The decrease of Rs. 15·95 lakhs in class III is due mainly to smaller shipments of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, dyes and, colours and cotton yarn and manufactures.

15. *Re-exports.*—Larger re-shipments of hides and skins, raw and untanned are mainly responsible for the increase of Rs. 24·59 lakhs in class II while those of silk yarn and manufactures, vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways), metals other than iron and steel, other yarn and textile fabrics, chemicals drugs and medicines and cutlery hardware and implements not only counter-balance the noticeable fall in the re-exports of cotton yarn and manufactures, but mainly account for the improvement of Rs. 3·05 lakhs in class III. The decrease of Rs. 3·63 lakhs in class I is shared by most of the principal articles in that class.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	Percent- age of each item to total Imports of Mer- chandise in 1934-35.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.	
1 Cotton Manufactures* ...	4,87,38,205	3,82,08,007	6,40,04,061	4,97,11,547	5,54,81,413	+57.70	10.34	56.74	45.1	47.0	54.1	53.0	1
2 Cotton, Raw (including waste),	6,32,50,443	6,79,11,907	7,04,25,158	3,41,96,653	5,00,81,608	+1,58.85	9.33	4.33	.6	.7	..	2.4	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	3,90,42,898	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	4,21,60,751	4,27,24,927	+5.55	7.96	75.94	75.7	74.2	64.2	69.8	3
4 Metals and Ores ..	4,86,85,246	3,66,48,697	3,43,59,890	3,09,82,841	3,61,41,579	+51.59	6.74	22.66	25.9	21.3	37.0	36.6	4
5 Artificial Silk ..	1,56,11,494	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	1,94,98,410	2,59,15,138	+64.17	4.83	6.68	4.5	6.6	8.2	5.2	5
6 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	2,03,66,256	1,41,74,353	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	2,58,75,411	+89.89	4.82	10.59	23.4	34.1	33.7	29.9	6
7 Oils ..	3,23,44,005	3,02,77,522	2,80,22,618	2,07,45,901	2,34,39,943	+26.94	4.37	3.54	4.0	4.1	6.8	5.6	7
8 Silk Manufactures in- cluding silk yarn, nolls and warps.	1,45,49,623	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,333	2,41,69,644	2,28,75,777	-12.94	4.26	1.32	2.3	3.0	2.0	4.3	8
9 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,65,66,312	1,85,24,744	1,66,12,805	1,64,95,041	2,12,60,661	+47.66	3.96	6.88	9.2	15.8	14.6	1.1	9
10 Instruments and Appa- ratus	1,63,04,801	1,34,83,120	1,39,74,538	1,60,08,337	1,90,26,242	+30.18	3.55	42.97	41.5	42.0	43.4	4.8	10

11	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	68,37,598	41,00,704	79,18,830	86,06,234	1,36,75,385	+50.09	2.55	42.02	46.5	41.6	47.7	34.0	11
12	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,17,98,567	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	1,36,73,723	+49.91	2.55	35.09	26.5	19.9	24.1	14.2	12
13	Postal articles not specified.	1,53,35,500	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	1,23,40,776	1,33,35,140	+9.94	2.49	47.22	50.4	51.0	44.7	43.9	13
14	Hardware ..	1,00,95,155	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	95,22,246	99,70,387	+4.48	1.86	31.60	32.6	27.1	39.3	28.2	14
15	Paper and Pasteboard ..	98,85,114	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	95,67,159	98,81,882	+3.15	1.34	17.75	18.9	14.2	20.8	21.5	15
16	Chemicals ..	73,11,224	75,90,801	76,42,579	68,52,174	81,76,349	+13.24	1.52	40.63	40.1	39.8	41.1	40.1	16
17	Sugar ..	2,48,60,649	1,41,80,527	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	81,08,223	-19.09	1.51	19	3.7	2	3.6	4.7	17
18	Drugs and Medicines ..	73,36,394	76,96,555	74,26,333	75,27,575	76,11,923	+80.84	1.42	21.76	28.5	24.6	31.8	33.1	18
19	Rubber ..	87,41,906	69,70,954	72,38,091	66,24,659	75,50,908	+9.26	1.41	23.06	32.0	34.8	59.1	62.8	19
20	Liquors ..	89,67,253	64,52,170	69,59,888	71,97,188	74,28,052	+2.31	1.39	54.46	52.5	53.7	51.4	51.4	20
21	Fruits and Vegetables ..	90,03,683	90,57,423	69,87,457	55,66,009	73,57,105	+17.91	1.37	23	2	3	3	4	21
22	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	1,05,93,972	74,81,734	69,84,201	60,24,548	61,80,348	+1.56	1.15	35.79	41.7	44.2	55.0	55.2	22
23	Glass and Glassware ..	71,49,054	58,68,708	69,78,307	54,94,676	58,90,471	+3.96	1.10	6.17	7.2	5.0	6	5.7	23
24	Spices ..	61,51,597	62,37,642	60,96,189	53,67,315	45,60,398	-8.07	.85	.92	.1	.1	..	3	24
25	Silk, Raw (including waste).	80,54,318	41,94,632	82,95,669	48,79,516	40,13,034	-8.67	.75	..	..	..	..	1	25
26	Apparel ..	42,37,588	37,10,273	39,87,742	38,38,665	38,84,453	-0.04	.73	35.45	30.7	25.3	25	20.7	26
27	Leather, and Manufactures of.	27,74,563	30,95,604	32,67,521	28,06,754	34,06,417	+5.40	.63	55.35	55.5	47.8	40.3	51.0	27
28	Paints and Painters' Materials.	35,04,297	30,52,349	32,20,615	34,37,342	33,95,429	-42	.68	62.72	67.4	63.0	67.6	62.7	28

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35. (In lakhs.)	Percentage of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1934-35.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			In 1930-31.	In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.
29	Haberdashery and Millinery.	24,05,937	19,10,856	24,00,304	20,86,794	32,92,503	+12.06	.61	25.51	26.6	20.3	23.8	17.8
30	Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	39,92,259	35,16,969	39,99,577	45,62,149	31,48,685	-14.13	.59	2.61	5.1	2.0	3.1	2.7
31	Wood and Timber ..	44,16,612	33,17,117	26,54,450	27,57,148	26,47,760	-1.09	.49	3.18	3.2	4.2	2.8	3.2
32	Starch Dextrose and Farina.	20,35,651	23,63,910	23,51,600	22,68,391	26,63,551	+4.00	.50	1.04	1.0	.7	1.4	4.7
33	Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	16,43,335	20,02,035	21,36,913	23,92,178	25,12,300	— .80	.47	54.29	62.2	59.0	69.2	72.1
34	Stationery	24,61,758	22,65,697	23,33,363	30,43,931	24,24,823	+3.81	.45	47.31	46.7	40.8	50.0	45.1
35	Belting for Machinery ..	26,75,013	27,06,402	25,84,033	21,54,625	23,71,143	+2.17	.44	59.26	52.7	49.7	48.5	50.5
36	Bobbins	33,83,680	27,23,264	23,93,720	16,48,218	23,05,541	+6.57	.43	77.34	71.9	63.8	53.2	57.5
37	Books printed and Printed Matter.	22,04,521	20,44,074	18,95,198	20,22,114	21,72,971	+1.51	.41	77.90	76.4	80.2	82.2	81.3
38	Toilet requisites ..	15,78,700	17,53,401	18,98,890	19,34,869	21,69,183	+2.84	.40	37.05	40.6	37.8	42.1	39.4
39	Toys and requisites for Games.	18,17,859	14,45,687	19,86,255	21,52,318	20,10,795	-1.41	.37	20.78	23.8	16.7	19.0	17.9
40	Earthenware and Pottery.	18,55,396	17,41,330	21,40,909	17,78,736	19,17,123	+1.33	.36	35.43	37.6	21.3	25.1	25.9
41	Carriages and wagons and Parts for railways.	22,12,392	11,84,138	15,40,950	11,04,753	18,37,358	+7.83	.35	72.94	70.2	81.2	63.6	69.9
42	Soap	32,86,294	29,74,664	26,18,141	23,44,706	15,79,099	-6.66	.35	83.90	81.0	82.5	80.0	86.8
43	Tallow and Stearine ..	21,91,151	16,43,501	19,23,331	14,78,218	17,24,036	+2.46	.32	9.72	4.7	4.8	6.7	2.6
44	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,41,23,164	34,27,635	12,32,601	23,38,370	16,86,833	0.51	.31	.4	.2	.4	.2	.3

45	Building and Engineering Materials.	22,14,360	19,53,187	20,52,012	15,43,886	16,78,880	+1.35	-31	15.33	15.4	15.4	21.9	33.8	45
46	Gums and Resins ..	17,81,198	14,11,309	18,50,881	14,88,599	15,72,853	+84	-29	7.00	10.4	4.0	6.7	8.9	46
47	Wood, raw ..	8,87,429	16,04,530	18,29,871	12,45,698	15,21,652	+2.76	-28	39.77	31.3	45.5	66.7	61.9	47
48	Animals, living ..	10,76,196	17,44,401	10,66,280	11,97,163	13,86,181	+1.89	-26	40.44	36.5	33.2	23.6	29.0	48
49	Tea ..	30,94,019	34,42,394	27,76,290	21,64,812	11,95,812	-9.59	-22	15	1	1	1	2	49
50	Buttons of all sorts ..	5,96,003	6,24,502	8,97,973	9,00,448	10,45,089	+1.45	-19	4.59	6.9	3.8	7.6	6.9	50
51	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	16,65,744	14,58,064	10,84,008	11,22,548	10,30,628	-92	-19	76.48	78.8	82.7	79.5	81.3	51
52	Ivory ..	13,93,692	10,39,180	11,76,019	10,68,012	10,30,201	-38	-19	41.45	53.2	39.5	22.3	6.2	52
53	Tobacco ..	29,88,660	14,82,415	17,43,072	11,74,002	9,84,804	-1.90	-18	87.27	83.2	58.5	66.7	86.9	53
54	Cutlery ..	7,69,263	7,00,234	7,94,575	8,52,645	9,43,083	+90	-18	24.46	25.5	21.7	24.3	24.3	54
55	China Clay ..	5,68,134	8,24,486	7,45,465	6,75,120	8,04,371	+1.29	-15	99.80	99.6	98.5	100.0	100.0	55
56	Umbrellas and Fittings ..	7,17,615	6,53,407	8,67,367	8,45,115	7,42,669	-1.02	-14	9.10	3.1	8.9	8.5	6.3	56
57	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	10,39,813	9,49,683	8,52,079	6,47,738	7,39,968	+92	-14	40.82	45.4	40.2	47.5	45.7	57
58	Clocks and Watches ..	8,04,945	6,00,890	6,04,632	7,54,726	7,36,612	-18	-14	4.54	7.0	6.4	6.6	5.4	58
59	Fireworks ..	4,74,910	2,61,739	5,18,823	5,16,888	5,82,042	+65	-11	5.87	8.3	2.7	1.4	1.7	59
60	Flax and Manufactures of.	6,48,784	6,78,332	5,53,076	5,63,882	5,52,365	-12	-10	93.92	94.1	94.0	91.7	89.9	60
61	Boots and Shoes ..	19,81,562	15,78,309	11,13,888	7,52,616	5,37,484	-2.15	-10	13.89	14.7	13.9	21.0	35.2	61
62	Coal and Coke ..	18,82,174	6,86,140	2,87,610	2,92,193	3,83,709	+92	-07	21.31	63.7	84.0	28.4	36.4	62
63	Other articles ..	1,52,22,402	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	1,30,56,456	2,14,47,217	+88.91	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	63
Total, Merchandise ..		56,99,20,130	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,45,532	53,66,56,170	+750.10	100.00	27.48	26.0	26.0	31.1	30.1	

* Excludes fents for the year 1934-35.

17. The total value of imported merchandise, which showed a decline of Rs. 8·14 crores last year, from the figures for the year 1932-33 again improved by Rs. 7·5 crores during the year under report as compared with the figures for the last year and amounted to Rs. 53·66 crores, indicating the revival of the import trade in general. This is more marked in the case of *cotton raw, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, wool manufactures* (including yarn and knitting wool), *cotton twist and yarn and dyeing and tanning substances*. Imports of *instruments, apparatus, etc., oils, fruits and vegetables and chemicals* also showed an improvement. *Sugar, precious stones and pearls, unset, and silk manufactures* were the only articles which recorded noticeable decreases. The more important of these commodities have been separately dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items deserve comment. The increase of Rs. 30·18 lakhs under *instruments, etc.*, mainly represents larger arrivals of electrical instruments from all the principal sources of supply and photographic instruments—chiefly cinematograph films—from Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Larger supplies of dates from Iraq and of almonds from Spain, Cyprus and Turkey, Asiatic almost make up the increase of Rs. 17·91 lakhs under *fruits and vegetables*; while more arrivals from all the principal countries are responsible for the improvement of Rs. 13·24 lakhs under *chemicals*. The increase of Rs. 12·05 lakhs under *haberdashery and millinery* is chiefly due to larger despatches from Japan; while that of Rs. 9·26 lakhs under *rubber* mainly represents pneumatic motor covers from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of *carriages and wagons and parts for railways* improved by Rs. 7·82 lakhs owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom. Imports of bobbins also improved by Rs. 6·58 lakhs as a result of larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Japan, and those of *leather* by Rs. 5·4 lakhs owing chiefly to larger receipts of pickers and roller skins from the United Kingdom. Consequent upon smaller shipments of cloves from Zanzibar and of betelnuts from Straits Settlements imports of *spices*, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 8·07 lakhs. Imports of *soap* also recorded a fall of Rs. 6·66 lakhs on account of smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan; while the fall of Rs. 6·51 lakhs noticed under *grain, pulse and flour* is chiefly due to smaller receipts of wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia.

18. Coal.—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Tons.	Ra.	T. as.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.		
United Kingdom ..	18,004	3,94,579	6,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,804	3,750	82,825	6,908	1,39,607	+3,158	+56,842
Japan ..	400	7,200	780	16,600	115	2,880	220	4,400	1,618	31,308	+1,398	+26,908
Australia ..	1,455	32,010	3,385	82,70	350	8,050	5,338	1,10,240	3,559	77,912	-1,779	-32,328
Union of South Africa ..	82,145	13,91,361	6,172	92,580	..	..	3,920	57,818	7,063	1,00,123	+3,143	+42,305
Other Native States in Arabia.	250	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java ..	520	10,130	192	2,112	190	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	668	12,300	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	1,183	15,328	1,188	22,602	+5	+7,274
Total ..	103,532	18,51,980	27,848	6,36,580	11,210	2,67,922	14,411	2,70,611	20,336	3,71,612	+5,925	+1,01,001
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	251,245	45,85,086	424,768	74,78,290	442,042	68,99,022	416,333	61,57,421	440,155	80,62,562	+23,822	-94,859

The total imports of *coal* during the year further increased from 14,411 tons to 20,336 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 lakhs to Rs. 3·72 lakhs in value which is mainly due to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa. Imports from Japan also increased from 220 tons valued at Rs. 4,400 to 1,618 tons valued at Rs. 31,308 ; but those from Australia decreased from 5,338 tons to 3,559 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·1 lakh to Rs. 77,912 in value. Supplies from Bengal increased from 416,000 tons to 440,000 tons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 61·57 lakhs to Rs. 60·63 lakhs in value.

Prices of English coal were about Rs. 22 per ton and those of Bengal coal about Rs. 14 per ton.

19. *Dyeing and Tanning Substances*.—The total value of Imports under this head which had been declining for the last two years, increased from Rs. 1·65 crores to Rs. 2·13 crores. This increase is chiefly due to larger supplies of dyes obtained from Coal tar from Germany whose share in the total imports further advanced from 52·6 per cent. to 60·4 per cent.

Alizarine dyes.—These increased from 1,564,827 lbs. to 2,238,971 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 12·74 lakhs to Rs. 14·37 lakhs in value—representing in the main larger supplies from Germany. Supplies from the United Kingdom though greater in volume were of less value.

Aniline dyes further advanced from 7,852,176 lbs. to 10,885,677 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·28 crores to Rs. 1·73 crores in value. Imports from Germany further rose from 4,377,719 lbs. to 7,008,479 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 72·7 lakhs to Rs. 1·11 crores. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Switzerland also improved from 877,149 lbs. to 1,006,077 lbs. and from 314,452 lbs. to 431,339 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 18·59 lakhs to Rs. 23·89 lakhs and from Rs. 10·42 lakhs to Rs. 13·49 lakhs respectively in value. Supplies from Japan which entered this field seriously last year also increased from 908,643 lbs. to 1,021,943 lbs. in quantity but decreased from Rs. 9·06 lakhs to Rs. 8·95 lakhs in value. Imports from the United States of America however declined from 1,044,188 lbs. valued at Rs. 10·29 lakhs to 871,626 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·15 lakhs. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands also decreased but those from France increased.

Saffron, almost entirely from Spain, rose from 48,337 lbs. to 49,240 lbs. in quantity but fell from Rs. 10·9 lakhs to Rs. 10·25 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron declined from Rs. 22-8-9 to Rs. 20-13-1.

20. *Hardware*.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as lamps, implements and tools, enamelled iron ware, builder's hardware, domestic hardware, stoves, gas mantles, etc. The value of imports under this head advanced from Rs. 95·22 lakhs to Rs. 99·7 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals from the United States of America, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Germany continued to be the largest supplier, but her share in the total imports under the head further declined from 33·7 per cent. to 33·1 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom and Japan also declined from 29·3 per cent. to 28·2 per cent. and from 11·8 per cent. to 11·1 per cent. respectively. The share of the United States of America however advanced from 7·1 per cent. to 7·8 per cent.

21. *Liquors.*—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	
Ale, beer & porter.	838,215	20,35,770	793,173	16,55,441	872,393	17,77,760	887,027	17,57,954	846,107	17,70,879	+ 12,925
	602,531	6,89,910	461,020	5,17,314	368,933	4,57,958	290,202	3,15,558	256,231	3,17,395	+ 1,837
	1,898	10,040	1,384	6,971	1,991	9,051	2,000	9,279	2,740	11,761	+ 2,482
Cider and other fermented liquors.											
Spirits—											
	117,877	20,12,356	62,494	10,42,251	79,373	13,04,057	73,394	12,16,929	74,935	12,52,773	+ 35,844
	90,240		47,433		59,973		55,625		56,591		+ 1,066
Whisky											
Brandy	109,225	11,33,680	49,104	6,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	45,216	6,45,545	44,463	6,72,526	+ 26,981
	84,634		37,607		30,983		34,549		33,512		— 1,087
	40,310	3,68,629	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,679	27,405	2,53,226	25,784	2,48,584	— 1,642
Gin, rum and liqueurs.											
Liquid.											
Spirit, methylated (denatured).	367,166	4,22,245	394,662	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	325,247	5,23,206	271,610	4,25,037	— 98,169
Other spirits	49,367	16,45,270	51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,402	59,512	19,67,430	63,690	21,73,634	+ 2,06,204
Total of Spirits	684,445	55,82,160	531,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,620	530,774	46,16,336	480,482	47,72,554	+ 1,56,218
Wines	65,450	6,40,373	39,243	3,67,926	48,545	4,70,599	49,194	4,98,061	51,050	5,55,463	+ 57,402

Liquors.—The total imports of liquors showed an increase in value but a decrease in quantity. This is attributable to smaller arrivals of ale, beer and porter and denatured spirit.

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports of bottled beer decreased from 856,720 gallons to 814,912 gallons due chiefly to smaller arrivals from Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports from the Netherlands however further increased from 224,764 gallons to 280,961 gallons. Imports of beer in bulk further fell from 253,258 gallons to 250,326 gallons owing almost entirely to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles improved but arrivals in bulk declined.

Spirits.—The noticeable fall in quantity under this head is chiefly attributable to smaller arrivals of denatured spirits as a result of manufacture in India. Imports of methylated spirit which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival declined from 325,247 gallons to 271,610 gallons. Imports of other spirits except whisky, spirit present in drugs and perfumed spirit also declined as a result of smaller arrivals of brandy from France, gin from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, liqueurs from France and rum from the United Kingdom. Imports of whisky increased from 73,394 gallons to 74,935 gallons. Imports of spirit present in drugs from the United States of America declined but those from France and the United Kingdom improved.

Wines.—The slight increase recorded under this head is due chiefly to larger arrivals of still white wines from Spain, the Netherlands, France and Italy; sherry, madeira and marsala from the United Kingdom and champagne from France.

22. Machinery and Millwork.—As a result of the further expansion of industries the total value of imports under this head advanced from Rs. 4·22 crores to Rs. 4·27 crores mainly representing larger arrivals of textile machinery, electrical machinery of all kinds and sewing and knitting machines. Imports of Prime movers, other than electrical, were almost equal to those in the preceding year. Arrivals of oil engines and parts, other than locomotive, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased, while those of locomotives (including those for railways) decreased. Imports of textile machinery increased from Rs. 1·55 crores to Rs. 1·79 crores due chiefly to larger arrivals of cottonspinning machinery from the United Kingdom. Imports of electrical machinery and sewing and knitting machines improved from Rs. 47·65 lakhs to Rs. 61·29 lakhs and from Rs. 13·14 lakhs to Rs. 17·63 lakhs respectively mainly as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of pumping machinery also recorded an increase of Rs. 3·28 lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery however decreased from Rs. 65·93 lakhs to Rs. 24·03 lakhs. Arrivals from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom considerably declined but those from France amounted to Rs. 10·27 lakhs against Rs. 3,000 only in the previous year. Imports of boilers also recorded a decrease. The share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier of machinery and millwork improved from 64·3 per cent. to nearly 70 per cent. and that of Germany from 12 per cent. to 12·6 per cent. The share of the United States of America however declined from 6·3 per cent. to 4·4%.

23. *Matches*.—As a result of the protection granted to the indigenous industry, foreign matches have almost been eliminated from the local market. The total imports of matches during the year under report, amounted to 692 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 2,000 as against 28,504 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 23,000 last year entirely representing safety matches mostly from the United Kingdom and consisted mainly of advertising match booklets. Arrivals from Sweden were nil against 27,519 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 21,000 while those from Japan were negligible. Imports of undipped splints were also negligible. There were no imports of veneers for match boxes as in the previous year.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Aluminium Cwt.	47,694	35,55,457	21,353	15,32,299	8,131	6,53,650	17,392	13,25,894	20,384	14,91,590	+ 3,002	+ 1,65,696
Brass "	185,174	76,83,002	207,515	75,24,520	283,108	88,26,426	240,365	68,50,190	314,656	81,09,425	+ 74,291	+ 13,10,235
Copper "	120,371	57,05,444	104,875	44,94,634	182,070	62,76,358	136,251	42,45,937	256,877	71,43,636	+ 120,626	+ 28,97,699
German Silver (including nickel silver).	9,585	7,88,869	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	11,938	8,62,425	12,039	7,16,363	+ 101	- 1,46,072
Iron and Steel—												
Beams, channels, pillars, T- girders and bridge work.	19,757	18,56,275	12,051	10,52,836	6,403	4,75,520	5,733	4,67,233	8,186	7,24,126	+ 2,453	+ 2,56,893
Bars other than cast steel ..	22,776	21,40,451	21,159	15,89,838	14,210	11,86,168	15,798	15,13,159	20,257	21,31,370	+ 4,459	+ 6,18,211
Hoops and Strips "	14,894	18,88,602	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	9,711	12,62,747	10,438	13,83,494	+ 727	+ 1,20,747
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised "	45,219	81,47,301	30,882	66,51,784	26,685	43,26,368	20,504	35,85,655	12,567	23,05,584	- 7,937	- 12,82,071
Tinned "	5,263	16,99,636	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,90,302	2,945	8,65,552	1,974	6,17,496	- 971	- 2,46,056
Not galvanised or tinned.	9,479	12,87,305	6,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	6,045	7,08,843	10,559	13,94,031	+ 4,514	+ 6,85,188
Tubes, pipes and fittings, ..	9,466	26,23,515	5,817	17,35,636	5,104	13,25,332	6,650	15,72,521	7,354	19,25,247	+ 704	+ 3,55,726
Wrought.	46,723	87,65,901	32,908	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	31,197	57,49,465	27,528	58,60,010	- 3,669	+ 1,10,545
Other sorts of iron and steel.	173,577	2,84,18,166	120,500	2,01,76,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	98,583	1,57,23,175	98,863	1,63,42,358	+ 280	+ 6,19,183
Total of Iron and Steel ..	13,509	2,36,624	9,939	1,46,073	8,943	1,29,566	10,411	1,47,251	11,856	1,65,757	+ 1,445	+ 18,506
Lead "	76,610	3,10,210	98,433	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,799	77,246	2,06,372	34,736	84,386	- 42,510	- 1,21,986
Quicksilver "	14,217	13,88,271	12,169	11,84,242	13,140	13,09,408	7,838	11,34,508	9,538	14,72,262	+ 1,700	+ 3,37,754
Tin "	18,855	3,07,208	23,892	2,86,792	13,482	1,97,365	17,576	2,61,067	21,939	2,81,615	+ 4,363	+ 20,548
Zinc or spelter "	7,627	2,89,995	4,626	2,14,483	4,737	1,92,252	4,492	2,17,022	5,931	2,74,107	+ 1,439	+ 57,175
Metals and ores unenumerated.	194,433	4,80,85,246	140,285	3,86,48,997	123,441	4,43,59,890	120,930	3,09,82,841	131,538	3,61,41,679	+ 10,609	+ 51,58,738
Total.. Ton												

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the new steel duties on certain articles coming in force from 1st November 1934 the British Steel Industry did not expand as anticipated last year so far as imports at this port are concerned which is mainly due to competition by the indigenous products. The total imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom decreased in quantity from 44,000 tons to 40,000 tons but increased in value from Rs. 74·97 lakhs to Rs. 76·96 lakhs. The position of Japan noticed last year was also not maintained, her imports falling from 8,000 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 13·3 lakhs to Rs. 11·44 lakhs in value. In anticipation of the New Steel Duties however there were heavy importations from the Continental countries during the first half of the year and the total imports from Belgium and Germany rose by 4,100 tons and 1,500 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·55 lakhs and Rs. 54,000 in value respectively. Arrivals from France, Czechoslovakia and Sweden also increased but those from Luxemburg and the Netherlands decreased.

A comparison of the imports of the protected articles of iron and steel with those of the previous year shows a further fall of 7,729 tons under galvanised sheets and plates and of 3,042 tons under other manufactures of iron and steel owing chiefly to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, bars other than cast steel and beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work, however recorded increases owing mainly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of wire nails increased from 2,149 tons to 3,083 tons as a result of larger receipts from Germany and Belgium, of angle and tee from 3,443 tons to 4,190 tons due to larger arrivals from Belgium, Luxemburg and the United Kingdom and of tubes, pipes and fittings wrought (mainly not protected) from 6,650 tons to 7,354 tons owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Other metals.—Under brass the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Germany rose from 94,066 cwt. to 139,708 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 25·75 lakhs to Rs. 33·75 lakhs in value. Imports from Japan also improved from 95,385 cwt. to 105,352 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 25·67 lakhs to Rs. 27·74 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom amounted to 46,017 cwt. valued at Rs. 11·76 lakhs as against 31,817 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·7 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of copper improved from 136,251 cwt. to 256,877 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 42·46 lakhs to Rs. 71·44 lakhs in value as a result of larger arrivals of sheets and wire from the principal exporting countries. Arrivals of sheets from the United Kingdom amounted to 98,806 cwt. valued at Rs. 28·57 lakhs as against 51,569 cwt. valued at Rs. 16·31 lakhs and those from Germany to 77,968 cwt. valued at Rs. 20·67 lakhs against 70,293 cwt. valued at Rs. 21·12 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from Japan also increased from 898 cwt. to 8,572 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 2·51 lakhs in value. Imports from France also increased from 22 cwt. to 2,058 cwt. Imports of wire excluding telegraph and telephone wire, improved from 2,462 cwt. to 5,911 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. ·87 lakh to Rs. 1·89 lakh in value due entirely to larger arrivals from Japan. Imports of German silver increased by 101 cwt. to 12,039 cwt. in quantity but decreased by Rs. 1·46 lakh to Rs. 7·16 lakhs in value owing chiefly

to larger supplies from Switzerland whose despatches were 2,832 cwt. valued at Rs. 1·54 lakh against 649 cwt. valued at Rs. 41,000 only. Supplies from Germany also rose from 2,463 cwt. to 3,383 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1·44 lakh to Rs. 2·16 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy and Austria, on the other hand, fell from 5,707 cwt. to 4,114 cwt. and from 2,412 cwt. to 1,610 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·32 lakhs and from Rs. 1·51 lakh to Rs. 93,000 respectively in value. Imports of circles, the principal item under aluminium, increased from 14,854 cwt. to 16,734 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·69 lakhs to Rs. 11·28 lakhs in value due almost entirely to larger arrivals from Canada *via* Atlantic Coast, the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports from Germany however decreased from 3,939 cwt. to only 23 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2·85 lakhs to Rs. 2,000 only. Imports of tin improved from 7,838 cwt. to 9,538 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 11·34 lakhs to Rs. 14·72 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements. As a result of lesser shipments from Italy and the United Kingdom imports of quicksilver declined from 77,246 lb. to 34,736 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·06 lakhs to Rs. 84,000 in value; while larger despatches from Germany and Poland account for the improvement from 17,576 cwt. to 21,939 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2·61 lakhs to Rs. 2·82 lakhs in value in the imports of Zinc or Spelter.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further improved and the value thereof increased from Rs. 1·69 crore to Rs. 2·59 crores due mainly to larger despatches from the United States of America helped by a more favourable exchange. Imports of motor cars increased from 4,739 to 8,016 in number and from Rs. 83·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·36 crore in value. Arrivals from the United States of America further advanced from 1,722 to 4,487 in number and from Rs. 26·1 lakhs to Rs. 69·01 lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom from 1,697 to 2,214 in number and from Rs. 35·72 lakhs to Rs. 44·69 lakhs in value. The average declared value of a British car further declined from Rs. 2,105 to Rs. 2,019. Imports from Italy and Germany also increased from 99 to 115 and from 102 to 115 cars respectively but those from France decreased from 55 to 23 cars. Arrivals of motor cycles rose from 249 to 263 in number and in value from Rs. 1·2 lakh to Rs. 1·32 lakh. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America sending 5, 3 and 2 respectively more in number than in the previous year. Imports of commercial vehicles also further advanced from 4,472 to 7,556 in number and from Rs. 49·22 lakhs to Rs. 83·97 lakhs in value due entirely to larger despatches of chassis from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada.

23. Oils (mineral).—

		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.	Gals.	Ba.
Kerosene—													
United States of America	Bulk ..	4,178,270	20,89,115	2,863,158	9,24,871	..	..	..	..	467	138	+487	+128
	Tins ..	2,047,509	14,40,703	962,168	5,80,607	503	143	85,500	60,447	122,885	92,812	+40,370	+32,865
Persia	Bulk ..	5,617,084	17,37,980	8,003,675	20,15,250	3,545,838	24,05,200	..	..	6,828,326	25,21,208	+8,922,326	+25,21,208
	Tins ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	Bulk ..	10,534,924	52,11,044	13,385,263	57,49,858	13,804,021	57,85,274	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins ..	..	..	..	..	80	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,708,233	50,07,220	11,006,423	29,87,858	-741,810	-10,868
United Kingdom	Bulk ..	110	87	0	4	826	169	174	96	..	..	-174	-99
Celex and other Islands.	Bulk ..	11,938,746	60,93,726	..	..	1,313,023	8,20,538	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Bulk ..	12,000	7,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins ..	..	..	40	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moumala	Bulk ..	..	..	682,754	4,61,722	8,287,574	25,12,827	7,562,350	18,75,587	2,787,745	6,06,936	-4,714,614	-11,78,651
Borneo (Dutch)	Bulk ..	..	..	2,231,098	11,30,090	..	..	..	..	7,210	1,685	+7,210	+1,685
British Borneo	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,724,578	9,16,180	+1,724,578	+9,16,180
Other countries	Tins ..	16	17	364	86	17	12	32	19	127	75	+105	+52
Total, Kerosene.	Bulk ..	30,222,637	1,52,90,931	30,768,550	1,23,80,806	22,860,856	93,30,649	20,210,542	48,82,807	25,114,766	81,23,045	+2,904,174	+32,40,778
	Tins ..	2,047,509	14,40,808	962,379	5,80,176	576	839	82,782	60,558	125,012	92,887	+40,370	+32,865
Total.		32,270,146	1,67,31,739	31,730,929	1,29,60,982	23,436,432	94,11,488	20,293,324	49,43,365	25,239,778	82,16,472	+2,944,454	+32,73,643
Other sorts—													
United Kingdom	Fuel Oils ..	58,459	10,678	191,568	34,770	..	..	1,500	255	6,476	935	+3,975	+580
	Other sorts ..	891,491	6,72,157	478,054	7,17,832	606,757	8,24,235	901,833	5,48,375	754,633	9,10,576	-146,760	-1,37,790
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,565,454	5,45,780	912,132	10,956	-2,045,322	-4,14,824
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,301,192	3,25,545	881,793	2,20,448	-419,490	-1,05,099
Germany	Other sorts ..	901,870	2,67,857	177,906	1,06,840	190,221	2,05,689	3,28,479	1,24,874	141,118	1,16,887	+11,634	-2,597
United States of America	Fuel Oils ..	611,890	1,47,523	78,559	21,491	207	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	2,873,038	22,38,755	5,610,186	48,16,472	2,335,609	29,38,518	2,111,223	24,43,590	2,555,140	80,45,602	+443,928	+5,08,912
British Borneo	Fuel Oils ..	8,372,228	16,97,627	10,170,570	18,24,682	10,876,558	19,09,438	11,646,799	20,87,823	17,706,996	23,38,059	+5,560,187	+2,84,216
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (in- cluding Labuan).	Fuel Oils ..	62,890	12,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-100	-208
	Other sorts ..	722,573	4,14,050	1,378	1,753	898	1,146	100	203	..	..	..	..
Georgia	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	4,152,744	7,78,188	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	1,606,993	6,77,430	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Fuel Oils ..	40,250,966	80,90,742	40,056,839	82,37,920	42,370,932	79,83,441	37,016,874	66,49,874	41,139,703	71,87,035	+5,122,496	+5,58,361
	Other sorts ..	688	1,145	..	..	..	..	689	778	..	..	-569	-778
Sumatra	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	1,229,730	5,95,598	..	..	..	..	-7,827,069	-14,82,229
Moumala	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	988,200	1,75,847	3,038,760	6,88,726	7,997,059	14,62,259	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	33	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Fuel Oils ..	11,847	5,072	..	..	1,000	260	..	..	..	..	-15,722	+705
	Other sorts ..	855,465	1,52,090	73,143	80,225	43,347	42,375	46,423	50,343	63,147	51,048	..	..
Total, Other sorts	Fuel Oils ..	49,378,456	99,64,023	40,458,716	1,05,98,910	60,640,981	1,14,54,138	59,450,189	1,07,25,723	59,554,956	96,51,865	-2,593,890	-10,73,855
	Other sorts ..	4,665,070	46,31,524	8,546,065	67,82,961	6,021,988	62,62,541	4,490,380	29,89,528	4,305,852	48,43,557	-94,555	+3,60,049
Total		36,935,226	1,77,05,247	39,704,781	1,96,76,871	30,462,240	1,77,36,779	63,940,568	1,47,16,229	61,220,151	1,30,55,422	-2,060,415	-7,23,807
Total (Foreign)		80,552,108	1,16,35,888	82,864,188	1,06,34,780	80,518,081	1,30,67,687	84,238,860	1,06,02,594	84,497,929	9,23,11,894	+264,099	+25,49,200
From Burma													
Kerosene	..	14,822,900	74,65,855	12,877,064	1,06,49,749	28,689,198	1,61,72,490	30,200,795	1,58,15,497	25,001,841	1,33,04,060	-4,518,958	-26,11,377
Other Mineral Oil	..	17,259,181	1,55,27,052	15,456,090	1,64,51,680	19,984,072	1,43,16,856	19,198,494	58,74,322	23,888,897	67,71,019	+4,184,903	+11,95,897
Total (Burma)		32,081,721	2,47,01,507	28,337,154	2,71,01,429	47,066,271	2,04,89,346	49,399,287	2,16,89,749	48,890,738	2,00,75,079	-4,834,040	-12,14,580
Grand Total		118,834,919	5,53,37,195	116,191,332	5,56,36,105	137,479,352	2,05,46,027	133,688,147	2,16,02,343	133,588,707	4,32,86,963	-79,890	+12,84,620

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries increased from 84½ million gallons to 84½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1.97 crore to Rs. 2.22 crores, the rise in value which is greater in proportion to the rise in quantity being due to enhanced prices of kerosene oil. Imports of Kerosene oil in bulk increased by nearly 3 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 32.41 lakhs in value due chiefly to over 6½ million gallons valued at Rs. 35.21 lakhs having been imported from Persia as against nil in the preceding year and nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 9.16 lakhs having been received from British Borneo for the first time during the last eight years. Supplies from Roumania, on the other hand, fell by nearly 4½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 11.79 lakhs in value and those from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern also declined slightly. Imports of kerosene oil in tins, almost entirely from the United States of America, improved from 82,702 gallons to 123,012 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 60,558 to Rs. 92,887 in value. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Burma declined from 30½ million gallons to 25½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1.58 crore to Rs. 1.33 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries further fell by 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 10.74 lakhs in value. There were no imports from Roumania during the year against nearly 8 million gallons valued at Rs. 14.62 lakhs in the preceding year, while those from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern amounted to about 1 million gallons valued at Rs. 1.31 lakh against nearly 3 million gallons valued at Rs. 5.46 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals from Persia and British Borneo however increased by over 5 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5.38 lakhs in value and by 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2.64 lakhs in value. Imports of lubricating oils from the United States of America increased by 367,181 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5.09 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom decreased by 161,350 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.88 lakh in value.

Imports of petrol entirely from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern declined by 419,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.04 lakh in value. Arrivals of motor spirit from Burma—on which the excise duty is now levied at the Indian ports, and not prior to shipment from Rangoon—also improved substantially.

27. *Postal articles not specified*.—Imports by post comprise (a) articles specified, such as (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread, and (5) cigarettes, which are included under the relative heads in the general imports and (b) articles not specified, which form the bulk of the trade by post. The total value of articles not specified increased from Rs. 1.23 crore to Rs. 1.33 crore of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 58.56 lakhs as against Rs. 55.04 lakhs and of those from Switzerland Rs. 50.62 lakhs against Rs. 40.39 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port declined from 191,223 to 160,996 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 30.38 lakhs to Rs. 31.99 lakhs. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles also fell from 53,232 to 50,060 and the amount of duty from Rs. 9.57 lakhs to Rs. 7.01 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls, unset*.—The total value of imports during the year under this head fell from Rs. 45.62 lakhs to Rs. 31.49 lakhs of which

Rs. 23.42 lakhs represent diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium, whose share declined from Rs. 31.95 lakhs to Rs. 22.32 lakhs. This decline is due mainly to the fact that large quantities were imported overland *via* Persia. Fluctuations of exchange have to a certain extent hampered the trade and smuggling of the article is also increasing. Imports of pearls also fell from Rs. 11.04 lakhs to Rs. 6.21 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Muscat and Bahrein Islands.

29. *Sugar.*—In consequence of the establishment of more factories in India and the local trade generally turning its attention to the indigenous product on account of lower prices due to the drastic reduction in freight by the Steam Ship Companies in Calcutta, to certain coast ports, the total imports of sugar recorded a fall. Diversion of trade to other ports is also an important factor.

The wholesale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above which was at Rs. 14.4-0 at the beginning of the year, with a downward tendency declined to Rs. 13-13-6 in October 1934. In November it rose to Rs. 13-14-6 but again declined to Rs. 13-7-0 in December. With a rise to Rs. 13-10-0 in January 1935 the price again began to fall and stood at Rs. 13-4-0 at the end of the year.

The total imports of sugar in British India decreased by 40,365 tons, Bombay's share in the decrease being 17,643 tons. Arrivals of sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay further fell from 74,743 tons to 57,830 tons. Receipts from Portuguese East Africa also declined from 15,218 tons to 10,464 tons. Imports of beet sugar however rose from 4,804 tons to 9,218 tons due chiefly to 1,278 tons and 1,054 tons having been imported from Belgium and Poland respectively as against nil the previous year. Supplies from the Netherlands also increased from 1,270 tons to 1,686 tons.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany ..	5,367	7,57,729	450	53,310	249	26,968	50	6,000	117	11,845	+ 67	+ 5,845
France ..	..	..	..	5	38	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	181	47,765	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,400	3,559	3,69,156	36,23	3,79,236	+ 64	+ 10,080
Austria ..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	571	77,201	407	58,528	439	46,362	1,270	1,35,645	17,76	1,76,862	+ 506	+ 41,207
Belgium ..	18	3,833	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	10	2,659	12,99	1,27,039	+ 1,289	+ 1,24,380
Hungary ..	1,604	1,73,935	50	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	513	66,553	946	1,28,660	434	49,623	..	..	78	7,870	+ 78	+ 7,870
Hongkong ..	3,218	5,66,009	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	929	1,36,746	999	1,37,537	+ 70	+ 991
Java ..	176,975	2,01,77,632	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,16,169	74,743	75,02,064	57,836	57,71,839	-16,913	-17,30,225
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	186	22,237	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	..	..	10,54	1,05,655	+ 1,054	+ 1,05,655
Russia ..	26,312	28,08,138	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ..	..	..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	2,750	3,32,470	21,80	2,27,190	-570	-1,06,280
Portuguese East Africa ..	150	30,000	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	15,218	16,29,602	11,088	10,77,354	-4,130	-4,52,248
Other countries ..	111	23,033	31	8,781	18	5,058	11	1,823	853	85,727	+ 842	+ 83,904
Total ..	215,206	2,47,54,095	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,15,72,249	98,540	1,00,17,017	80,897	81,08,146	-17,643	-19,08,871
Re-exports ..	2,510	6,38,724	2,794	6,84,906	560	83,796	1,135	1,92,939	894	1,33,794	-911	-69,145
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	11,290	27,42,526	16,592	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	11,600	30,55,622	7,625	20,53,770	-3,975	-10,01,832

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea decreased from 4,036,000 lbs. to 2,052,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 21·55 lakhs to Rs. 11·96 lakhs in value, due partly to decreased demand for green tea in Afghanistan. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon declined from 709,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·44 lakhs to 466,000 lbs. valued at 3·15 lakhs while those from Java were almost nil as against 3,000 lbs. in the previous year. Imports of green tea from China fell from 2,950,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 15·45 lakhs to 1,191,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 7·07 lakhs, but those from Japan further rose from 351,000 lbs. to 368,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·46 lakh to Rs. 1·51 lakh in value. Imports of tea from Calcutta improved from 6,243,000 lbs. to 12,771,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 27·27 lakhs to Rs. 53·6 lakhs in value while those from Madras fell from 2,178,000 lbs. to 1,973,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·71 lakhs to Rs. 9·93 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea decreased from 185,000 lbs. to 151,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·28 lakh to Rs. ·8 lakh in value. Shipments to Persia fell from 98,000 lbs. to 19,000 lbs. while those to Egypt were nil as against 66,000 lbs. in the previous year. Shipments to the Persian Gulf Ports other than Persia however showed noticeable increases.

31. *Textiles—A—Cotton, Raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton increased from 41,482 tons to 57,803 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·42 crores to Rs. 5·01 crores in value. This increase mainly represents larger arrivals of Egyptian and African cotton due to lower prices and the local industry being more interested in cheaper long staple cotton. Imports from Egypt improved from 5,420 tons to 14,922 tons in quantity and from Rs. 46·7 lakhs to Rs. 1·34 crore in value and those from Kenya Colony from 23,646 tons to 32,083 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·97 crore to Rs. 2·71 crores in value. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also improved from 871 tons to 3,354 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 29·36 lakhs in value and those from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,383 tons valued at Rs. 11·99 lakhs as against 6 tons valued at Rs. 4,000 only in the preceding year. Imports from Peru were 1,264 tons valued at Rs. 11·92 lakhs against 45 tons valued at Rs. 37,000. Prices of America cotton being higher on parity and with the acreage curtailment plan, arrivals from the United States of America declined from 8,071 tons to 1,583 tons in quantity and from Rs. 63·6 lakhs to Rs. 15·43 lakhs in value. Of the 52,786 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 145 tons were re-exported, which clearly indicates the tendency of the Indian mills to use finer raw materials in order to produce higher grades of yarns and cloths.

B. Cotton manufactures.—The following table indicates the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries:—

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1925-1926 ..	120,791,490	3,91,96,240	101,591,260	3,79,90,670	131,295,896	5,82,45,017
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,23,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,460,504	3,44,04,630	112,949,276	3,64,23,898	176,994,824	6,13,93,388
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,50,53,305	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,80,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,783	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	6,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,422
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,02,162
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,899	75,863,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,53,03,535
1933-1934 ..	67,736,256	8,393,395	63,472,390	11,929,119	110,160,613	20,856,440
1934-1935 ..	83,238,744	1,09,07,644	47,637,656	1,12,20,871	131,200,473	2,73,14,649
Increase or decrease in 1934-35	+15,502,488	+25,14,249	-15,834,734	-7,08,248	+21,039,860	+64,58,206

Cotton piece-goods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods which was adversely affected last year owing to adverse political and economic conditions considerably improved during the year under report mainly as a result of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 which came into force on 1st May 1934. Under this Act the rate of duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, was fixed at 50 per cent. *ad valorem* (subject to a minimum specific duty of 5½ annas per lb. in the case of plain greys) and articles such as cotton twist and yarn, fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures, raw silk, silk waste and noils and silk yarn etc., were made liable to protective duties. The statistical headings under “Textiles” were also made to correspond, as far as possible, to the relative items in the Indian Customs Tariff which too was recast in January 1935. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods increased by over 12 per cent. in quantity and by over 25 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the previous year. The competition by Japan based on lower prices continued and in consequence the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 54 per cent. to 47 per cent. while that of Japan advanced from 42 per cent. to 45 per cent.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) improved from Rs. 4.44 crores to Rs. 5.57 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2.73 crores, whites Rs. 1.12 crore, and greys Rs. 1.09 crore. Imports of coloured goods increased by Rs. 64.59 lakhs, and of greys by Rs. 25.15 lakhs but those of whites decreased by Rs. 7.08 lakhs. Imports of fents, which represented fents of not more than 4 yards in length, also increased by Rs. 30.89 lakhs due entirely to larger receipts from Japan whose despatches increased by Rs. 41.06 lakhs; but those of the United States of America and the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 5.5 lakhs and Rs. 4.81 lakhs respectively.

Long cloth and shirtings, the principal item under grey, were almost entirely supplied by Japan whose despatches increased from Rs. 61.06 lakhs to Rs. 90.92 lakhs. Jaconets (including madapolams) and dhuties, saries and scarves, items next in importance were entirely supplied by the United Kingdom, whose despatches of the former amounted to Rs. 11.56 lakhs and of the latter to Rs. 3.2 lakhs. Imports of Japanese sheetings fell from Rs. 2.19 lakhs to Rs. 87,000 only. The share of Japan in greys advanced from 76 per cent. to 85 per cent while that of the United Kingdom declined from 23 per cent. to 14.6 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom maintained their last year's percentage *viz.*, 61 per cent. Of the principal varieties long cloth and shirtings and mulls declined from Rs. 41.32 lakhs to Rs. 32.62 lakhs and from Rs. 32.78 lakhs to Rs. 23.74 lakhs respectively owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from Japan. Of the other varieties, jaconets and madapolams, drills and jeans, and dhuties, saries and scarves were chiefly received from the United Kingdom and Nainsooks from Japan.

Of the total imports of coloured goods which were valued at Rs. 2.73 crores as against Rs. 2.09 crores in the previous year, the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 1.74 crore and of those from Japan Rs. 82.44 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.

				United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1930-31	..	..	..	3,441	41	4,021	54	2,727	23
1931-32	..	..	..	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	20
1932-33	..	..	..	3,262	33	10,618	1,07	3,511	25
1933-34	..	..	..	2,143	21	47,15	47	2,678	19
1934-35	..	..	..	1,886	19	6,369	70	6,065	48

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn increased from 9½ million lbs. to over 14½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 86·82 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 crore in value. This increase is due to continuously heavy imports of Chinese and Japanese yarns owing to better demand from all the consuming centres as well as from the local mills on account of lower prices. The margin between the prices of English yarn on the one hand and the Chinese and Japanese yarns on the other caused imports of English yarn to decline by ¼ million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1·4 lakhs in value. The figures in the statement under "other countries" represent almost entirely the imports from China. Arrivals of two-fold yarn from Japan rose from 4½ millions lbs. to over 6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 46·45 lakhs to Rs. 68·85 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom fell from 1½ million lbs. to 1¼ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 15·07 lakhs to Rs. 13·09 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan increased from 104,000 lbs. to 179,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 67,000 to Rs. 1·28 lakh in value and of those from the United Kingdom from 552,000 lbs. to 601,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 5·48 lakhs to Rs. 6·2 lakhs in value. The total imports of mercerised cotton yarn advanced from over 3½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 37·95 lakhs to over 5¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 61·65 lakhs; over 98 per cent. of which were from Japan and the rest from the United Kingdom. Receipts of lower counts of yarn also improved from 172,000 to 244,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·03 lakh to Rs. 1·33 lakh in value owing entirely to larger despatches from China and Japan. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts further fell from 83·5 per cent. to 81·4 per cent. while that of higher counts increased from 16·4 per cent. to 18·4 per cent.

				Figures are shown in millions.)							
				Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.				
				26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.		
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1930-1931	..	..	..	·03	3·17	10·19	64·08	67·70	476		
1931-1932	..	..	..	·01	3·38	12·09	75·19	82·74	549		
1932-1933	..	..	..	..	5·15	17·39	81·18	89·37	559		
1933-1934	..	..	..	..	2·02	9·53	77·28	79·54	485		
1934-1935	..	..	..	·04	3·73	14·32	84·83	96·47	523		

D.—*Silk, raw and manufactured.*—Imports of raw silk decreased from 1,653,000 lbs. to 1,509,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 48·79 lakhs to Rs. 40·13 lakhs in value due mainly to a fall in the imports of Chinese raw silks on account of the higher duties on import and the rise in prices in China, whose despatches fell from 1,169,000 lbs to 836,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 36·16 lakhs to Rs. 24·05 lakhs in value. Imports from Hongkong also fell from 303,000 lbs. to 107,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·2 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan however, amounted to 544,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 13·5 lakhs as against 125,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·35 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps improved from 1,627,000 lbs. to 2,425,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 37·66 lakhs to Rs. 58·13 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy. Imports from China and Belgium, however, declined. Imports of silk piecegoods, the important item in the group, decreased from nearly 36½ million yards to nearly 28½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·6 crore to Rs. 1·06 crore in value due to smaller receipts from Japan and China on account of high rate of exchange. Smuggling, which has been engaging the anxious attention of preventive establishments, high duty (surcharge) and substitution by artificial silk were also the other important reasons for the decrease. Imports from Japan fell from nearly 30 million yards to 23½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·29 crore to Rs. 84·99 lakhs in value and those from China from nearly 5½ million yards to nearly 4½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 26·24 lakhs to Rs. 17·21 lakhs in value. Imports of silk mixtures on the other hand rose further from over 7 million yards to over 11½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 42·58 lakhs to Rs. 63·21 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger arrivals from Japan. Shipments from China, however, fell by nearly ½ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 1·99 lakhs in value.

E.—*Artificial silk.*—Due to larger arrivals of Italian Syndicate goods and heavy shipments from Japan at reduced prices imports of artificial silk yarn improved from nearly 6 million lbs. to over 10½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 73·34 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy, the principal supplier increased from nearly 3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·49 lakhs to nearly 5½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 40·84 lakhs while those from Japan rose from over 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·57 lakhs to over 3½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·84 lakhs. Receipts from the United Kingdom and the continental countries declined. Finding it difficult to do business in silk piecegoods on account of heavy duty, dealers turned their attention to pure artificial silk piecegoods in substitution, with the result that imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, increased from over 31 million yards to over 52 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 86·68 lakhs to Rs. 1·49 crore in value and were received almost entirely from Japan. Imports of piecegoods made of cotton and artificial silk decreased from over 9 million yards to over 8½ million yards in quantity but increased from Rs. 31·06 lakhs to Rs. 31·28 lakhs in value due mainly to lesser imports from Italy. Figures of imports of piecegoods made of cotton embroidered or super-imposed with artificial silk, which have now been separately recorded under cotton piecegoods, rose from nearly 3 million yards to over 7½ million yards in quantity

and from Rs. 13·68 lakhs to Rs. 28·07 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

F.—*Wool, Raw and Manufactured*.—Imports of raw wool improved from 2 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 12·46 lakhs to Rs. 15·22 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Australia. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,346,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·42 lakhs and those from Australia to 568,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·99 lakhs as against 900,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·08 lakhs and 434,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·83 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Arrivals from Iraq also amounted to 237,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 74,000 as against 2,576 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,000 only but those from Persia were 337,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 99,000 as against 633,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·48 lakh in the preceding year. Imports of yarn and knitting wool increased from 534,000 lbs. to 755,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 7·48 lakhs to Rs. 13·54 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger supplies from Japan. The total imports of woollen piecegoods (including goods of wool mixed with other materials), the most important item in the group, further advanced from over 4 million yards to 6 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 62·17 lakhs to Rs. 89·62 lakhs in value mainly as a result of heavy imports from Japan on account of lower competitive prices which amounted to over 3 million yards valued at Rs. 34·5 lakhs as against ¾ million yards valued at Rs. 6·36 lakhs only in the previous year. Owing to a decline in the replacing costs and continuous retail demand arrivals from the United Kingdom further rose from over 1½ million yards to over 2 millions yards in quantity and from Rs. 33·4 lakhs to Rs. 40·82 lakhs in value. Imports from Italy, however, fell from over 1 million yards to nearly ¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 12·17 lakhs to Rs. 2·86 lakhs in value. The share of the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, in the total imports of piecegoods declined from 54 per cent. to 45 per cent. but that of Japan advanced from 10 per cent. to 38 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of wool manufactures—other sorts (mainly representing woollen shoddy piecegoods from Italy and Poland) amounted to over 1¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 11·98 lakhs. Corresponding figures of shoddy goods for the previous year are not available, as these goods were, prior to April 1934, being classified under woollen piecegoods. Imports of blankets and rugs other than floor rugs, chiefly from Italy, of hosiery from the United Kingdom and Japan, and of shawls from Japan, increased, but those of carpets and floor rugs decreased due to smaller arrivals from Persia, the United States of America, and France

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32. The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

No.	Principal Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	757.8	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33	215.6	238.05
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	110.4	115.3	192.1	152.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.3	15.7	46.4
2	Cotton Manufactures ..	131.9	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.2	51.4	24.9
3	Metals and Ores ..	15.9	18.6	20.2	18.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.7	17.0	18.1
4	Silk Manufactures ..	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.9	16.9
5	Hardware ..	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.2
6	Gums and Resins ..	16.0	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.1	6.1	5.5
7	Wool Manufactures ..	53.4	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.3	4.7	4.5
8	Postal articles ..	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.3
9	Machinery and Millwork ..	6.0	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.6	3.4	4.3
10	Cotton, raw ..	162.0	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	9	3.9	4.1
11	Apparel ..	14.4	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.1	3.7
12	Fruits and Vegetables ..	13.0	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.3	3.1	3.0
13	Drugs and Medicines ..	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9
14	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	13.3	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.6	4.1	2.5
15	Oils ..	17.3	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	1.6
16	Glass and Glassware ..	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
17	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	30.5	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	8	1.9	1.3
18	Fish ..	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	2.2	.9
19	Spices ..	20.1	5.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	4.0	2.4	.6
20	Leather ..	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.5	.6	.6
21	Coal and coke ..	9.5	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.5	.2	..
22	Coffee ..	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	.1	..	..

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	141.22	121.39	54.08	40.53	68.12	+27.59
2. Ceylon	13.61	13.63	10.27	18.60	33.07	+14.47
3. Iraq	23.35	21.89	20.11	25.19	20.31	—4.88
4. Arabia	23.07	23.44	19.69	20.84	18.73	—2.11
5. Other European Countries ..	24.23	23.52	16.48	18.47	16.07	—2.40
6. Japan	8.03	6.40	6.00	9.75	12.74	+2.99
7. Kenya Colony	8.05	6.10	6.82	9.99	11.66	+1.67
8. Aden and Dependencies ..	5.41	5.13	5.48	8.31	10.49	+2.18
9. Persia	21.27	15.55	24.57	26.42	10.27	—16.15
10. Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	4.90	2.73	2.11	2.26	3.85	+1.59
11. United States of America ..	11.41	11.69	7.58	6.06	3.84	—2.22
12. Hongkong	5.01	7.46	4.36	3.48	2.61	—87
13. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	3.87	4.27	2.02	1.94	2.58	+ .64
14. Tanganyika Territory ..	3.81	2.55	1.81	1.62	2.48	+ .86

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2.16 crores to Rs. 2.38 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 22 lakhs is accounted for mainly by larger re-exports of hides and skins, raw, and silk manufactures, despite the noticeable decrease in the re-shipments of cotton manufactures. Re-exports of hides and skins, raw, consisting mainly of Persian lamb skins for furs, entirely to the United Kingdom, increased from Rs. 15.63 lakhs to Rs. 46.45 lakhs. Re-shipments of silk manufactures, chiefly representing silk piecegoods and goods of silk mixed with other material, to Ceylon and Kenya Colony, improved from Rs. 4.92 lakhs to Rs. 16.96 lakhs. Re-exports of instruments, apparatus, etc., metals and ores, and machinery and millwork, also increased; but those of oils, spices, and fish, decreased. Re-shipments of cotton manufactures fell from Rs. 51.41 lakhs to Rs. 24.87 lakhs owing mainly to smaller re-exports of cotton coloured and white piecegoods. Re-exports of cotton coloured piecegoods decreased from 13 million yards to over 4 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 26.52 lakhs to Rs. 9.34 lakhs in value, due chiefly to smaller demand from Persia, Iraq and Muscat. Re-shipments to Ceylon, however, rose from 320,000 yards to 615,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 1.61 lakh in value. Re-shipments of white piecegoods also fell from 6 million yards valued at Rs. 13.27 lakhs to over 2 million yards valued at Rs. 4.63 lakhs on account

of smaller takings by Persia, Iraq and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ; and those of grey piecegoods fell from nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million yards valued at Rs. 10·26 lakhs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million yards valued at Rs. 8·57 lakhs as a result of smaller re-shipments to Aden, Iraq, Muscat, and Bahrein Islands. The fall of Rs. 2·21 lakhs under "oils" is mainly due to smaller re-shipments of mineral oils to Italy, Iraq, and Persia ; and that of Rs. 1·57 lakh under "cotton twist and yarn" is due to reduced demand from Persia. Diminished demand from the Persian Gulf ports is responsible for the fall of Rs. 1·81 lakh under "spices"; while the United Kingdom and Hongkong account for the decrease of Rs. 1·33 lakh under "fish".

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown:—

No.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1934-35.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	34,17,16,344	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	14,66,43,227	19,48,77,104	+432.34	63.90
2	Seeds	5,95,16,541	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	3,22,59,095	-137.01	10.59
3	Cotton Manufactures	1,84,21,736	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	98,53,344	+13.02	3.25
4	Oil Cakes	1,17,68,980	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	88,93,950	94,65,396	+5.71	3.12
5	Postal Articles ..	69,17,480	62,64,500	61,52,834	64,64,701	70,19,572	+5.55	2.23
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,03,92,119	1,19,90,755	69,32,505	61,07,301	64,49,718	+3.42	2.10
7	Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,54,22,288	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	78,55,029	58,79,755	-19.75	1.94
8	Hides and Skins, Raw	65,25,437	25,07,685	21,37,828	38,56,089	46,07,797	+7.52	1.51
9	Wool, Raw	1,05,26,892	94,37,082	46,39,271	82,75,481	39,58,070	-43.17	1.31
10	Oils	26,91,682	38,46,423	37,01,735	34,85,847	28,63,187	-6.23	.95
11	Leather	58,86,460	41,00,283	27,34,937	35,03,637	26,27,182	-8.77	.85
12	Myrabolans	42,56,874	34,56,888	28,46,646	33,95,264	25,66,449	-8.29	.85
13	Tobacco	25,14,892	15,88,998	18,01,936	20,65,987	22,17,613	+1.52	.72

No.	—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1934-35.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (in lakhs).	
14	Metals and Ores ..	76,84,174	17,37,775	12,37,110	20,18,735	20,48,308	+ 30	•66
15	Spices ..	41,58,223	25,98,392	20,70,221	16,19,126	15,80,547	— 39	•53
16	Gums and Resins ..	16,28,680	11,95,286	10,29,330	12,73,978	13,97,026	+ 1 23	•46
17	Hemp, Raw ..	9,55,697	7,34,082	9,19,470	11,66,568	12,35,434	+ 69	•39
18	Fruits and Vegetables ..	12,63,680	10,81,889	12,96,450	12,87,382	10,90,614	— 1 97	•36
19	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	12,65,411	9,56,357	8,40,304	9,41,501	9,44,456	+ 03	•30
20	Wool Manufactures ..	21,70,335	7,93,645	8,92,072	8,02,145	9,41,792	+ 1 40	•30
21	Wood and Timber ..	19,24,960	6,73,894	6,19,872	8,78,121	8,83,880	— 09	•30
22	Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	13,60,462	10,30,508	8,53,982	8,02,756	8,20,917	+ 18	•26
23	Manures ..	6,82,851	4,84,990	2,40,605	2,77,067	3,59,516	+ 83	•13
24	Other articles ..	1,02,61,565	64,54,745	67,16,770	72,58,593	90,60,963	+ 18 02	2 99
	Total, Merchandise ..	53,02,13,733	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,83,828	30,49,92,735	+ 316 09	100 00

35. As a result of an improvement in commodity prices in general and of cotton in particular the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures further advanced from Rs. 27·34 crores to Rs. 30·5 crores. The increase of Rs. 3·16 crores is almost entirely due to heavy shipment of cotton, raw, and increased exports of cotton manufactures, hides and skins, and grain, pulse and flour, which more than counterbalanced the noticeable decreases in the shipments of seeds, wool raw, and cotton twist and yarn. These articles have been separately dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. Of the remaining articles, shipments of oilcakes also recorded an increase of Rs. 5·71 lakhs mainly owing to larger supplies of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, the United States of America and Egypt. Export of groundnut cake to the Netherlands however fell from 25,664 tons to 8,130 tons in quantity and from Rs. 18·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·89 lakhs in value. Shipments of linseed cake fell from 24,080 tons to 13,787 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·94 lakhs to Rs. 10·04 lakhs in value on account of smaller takings by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Consequent upon the United Kingdom taking increased supplies, exports of bristles rose from Rs. 14·69 lakhs to Rs. 20·64 lakhs and those of lac from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 2·92 lakhs. Exports of tobacco also improved from Rs. 20·66 lakhs to Rs. 22·18 lakhs as a result of increased shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies. Exports of leather on the other hand declined from Rs. 35·04 lakhs to Rs. 26·27 lakhs, due to smaller shipments of cow hides and goat and sheep skins to the United Kingdom. Exports of myrabolans also recorded a fall of Rs. 8·29 lakhs owing chiefly to lesser demand from all the consuming countries except Germany and Belgium. The fall of Rs. 6·23 lakhs under oils is due to smaller shipments of groundnut oil to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 1·97 lakh under fruits and vegetables is attributable to smaller demand for fresh fruits other than coconut from France and the United Kingdom. Under spices shipments of cardamoms and ginger decreased but those of pepper increased.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—Exports under this head improved during the year under report from 42,315 tons to 43,368 tons in quantity and from Rs. 61·07 lakhs to Rs. 64·5 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger shipments of pulse and rice. Shipments of pulse amounted to 19,132 tons valued at Rs. 29·58 lakhs as against 16,736 tons valued at Rs. 25·03 lakhs in the previous year as a result of larger despatches of other sorts of pulse to Ceylon, of lentils to Mauritius and Dependencies, Palestine, Egypt and Other Native States in Arabia and of gram to Ceylon and Straits Settlements. Supplies of lentils to Ceylon however decreased from 2,434 tons to 814 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·26 lakhs to Rs. 1·36 lakh in value. Exports of rice increased from 12,680 tons to 12,967 tons in quantity and from Rs. 18·11 lakhs to Rs. 19·05 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger shipments to Seychelles, Muscat Territory and Kenya Colony despite smaller exports to Bahrein Islands and other Native States in Arabia. Of the other principal items, exports of wheat flour declined from 5,626 tons to 5,116 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 8·06 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments to Aden and Dependencies, Other Native States in Arabia and Zanzibar and Pemba in spite of increased exports to Straits Settlements. Shipments of Jawar and Bajra also fell from 4,940 tons valued at Rs. 4·7 lakhs to 3,540 tons

valued at Rs. 3.58 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches to other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies though Socotra took 589 tons against 18 tons only in the previous year.

37. *Hides and skins (raw and tanned).*—The total exports under this head increased from 5,075 tons to 5,234 tons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 68.3 lakhs to Rs. 66.41 lakhs in value which is partly due to the abolition of export duty on raw hides, shipments of which rose further from 900 tons to 1,568 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4.66 lakhs to Rs. 8.29 lakhs in value on account of better demand from the Netherlands. Exports of skins raw however decreased from 3,143 tons to 3,031 tons in quantity but increased from Rs. 33.78 lakhs to Rs. 37.7 lakhs in value due chiefly to the United Kingdom and France taking smaller quantities but of higher value. The United States of America however took 2,393 tons valued at Rs. 24.82 lakhs as against 2,041 tons valued at Rs. 21.07 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments of hides, tanned or dressed declined from 427 tons to 244 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.13 lakhs to Rs. 4.74 lakhs in value and of Skins dressed or tanned from 520 tons to 363 tons in quantity and from Rs. 20.61 lakhs to Rs. 15.59 lakhs in value owing almost entirely to lesser demand from the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and Ores.*—The principal item under this group is Manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India rose further from 266,000 tons to 460,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Madras increased from 71,000 tons to 196,000 tons and from Bengal from 134,000 tons to 208,000 tons but those from Bombay decreased from 61,000 tons to 55,000 tons. The decrease of 6,000 tons in the shipments from Bombay is attributable to smaller takings by France and Germany who took only 8,785 tons as against 24,710 tons and 1,100 tons against 2,655 tons respectively in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Belgium on the other hand increased their demand and the former took 33,020 tons as against 29,352 tons and the latter 10,500 tons against 4,701 tons last year.

39. *Seeds.*—The total exports of oilseeds which are next in importance to cotton raw in the export trade of Bombay declined from 347,000 tons to 244,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4.6 crores to Rs. 3.23 crores in value owing chiefly to lesser demand from all the principal consuming centres. The appreciable demand for linseed from America and the Continent noticed last year was not maintained on account of a better crop in the Argentine, and, in consequence, shipments during the year under report decreased from 185,000 tons to 130,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2.43 crores to Rs. 1.68 crore in value. The United States of America took 64,698 tons valued at Rs. 84.4 lakhs as against 83,961 tons valued at Rs. 1.09 crore and the United Kingdom 32,084 tons valued at Rs. 40.43 lakhs against 46,761 tons valued at Rs. 58.8 lakhs in the previous year. Italy and France also reduced their demands by 10,072 tons and 8,568 tons in quantity and by Rs. 16.64 lakhs and Rs. 12.77 lakhs in value respectively. Other Continental ports except Greece also took smaller supplies than last year. Canada however took 7,141 tons valued at Rs. 9.23 lakhs for the first time for more than 10 years. Exports of ground-nuts decreased from 91,000 tons to 75,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1.19 crore to Rs. 92.83 lakhs in value due partly to decreased demand from the

Continental ports except Belgium and the Netherlands and partly to increased home consumption on account of expansion of the oil pressing industry in India. The decrease of 8,462 tons in quantity and of Rs. 9·64 lakhs in value in the exports of castor seed is due partly to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and Italy and partly to direct shipments from Muslipatam and Cocanada which are nearer to the growing districts. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell by 5,492 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5·87 lakhs in value and those to Italy by 3,399 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4·41 lakhs in value. In consequence of lack of demand on account of higher prices and increased consumption in India, exports of sesamum seed decreased from 14,284 tons to 3,721 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·09 lakhs to Rs. 6·73 lakhs in value; Italy taking only 783 tons valued at Rs. 95,189 as against 8,454 tons valued at Rs. 11·12 lakhs and Egypt 568 tons valued at Rs. 78,000 against 3,269 tons valued at Rs. 4·68 lakhs last year. The entire crop having been consumed in India the total exports of cotton seed amounted to 35 tons only as against 4,975 tons valued at Rs. 2·88 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments of rape seed, the cultivation of which has been greatly discouraged for want of sufficient rains, declined from 1,392 tons to 695 tons owing chiefly to smaller demand from Italy.

Seeds.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Lined—</i>												
United Kingdom	16,689	37,44,480	1,380	1,50,975	320	74,500	40,761	58,80,346	32,084	40,43,300	—14,677	—18,37,046
Italy	29,125	64,91,277	13,319	22,25,484	10,328	17,90,257	19,590	28,89,134	9,518	12,25,276	—10,072	—16,63,853
France	16,806	36,12,207	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	14,368	20,21,014	5,806	7,43,956	—8,563	—12,77,053
Belgium	6,723	14,08,543	360	45,650	245	28,825	4,826	6,68,186	574	72,400	—4,252	—5,95,786
Germany	6,749	15,06,231	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,08,710	8,610	11,31,204	5,171	6,78,581	—3,439	—4,52,623
Netherlands	20,099	46,26,210	..	..	..	..	2,504	3,83,381	600	75,000	—1,906	—2,78,381
Spain	6,320	13,11,387	3,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	3,741	4,75,012	1,460	2,01,277	—2,281	—2,73,735
Greece	375	75,687	150	20,500	..	..	100	12,000	1,149	1,87,562	+1,049	+1,25,562
United States of America..	..	..	..	..	200	24,090	83,961	1,08,91,737	64,608	84,40,467	—19,263	—24,21,270
Canada—Via Atlantic Coast.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	102,903	2,28,71,489	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,965	184,720	2,43,14,894	130,319	1,67,97,680	—54,401	—75,17,214
<i>Sesamum (oil or linseed)—</i>												
Germany	..	..	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	385	55,080	110	14,480	—275	—40,800
Italy	12	1,375	3,300	5,97,932	4,596	7,76,704	8,454	11,12,056	783	95,189	—7,671	—10,16,367
France	..	..	90	13,500	183	31,251	74	9,890	44	6,856	—30	—3,034
Netherlands	..	..	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	400	64,984	..	70	..	..	2	300	+2	+300
Ceylon	34	8,793	286	73,870	339	81,225	658	1,40,041	401	82,801	—257	—57,240
Aden and Dependencies	225	79,728	216	58,863	38	9,020	240	54,432	490	1,07,180	+250	+52,748
United States of America	..	..	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	56	13,010	80	23,095	+24	+10,085
Other Native States	496	1,85,565	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	642	1,58,338	949	2,13,528	+308	+55,195
Arabia.	131	26,000	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	3,269	4,67,937	508	77,932	+308	+55,195
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	12	4,324	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	508	97,736	295	51,596	—2,701	—3,89,955
Total	910	3,06,285	11,133	20,91,556	9,823	18,76,302	14,284	21,08,515	3,721	6,73,007	—10,563	—14,35,008

Seeds.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany ..	..	..	..	..	153	25,435	52	6,760	..	..	—52	—6,760
France ..	12	4,750	28	8,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	..	..	150	21,625	1,928	2,65,079	645	77,700	100	10,000	—545	—67,700
United Kingdom ..	71	13,731	62	8,859	107	15,724	112	14,950	55	7,786	—57	—7,164
Spain ..	..	..	..	..	50	7,970	24	3,744	30	4,118	+6	+374
Other countries ..	751	1,91,736	627	1,78,801	779	1,70,643	559	1,18,279	510	1,16,067	—49	—2,212
Total ..	834	2,10,217	867	2,17,900	3,017	4,84,851	1,392	2,21,433	695	1,37,971	—697	—83,462
<i>Cotton seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	40,539	21,82,714	10,745	5,20,412	1,500	85,000	3,334	1,89,026	..	..	—3,334	—1,89,026
Egypt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	85,500	..	..	—1,500	—82,500
Other countries ..	237	48,530	200	29,400	139	16,752	141	16,367	38	3,976	—103	—12,391
Total ..	40,825	22,31,244	10,945	5,46,812	1,639	1,01,752	4,975	2,87,893	35	8,976	—4940	—2,83,917
<i>Castor seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	11,418	18,71,307	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,28,590	11,137	12,87,098	5,645	6,96,629	—5,492	—5,87,469
United States of America ..	11,411	17,87,832	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,65,166	8,227	3,84,460	2,914	3,19,200	—313	—65,260
France ..	13,173	24,24,835	19,308	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	8,343	10,80,662	7,954	10,35,278	—409	—45,384
Belgium ..	649	1,09,878	2,099	3,23,427	1,601	2,58,158	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	6,496	11,53,301	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	7,801	9,49,837	4,402	5,09,638	—3,399	—4,41,204
Spain ..	3,260	5,24,937	1,660	2,32,500	2,600	3,01,831	2,175	2,48,032	2,316	2,91,218	+141	+43,186

Germany ..	662	1,19,651	475	87,407	532	75,650	163	18,027	672	87,310	+ 509	+ 69,238
Other countries ..	76	13,537	924	1,45,883	732	97,599	760	87,739	1,261	1,50,544	+ 501	+ 62,331
Total	47,185	80,04,328	60,142	89,08,783	49,389	70,40,150	33,626	40,55,896	25,164	30,91,862	- 8,462	- 9,64,034
<i>roundnuts—</i>												
Austria ..	26	6,570	22	3,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	40,905	73,84,371	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	86,29,306	23,152	31,75,054	18,831	24,29,049	- 4,321	- 7,46,008
Germany ..	5,990	10,71,745	9,199	14,88,502	3,565	6,46,361	12,708	16,91,862	9,582	11,36,773	- 3,126	- 5,55,089
Belgium ..	1,180	2,05,017	759	1,39,441	1,083	1,75,212	648	71,869	1,703	1,85,810	+ 1,055	+ 1,29,941
United Kingdom ..	17,617	27,78,498	17,711	28,53,728	10,194	20,75,835	17,535	22,05,373	15,064	18,89,976	- 2,481	- 3,15,997
Netherlands ..	18,757	29,57,747	19,608	32,09,006	2,790	5,32,114	6,418	9,24,506	6,639	7,89,881	+ 271	- 1,34,625
Italy ..	57,542	84,55,729	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	28,175	34,29,357	19,038	23,14,698	- 9,137	- 11,14,459
Spain ..	550	79,249	100	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Lakuan).	2	600	1	500	..	..	116	20,380	..	..	- 116	- 20,380
Other countries ..	1,301	2,13,533	2,375	4,31,490	1,224	2,40,329	2,551	3,62,907	3,742	5,26,486	+ 1,191	+ 1,68,531
Total	143,870	2,31,53,059	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,62,23,546	91,303	1,18,81,308	74,639	92,82,372	- 16,064	- 25,98,436
Other seeds ..	8,243	27,39,919	10,068	27,40,148	8,915	20,42,452	16,590	30,90,065	8,949	22,71,727	- 7,641	- 8,18,339
Total, seeds	344,720	5,95,16,541	313,890	5,11,35,717	89,837	3,06,50,018	346,890	4,59,00,004	243,522	3,22,59,095	- 103,368	- 1,37,00,909

40. *Textiles.—A—Cotton, raw.*—As a result of the (a) acreage reduction scheme in America, (b) Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, (c) the substantial reduction in railway freight on cotton imported into Bombay from Broach and other stations as also that from Bombay to Ahmedabad, (d) the reduction in Dock charges and (e) the removal of the Town Duty, the position of cotton trade further improved during the year under report as anticipated last year. During the first half of the year the prices of Indian cotton were much below their world parity but during the second half they began to improve and with reports of a short crop they remained firmer than those of American cotton. Notwithstanding the strike in Bombay mills in the beginning of the year the position of the textile industry was somewhat better during the year under report and in consequence the consumption of Indian cotton in local as well as Ahmedabad mills increased.

The Liverpool spot quotation for American Middling which stood at 6·5*d.* at the end of the year gradually declined to 5·91*d.* in the beginning of May 1934, the lowest of the year, but with an upward tendency went up to 7·14*d.* by the middle of July. With a drop to 6·93*d.* by the end of that month, the quotation again began to rise and reached 7·19*d.* the highest of the year, by the middle of August. Soon after a reaction set in and the quotations again dropped to 6·85*d.* by the middle of November. It again gradually rose up to 7·21*d.* in January 1935 and with slight fluctuations stood at 6·46*d.* at the end of the year. Owing to poor trade conditions and the strikes in local mills the prices of Indian cotton declined to Rs. 189 at the end of April 1934. After May however they began to improve and gradually rose to Rs. 229 by the middle of August 1934. Then they again showed a downward tendency till November but soon after began to rise, reached Rs. 254 by the middle of February 1935 and stood at Rs. 216 at the end of the year.

The total exports rose further from 250,350 tons to 332,796 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·66 crores to Rs. 19·49 crores in value. Shipments to Japan increased from 120,607 tons valued at Rs. 7·33 crores to 234,273 tons valued at Rs. 14·22 crores, mainly as a result of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. Exports to the United States of America and Italy also improved but those to all other consuming countries declined. The stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1935 amounted to 818,412 bales as against 1,073,000 bales at the end of March 1934.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.			Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
United Kingdom ..	16,906	1,00,88,017	13,031	61,40,590	10,313	53,48,607	19,436	1,08,54,805	15,053	78,51,280	—4,383	—30,63,525	—4,383	—30,63,525	—4,383	—30,63,525	
Germany ..	28,848	1,83,09,415	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	9,846	49,02,369	7,568	37,30,472	—2,278	—11,71,897	—2,278	—11,71,897	—2,278	—11,71,897	
Netherlands ..	4,538	27,60,549	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	2,458	12,04,197	1,984	10,87,880	—474	—1,16,317	—474	—1,16,317	—474	—1,16,317	
Belgium ..	25,884	1,74,26,174	13,170	68,65,101	12,481	70,58,584	16,949	92,21,583	14,691	79,79,257	—2,258	—42,42,326	—2,258	—42,42,326	—2,258	—42,42,326	
France ..	29,734	1,98,39,722	8,166	44,40,711	13,521	72,12,491	16,916	83,67,304	9,223	51,35,112	—7,693	—42,32,192	—7,693	—42,32,192	—7,693	—42,32,192	
Spain ..	10,883	74,41,425	4,496	25,16,818	3,322	19,18,080	5,593	38,14,714	5,895	32,71,234	+302	—5,43,480	+302	—5,43,480	+302	—5,43,480	
Ceylon ..	384	4,03,362	339	2,95,165	145	91,890	155	1,05,285	386	2,24,525	+231	+1,19,240	+231	+1,19,240	+231	+1,19,240	
Italy ..	33,544	2,14,57,138	12,848	67,98,540	8,803	53,11,215	17,727	1,06,26,999	19,985	1,15,25,619	+2,258	+8,98,620	+2,258	+8,98,620	+2,258	+8,98,620	
Austria ..	..	..	62	16,070	9	4,250	..	..	17	3,650	+17	+3,650	+17	+3,650	+17	+3,650	
Greece ..	309	1,88,780	187	1,06,509	514	2,85,825	2,165	15,01,120	2,169	13,44,016	+4	—1,57,104	+4	—1,57,104	+4	—1,57,104	
China ..	79,225	5,86,74,034	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,03,56,857	32,444	1,94,71,364	14,549	82,10,110	—17,895	—1,12,61,254	—17,895	—1,12,61,254	—17,895	—1,12,61,254	
Japan ..	249,015	18,22,63,796	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,75,396	125,607	7,32,73,346	234,273	14,22,34,233	+113,666	—6,89,60,887	+113,666	—6,89,60,887	+113,666	—6,89,60,887	
French Indo-China ..	884	4,84,725	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	1,387	7,84,400	..	..	—1,387	—7,84,400	—1,387	—7,84,400	—1,387	—7,84,400	
United States of America via Atlantic Coast ..	4,084	20,98,790	930	2,89,986	171	51,930	1,297	1,99,955	3,763	8,44,765	+2,466	+6,44,810	+2,466	+6,44,810	+2,466	+6,44,810	
Other countries ..	1,454	7,71,417	1,325	6,13,911	1,405	5,40,033	3,370	13,15,786	3,240	14,34,951	—130	+1,19,165	—130	+1,19,165	—130	+1,19,165	
Total ..	485,292	34,17,16,344	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,56,97,711	250,350	14,66,43,227	332,796	19,48,77,104	+82,446	+4,82,33,877	+82,446	+4,82,33,877	+82,446	+4,82,33,877	

B.—Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years:—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Ceylon	49,640	13,492	61,761	19,080	123,693	32,355	30,675	10,048	434,880	1,19,995	+404,185	+1,09,947
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	499,050	95,770	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	144,108	26,775	163,730	29,892	+19,562	+3,117
Aden and Depend- ences.	1,708,764	3,46,416	970,305	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	245,040	49,493	422,580	80,961	+177,540	+31,468
Bahrain Islands ..	38,580	11,400	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	5,830	2,300	34,540	20,880	+28,710	+18,580
Mauritius and Depen- dences.	54,175	13,520	55,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	48,500	9,310	1,235,520	2,64,240	+1,186,030	+2,54,030
Zanzibar and Pemba	641,310	1,94,929	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	66,010	266,819	71,854	118,260	29,700	-148,559	-42,154
Iraq	131,399	25,838	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	129,657	37,116	67,050	15,305	-62,807	-21,811
Other Native States in Arabia.	132,270	33,397	165,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	76,450	13,415	54,920	9,680	-21,530	-3,735
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	959,134	2,87,911	1,043,934	3,25,044	525,450	1,58,545	408,426	1,18,541	325,747	85,045	-82,679	-33,496
Egypt	474,300	83,920	405,000	66,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	2,205,450	6,31,552	1,900,200	4,35,650	1,691,650	4,14,948	1,332,366	2,93,790	1,689,085	3,31,928	+356,719	+38,138
Italian East Africa ..	158,947	31,186	7,420	1,850	37,835	8,987	45,355	12,075	16,550	4,750	-28,805	-7,325
Tanganyika Territory	1,748,220	5,73,440	2,077,988	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	500,370	1,67,220	461,400	1,32,436	-38,970	-34,784
Siam	43,210	18,650	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	126,850	53,015	1,500	600	-125,350	-52,415
Peria	143,200	38,171	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	130,000	31,100	32,556	6,475	-97,444	-24,625
Other countries ..	584,284	1,70,384	669,154	1,39,262	682,977	1,82,435	489,795	1,28,192	1,085,916	2,61,008	+506,121	+1,32,816
Total, Grey ..	9,571,883	23,69,976	8,318,672	22,22,777	4,491,243	11,98,612	3,980,391	10,24,244	6,144,214	13,92,895	+2,163,823	+3,68,651
White	244,687	89,492	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,432	253,829	71,162	439,374	99,738	+185,545	+28,576
Coloured, Printed or Dyed.												
Aden and Depen- dences.	1,331,394	4,48,708	1,179,845	4,22,017	738,157	3,19,597	788,600	2,69,603	863,780	2,96,295	+75,180	+26,692
Bahrain Islands ..	2,385,750	8,82,070	4,450,524	13,83,020	2,879,503	8,63,991	3,121,010	7,23,117	3,004,679	7,80,626	-56,331	-57,609

B.—Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece goods during the past five years—*contd.*

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase or decrease in 1934-35.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Y's.	Rs.
Ceylon ..	466,139	1,52,283	573,377	1,76,911	409,825	1,60,255	521,910	1,50,800	39,45,491	14,65,704	+3,423,581	+13,14,904
Union of South Africa ..	69,952	38,260	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,700	51,132	14,072	25,559	9,275	-25,582	-4,707
Egypt ..	29,280	8,200	7,800	3,121	- 2,880	600	3,600	600	10,800	1,500	+7,200	+900
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate) ..	4,036,131	8,66,362	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,323,844	5,46,842	1,792,064	4,66,058	1,007,261	3,84,158	-784,803	-81,900
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	2,498,425	5,35,246	2,006,115	3,89,009	1,012,600	1,87,800	417,960	1,01,150	196,047	42,360	-221,908	-58,790
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,689,660	4,86,223	1,421,098	3,70,385	1,599,564	4,24,319	1,935,537	4,17,495	1,296,295	2,89,390	-639,242	-1,28,105
Iraq ..	8,756,565	29,04,510	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,72,257	4,547,928	8,90,585	2,320,501	5,96,942	-2,227,422	-2,93,643
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	1,865,163	5,02,331	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,538	2,11,575	1,600,732	3,28,595	1,482,428	3,31,543	-178,304	+2,918
Other Native States in Arabia ..	2,532,640	8,33,225	2,787,362	8,36,045	2,707,989	7,25,817	2,239,928	5,13,513	1,676,392	4,22,114	-563,536	-91,399
Persia ..	13,098,549	33,36,416	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	8,649,358	17,45,071	5,980,587	12,59,549	-2,659,766	-4,85,522
Siam ..	1,247,280	8,97,355	633,923	4,29,295	482,700	3,18,900	761,467	4,90,625	1,041,580	7,13,000	+278,113	+2,22,375
Portuguese East Africa ..	4,366,501	9,26,935	4,218,664	8,34,415	4,258,232	8,95,638	1,407,804	2,61,786	1,084,929	2,21,552	-322,875	-40,234
Tanganyika Territory ..	8,372,665	14,88,063	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,056,124	8,51,701	2,325,720	3,88,067	1,380,980	2,21,132	-835,740	-1,66,935
Other countries ..	1,944,588	6,63,183	1,387,209	4,12,571	1,190,464	3,68,971	1,177,022	2,74,389	3,658,412	8,58,332	+2,481,390	+5,83,943
Total, Coloured ..	54,705,735	1,49,64,870	65,320,966	1,63,58,141	36,706,879	89,15,000	31,403,752	70,35,586	29,053,712	78,93,442	-2,350,040	+8,57,916
Total, Piece-goods ..	64,522,305	1,76,24,388	73,766,367	1,96,26,151	41,478,732	1,01,95,044	35,637,972	81,30,932	35,637,300	93,86,075	-872	+12,55,143

Notwithstanding the labour troubles especially in the beginning of the year the Japanese competition and the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement the position of the Indian mills was slightly better during the year under report. The local production of cotton goods increased by over 10 per cent. The total exports of Indian cotton piecegoods though maintained at the last year's level viz., over 35½ million yards in quantity improved by Rs. 12·55 lakhs in value owing to a rise in prices.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. Shipments of grey piecegoods improved from nearly 4 million yards to over 6 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 10·24 lakhs to Rs. 13·93 lakhs in value due chiefly to larger despatches to Mauritius and Dependencies, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa. Exports of coloured piecegoods on the other hand declined from nearly 31½ million yards to over 29 million yards in quantity but increased from Rs. 70·36 lakhs to Rs. 78·93 lakhs in value as a result of smaller demand from most of the principal consuming centres and a rise in prices though Ceylon took nearly 4 million yards valued at Rs. 14·66 lakhs as against ½ million yards valued at Rs. 1·51 lakh last year.

The price of standard longcloth which stood at annas 10½ per lb. at the end of March 1934 dropped by a quarter anna at the end of April 1934. It recovered in June and rose to annas 10¾ in July. The price again fell by ¼ anna each in August and in September, but again recovered at the end of September. With slight fluctuations it came to annas 10½ per lb. in December and to annas 10 per lb. till the middle of January 1935. It then rose by ½ anna and with a declining tendency stood at annas 10-1/3 per lb. at the end of the year.

Coloured piecegoods represented 81·5 per cent. and grey 17·2 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piecegoods, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the table below.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

				Grey.		Coloured.	
				Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1925-26	..	..	..	369	152	828	98
1926-27	..	..	..	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	..	..	..	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	..	..	..	157	67	900	106
1929-30	..	..	..	145	79	763	92
1930-31	..	..	..	96	75	547	58
1931-32	..	..	..	83	52	653	78
1932-33	..	..	..	45	53	367	125
1933-34	..	..	..	40	45	314	130
1934-35	..	..	..	61	35	291	41

C.—Cotton yarn.—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase of turns, etc. in 1934-35.	
	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	Ra.	Lb.	R.
United Kingdom ..	212,893	93,221	151,350	45,976	197,646	65,157	440,400	1,35,138	236,360	83,049	-204,040	-52,089
Egypt ..	3,867,925	25,95,016	2,194,800	12,35,324	328,800	1,69,603	171,800	96,662	101,600	54,300	-70,200	-42,362
French Somaliland ..	893,600	6,03,947	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,620,750	9,05,460	1,506,280	7,55,337	941,304	4,90,002	-564,976	-2,57,205
Aden and Dependencies	4,785,693	32,45,192	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,36,351	2,138,660	10,97,377	1,474,346	7,60,721	-84,314	-3,36,656
Hongkong ..	880,000	4,20,938	130,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	83,600	16,531	..	..	..	..	7,610	2,038	9,600	4,800	+1,990	+2,162
Turkey, European ..	157,600	60,931	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	..	..	11,800	6,412	+11,600	+6,412
Siam ..	1,576,800	12,35,491	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	829,300	404,425	657,200	3,28,240	-172,100	-76,185
Perila ..	4,464,421	34,22,271	6,530,505	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,196	4,348,830	23,61,336	1,535,850	8,23,675	-2,312,860	-16,38,261
British Settlements (in- cluding Labuan.)	515,766	4,59,905	727,600	5,25,845	405,080	2,91,986	668,826	3,83,007	498,533	3,55,545	+29,707	-27,462
Iraq ..	1,136,421	5,43,917	1,702,200	7,30,984	1,099,000	4,87,250	805,500	3,18,758	740,000	2,74,181	-65,500	-44,577
Syria ..	1,972,800	13,68,151	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,804,400	13,75,056	3,407,201	16,61,579	+402,301	+2,86,523
Other countries ..	2,318,515	13,56,777	2,330,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	2,008,451	9,23,765	2,199,240	10,28,251	+195,789	+1,04,486
Total ..	22,766,034	1,54,22,288	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,323,311	74,87,698	15,725,057	78,55,029	12,012,834	58,79,755	-3,712,223	-19,75,274

Due to the keen competition by China and Japan in yarns and their capturing the markets which were formerly supplied by India and also to the restricted production of yarn by the Indian mills, the total exports of yarn which had increased by 10 per cent. last year again declined by over 23 per cent. Smaller demand from most of the principal markets, notably Persia, Aden and Dependencies and French Somaliland is responsible for this decline. Shipments to Syria however recorded an appreciable increase.

D.—*Wool, raw*.—At the two auctions of Indian wool held at Liverpool in April and June 1934 there was a good demand and prices improved in the case of clean medium qualities. But in the second quarter of the official year the economic and political complications in Europe showed little improvement and the situation in Germany undermining confidence in wool consuming districts the Continent was poorly represented at the two auctions held respectively in July and September 1934, while American orders were on a considerably smaller scale as that country was also passing through a serious textile dispute which tended to depress the wool market. At the auctions held in October and December 1934 however there was good competition by the Home trade and the Continental demand also showed some improvement though American orders continued to be smaller. At the next two auctions held respectively in January and March 1935 the attendance of Home trade buyers was normal while the Continental representatives bought freely and American orders showed a satisfactory expansion. The total export of wool raw from Bombay during the year under report however declined from nearly 20 million lbs. to 9½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 82·75 lakhs to Rs. 39·58 lakhs in value due to reduced demand from all consuming countries. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from over 14½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 58·14 lakhs to nearly 6¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·28 lakhs and those to Belgium from over 2½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·93 lakhs to over 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·9 lakhs. Both the United States of America and France also took less by nearly ½ million lbs. each in quantity and by over Rs. 2 lakhs in value, while Germany took only 60,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 29,000 as against 448,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·01 lakhs in the preceding year.

**Table showing distribution of trade of Bombay with Foreign
Countries in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.**

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41. *Trade according to countries.*—The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay with foreign countries in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

	Imports (Merchandise).				Exports (Merchandise).				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	Percentage to total imports.		1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage to total exports.		1933-34.	1934-35.	
	1933-34.	1933-34.			1933-34.	1934-35.			
United Kingdom and British Possessions—									
United Kingdom ..	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	14.33-85 2,02-83	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. 1934-35.	1933-34. 1934-35.	1933-34. 1934-35.	1934-35.
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate).			16.13-90 2,76-93			1933-34. 1934-35.	1933-34. 1934-35.	1933-34. 1934-35.	23-80
Australia ..	37-58	40-27	31-06 4-39			30-07 5-16	17-23 1-06	25-67 3-09	23-80 3-58
Other British Possessions ..	2,40-38	273-05	5-81 5-21			5-75 5-09	1-15 7-61	55- 6-15	53- 6-40
Total, United Kingdom and British Possessions.	19,14-64	22,04-15	41-47 41-07			7,68-23	26-05 23-26	35-46	34-31

42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. During the year under report the United Kingdom again yielded to Japan the principal place regained by her last year and her share in the total trade declined from 25·67 to 23·8 per cent. while that of Japan advanced from 20·71 to 28·77 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe and America also declined but those of Asia and Africa improved.

Under imports the share of the United Kingdom fell from 31·06 to 30·07 per cent. but the total value figure rose from Rs. 14·34 crores to Rs. 16·14 crores as a result of larger despatches of most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton piecegoods, cotton spinning machinery, electrical machinery, motor cars, rubber manufactures, electrical instruments, woollen piecegoods and silk yarn. Imports of sugar machinery, on the other hand, recorded a noticeable decrease. The figures of British Possessions, other than the United Kingdom, also improved chiefly on account of larger arrivals of cotton raw from Kenya Colony and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Imports of cotton raw from Tanganyika Territory however declined. The total value of the imports from foreign countries in Europe also improved due mainly to larger receipts of coal tar dyes and brass from Germany, sugar machinery and jewellery and plate of gold and silver from France and artificial silk yarn from Italy and Postal articles unspecified and cotton coloured piecegoods from Switzerland. Imports of sugar machinery from the Netherlands however considerably declined. Under foreign countries in Asia, the value of the imports from Japan showed a noticeable rise which is spread over most of the principal items such as piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, goods of silk mixed with other materials and cotton twist and yarn. Arrivals of silk piecegoods from Japan decreased. The total value of the imports from Persia and Iraq also improved as a result of increased shipments of kerosene and fuel oil from the former and of dates from the latter. Imports from China, on the other hand, showed a contraction owing mainly to smaller shipments of silk raw and piecegoods and green tea. Despatches of cotton twist and yarn however improved. The value of the imports from Java was also smaller on account of smaller receipts of sugar. Imports from Africa showed an appreciable expansion owing entirely to larger arrivals of cotton raw. The improvement in the imports from America is chiefly accounted for by larger receipts of motor cars, motor omnibuses, etc., copper sheets, lubricating oils, wireless apparatus and photographic instruments in spite of the smaller arrivals of cotton, raw, machinery and millwork and fents.

Under exports, Japan continued to maintain the first place, her share increasing from 25·27 to 43·72 per cent. and the figures from Rs. 7·45 crores to Rs. 14·37 crores, which is due entirely to larger shipments of cotton raw. The total value of the exports to Ceylon also recorded an improvement due chiefly to larger shipments of cotton coloured piecegoods and to increased re-exports of vehicles, silk piecegoods and goods of silk mixed with other materials. The share of the United Kingdom however decreased from 17·23 to 13·55 per cent. and the figures from Rs. 5·08 crores to Rs. 4·46 crores owing chiefly to smaller takings of cotton raw, seeds, hides and skins tanned, despite larger supplies of hides and skins, raw (foreign) and groundnut cake. The shares of other foreign countries in Europe also declined. The fall in the share of Germany is due to reduced demand for seeds and cotton raw though she took

larger supplies of groundnut cake, while that in the share of the Netherlands is accounted for by smaller exports of groundnut cake and seeds. The share of Italy declined owing chiefly to reduced demand for seeds though she took increased supplies of cotton raw, while smaller shipment of cotton, raw, seeds and manganese ore are responsible for the fall in the share of France. The heavy decrease in the share of China is entirely due to reduced shipments of cotton raw while that in the share of Persia and Iraq is chiefly due to reduced demand for cotton twist and yarn and cotton coloured piecegoods. The decline in the share of Africa chiefly represents smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn to French Somaliland while that in the share of America is attributable to reduced demand for seeds in spite of larger shipments of cotton waste and goat skins.

43. *Government Transactions.*—(*Stores*).—The total value of stores imported on Government account increased from Rs. 45·01 lakhs to Rs. 59·17 lakhs owing mainly to larger imports of arms, ammunition and military stores. Supplies of printing paper, chemicals and woollen piecegoods also increased but those of machinery and millwork and Persian fuel oil decreased. Exports on Government account however declined from Rs. 4·62 lakhs to Rs. 2·62 lakhs due chiefly to smaller despatches of hardware.

44. *Treasure*—

—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase of decrease in 1934-35.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—						
Private ..	8,78,04,419	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	—21,66,832
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	9,05,86,092	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	3,17,81,301	+2,77,45,635
Government ..	70,900	73,655	7,842	57,436	1,417	—56,019
Currency notes—						
Private ..	7,54,416	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	—2,37,768
Government ..	11,000	17,100	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports..	17,92,26,827	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	3,54,72,803	+2,52,85,016
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	49,05,195	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	—3,27,69,956
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	1,75,36,517	1,51,15,052	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	+3,07,44,344
Government ..	1,18,80,988	1,50,25,232	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	—35,76,882
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	..	12,000	7,000	..	—7,000
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports..	3,43,22,700	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,954	—56,09,494

With a balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India viz., Rs. 23 crores as against Rs. 35 crores in the previous year imports into Bombay of treasure on private account improved from Rs. 1·01 crore to Rs. 3·55 crores due entirely to larger arrivals of silver. Imports of gold bullion fell from Rs. 33·56 lakhs to Rs. 17·42 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from all the sources of supply

except Aden and Dependencies. Arrivals from Bahrein Islands decreased from Rs. 5·94 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 lakh while those from the United Kingdom were nil as against Rs. 4·04 lakhs last year. Imports from Muscat fell from Rs. 11·14 lakhs to Rs. 7·88 lakhs. Imports of sovereigns and other British gold coins decreased from Rs. 20·99 lakhs to Rs. 16·28 lakhs due entirely to smaller arrivals from all the sources. Imports from Aden and Dependencies amounted to Rs. 5·98 lakhs as against Rs. 8·36 lakhs and those from Other Native States in Arabia to Rs. 5·21 lakhs against Rs. 6·28 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of other coined gold fell from Rs. 2·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·24 lakh mainly as a result of smaller despatches from Aden and Dependencies and Bahrein Islands. Imports of silver improved from Rs. 40·36 lakhs to Rs. 3·18 crores owing entirely to larger receipts of bar silver from China, the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia. Imports from China, entirely for minting purposes, amounted to Rs. 1·59 crore and those from the Commonwealth of Australia to Rs. 25·56 lakhs as against nil in the previous year. The United Kingdom also sent silver worth Rs. 97·72 lakhs against Rs. 3·22 lakhs only last year. Arrivals of Government of India rupees decreased from Rs. 36·95 lakhs to Rs. 33·05 lakhs. Imports from Iraq fell from Rs. 29·45 lakhs to Rs. 3·21 lakhs and those from Other Native States in Arabia from Rs. 3·29 lakhs to Rs. 1·91 lakh. Arrivals from Mauritius and Dependencies, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 22·04 lakhs against nil last year. Imports of other coins declined from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 1,000 only.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 50·36 crores as against Rs. 53·64 crores in the previous year. Shipments of bullion fell from Rs. 52·11 crores to Rs. 49·86 crores due to smaller demand from all the principal countries except the United States of America, which took bullion worth Rs. 15·21 crores as against Rs. 7·16 crores last year. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 33·12 crores as against Rs. 40·54 crores and those to France to Rs. 56·83 lakhs as against Rs. 1·87 crore. Shipments to the Netherlands were worth Rs. 97·17 lakhs as against Rs. 2 crores while those to Italy were nil as against Rs. 54·39 lakhs. Exports of sovereigns also fell from Rs. 1·53 crore to Rs. 49·57 lakhs owing to the United Kingdom taking Rs. 48·49 lakhs as against Rs. 1·05 crore and France and the United States of America taking none as against Rs. 41·91 lakhs and Rs. 5·1 lakhs respectively during the last year. Exports of silver, on the other hand, improved from Rs. 8·82 lakhs to Rs. 3·16 crores owing partly to Hongkong taking British dollars worth Rs. 2·4 crores against nil and partly to the United Kingdom taking bullion worth Rs. 60·15 lakhs as against Rs. 1·8 lakh only in the preceding year. Exports of Government of India rupees also increased from Rs. 6·7 lakhs to Rs. 15·95 lakhs chiefly on account of larger shipments to Zanzibar and Pemba and Bahrein Islands.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 2·000 only against Rs. 57,000 and consisted of other coins, there being no arrivals of Government of India rupees against Rs. 57,000 last year. Exports of silver declined from Rs. 4·48 crores to Rs. 4·12 crores. Shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom improved from Rs. 1·47 crore to Rs. 4·12 crores but those to the United States of America were nil as against Rs. 3 crores in the preceding year.

45. *Shipping*.—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

Vessels.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo In ballast		601	2,578,353	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270
	{ With cargo In ballast		29	135,797	23	103,963	18	60,723	44	143,214
	{ With cargo In ballast		105	10,134	96	10,303	102	10,587	94	9,679
	{ With cargo In ballast		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
Total	735	2,724,284	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984	712	3,204,287	689	3,122,661
Cleared— Steamers Sailing Vessels	{ With cargo In ballast		433	1,983,856	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271	478	2,684,730
	{ With cargo In ballast		65	247,762	54	215,836	60	222,535	47	199,275
	{ With cargo In ballast		77	7,561	69	6,552	81	7,858	94	9,751
	{ With cargo In ballast		3	323	1	56	3	277	7	558
Total	578	2,239,502	553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941	626	2,894,314	593	2,937,894
Grand Total	1,313	4,963,786	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925	1,338	6,098,601	1,282	5,960,555

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,307 as against 5,325 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities:—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	3,026,405	3,107,304	3,454,008	3,543,138	3,531,759
Japanese	542,529	518,140	536,749	499,107	534,495
Italian	482,619	653,233	822,848	963,722	889,661
American	34,054	72,748	337,826	347,158	359,517
Norwegian	91,607	116,969	113,595	145,372	104,005
Greek	15,682	..	..	21,221	7,444
Danish	..	..	1,725	..	24,961
French	16,847	22,992	..	21,274	..
German	369,210	321,140	321,174	283,115	274,229
Others	366,815	224,531	239,278	254,382	215,367
Total	4,945,768	5,037,057	5,827,203	6,078,489	5,941,438

47. *Freight.*—The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom were steady during the first three months of the year but in July 1934 they declined by 1 shilling in the case of measurement cargo and by 2½ shillings in the case of each 16 cwt. and 13 cwt. cargo and remained steady at those levels till the end of January 1935. In February they again rose by 1 shilling in the case of measurement cargo and by ½ shilling in the case of each 16 cwt. and 13 cwt. cargo and were steady till the end of the year.

	April 1934.	January 1935.	March 1935.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—			
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	21 0	20 0	21 0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	21 0	19 0	19 6
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	18 0	16 0	16 6
Manganese ore	14 6	14 6	14 6

Freight rates to other ports :

	April 1934.	January 1935.	March 1935.
Antwerp—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Light seeds	16 0	17 0	17 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	19 0	21 0	21 0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	17 0	17 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	21 0	23 0
Havre—			
Light seeds	18 6	18 6	19 6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 6	22 6	23 6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	16 0	17 0	17 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	19 0	21 0	21 0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	16 0	17 0	17 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	22 0	22 0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	17 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	20 0	22 0	22 0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	16 0	17 0	17 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	24 0	23 0	23 0

48. *Exchange.*—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London which was 18-1/16*d.* at the end of March 1934 fell to 17-3/32*d.* on 21st May 1934 but again rose gradually to 18-1/16*d.* on 20th June. It then remained almost steady at 18-1/32*d.* till 12th December, rose gradually to 18-1/8*d.* on 25th January 1935 and with slight variations stood at 18-3/32*d.* on 30th March 1935.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1930- 1931.	1931- 1932.	1932- 1933.	1933- 1934.	1934- 1935.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	91.77	80.20	68.94	63.11	57.42
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	90.95	82.23	65.92	59.78	53.36
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	111.22	113.75	108.13	108.35	112.30
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	114.95	113.33	90.49	53.33	77.78
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	52.91	49.28	47.57	46.76	46.10
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	100	175.44	485.96	203.00	192.98	165.98	169.65	167.39
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	178.65	143.30	127.03	109.09	119.12
White	100	133.33	441.66	205.96	183.92	162.29	158.33	200.00
Coloured, printed or dyed. ..	100	125.00	450.00	177.66	142.52	118.75	112.50	130.02
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	131.90	113.21	100.44	82.40	74.30
„ Piece goods	100	96.43	226.19	90.01	73.69	61.80	52.38	44.02
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	212.64	194.88	185.48	178.67	175.62
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	229.11	177.65	158.20	132.44	136.15
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	163.19	110.75	114.03	96.64	94.58
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	200.05	199.47	127.54	126.25	157.55
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	213.84	119.30	120.97	93.78	114.91
Cotton	100	163.14	207.58	115.79	105.85	131.53	122.61	240.68
Castor	100	119.60	172.58	131.03	114.30	109.99	93.07	94.80
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	152.99	125.16	127.80	129.58	129.16
„ Twist and Yarn ..	100	156.66	403.33	225.70	194.70	174.25	166.67	163.00
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	223.73	222.63	221.67	216.67	188.69
White	100	105.26	310.53	192.48	162.11	152.63	147.37	119.18
Coloured, printed or dyed. ..	100	95.45	218.18	124.23	113.77	110.00	100.00	123.27
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	117.00	117.10	84.37	87.50	86.44

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of imported kerosene oil, cotton piece-goods, iron and steel and cotton twist and yarn have increased while those of brass, copper, silk raw and piecegoods and woollen piecegoods have decreased. The export figures also show a rise in the prices of seeds especially cotton, til or jinjili, rape and castor, cotton coloured piece-goods and rice and a fall in those of cotton grey and white piecegoods, linseed, cotton twist and yarn, wool raw and cotton raw.

COASTING TRADE.

51 The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements :—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1934-1935.
	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,23,41,565	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	3,06,78,936	1,42,72,478	—1,64,06,458
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	15,55,867	11,30,675	2,92,894	3,86,215	3,93,331	+7,116
Kathiawar	3,62,09,619	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	2,78,98,614	3,39,68,614	+60,70,000
Coa	1,55,74,465	80,44,54	68,34,518	30,02,761	58,84,342	+28,81,581
Other Ports	6,41,839	7,83,006	11,49,943	13,97,046	8,68,176	—5,28,870
Total ..	5,39,81,790	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	3,26,84,636	4,11,14,463	+84,29,827

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1934-1935.
	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	1,73,13,810	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	1,83,77,327	2,52,34,898	+68,57,571
Madras	3,38,38,441	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	2,67,38,174	3,03,89,786	+42,51,612
Burma	7,13,35,220	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	6,45,97,902	6,64,15,199	+18,17,297
Sind	1,84,84,168	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	2,16,62,728	2,71,06,799	+54,44,071
Total	14,09,71,639	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	13,13,76,131	14,97,46,682	+1,83,70,551
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	13,244	12,098	13,257	21,380	15,130	—6,250
State of Travancore	94,28,074	63,40,696	71,86,880	64,80,554	45,25,131	—19,55,423
Other Ports	370	134	728	2,847	47,590	+44,743
Total	94,41,688	63,52,928	72,00,865	65,04,781	45,87,851	—19,16,930
GRAND TOTAL	21,67,36,682	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	20,12,44,484	20,97,21,474	+84,76,990

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1934-35.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,86,62,356	2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	2,03,35,579	1,71,26,243	-32,09,336
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	26,49,711	20,73,937	14,79,139	11,37,055	11,77,986	+40,931
Kathiawar	2,51,18,652	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	1,90,65,148	2,10,14,507	+19,49,359
Goa	38,55,359	39,12,958	28,25,743	30,03,389	29,03,503	-99,886
Other Ports	16,44,587	17,16,783	18,71,239	18,52,711	17,77,430	-75,281
Total	3,32,68,309	3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	2,50,58,303	2,88,73,426	+18,15,123
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	4,05,86,136	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	3,58,56,655	4,57,33,477	+98,76,822
Madras	5,31,45,236	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	5,08,24,157	4,81,16,710	-27,07,447
Burma	2,10,64,361	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	2,61,43,630	+44,37,423
Sind	8,37,97,169	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	5,63,71,662	5,67,53,030	+3,81,368
Total	19,85,92,902	23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	16,47,58,681	17,67,46,847	+1,19,88,166

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1934-1935.
	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	
Indian Ports not British in other Presi- dencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	71,151	1,57,977	1,21,314	12,50,885	6,73,392	—5,77,493
State of Travancore ..	95,90,765	86,34,034	35,14,416	75,00,180	73,43,490	—1,56,690
Other Ports ..	6,11,371	2,76,419	4,51,418	5,53,567	13,60,093	+8,06,526
Total ..	1,02,73,287	90,68,430	40,87,148	93,04,632	93,76,975	+72,343
GRAND TOTAL ..	26,07,96,854	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	21,94,57,195	23,01,23,491	+1,06,66,296

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	5,54	5,08	3,69	5,53	5,26
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	5,54	5,17	4,00	4,90	5,06
3. Kerosene	75	1,04	1,62	1,58	1,33
4. Spices	1,55	1,00	90	81	87
5. Seeds	1,06	98	88	78	81
6. Coal	46	75	69	62	61
7. Teak wood	45	43	46	48	50
8. Tea, black	41	68	68	38	64
9. Jute manufactures ..	51	1,16	88	36	82
10. Ghi	34	30	34	32	41
11. Wool, raw	15	12	9	8	5

Imports further improved from Rs. 20·12 crores to Rs. 20·97 crores owing chiefly to larger arrivals of Jute manufactures (excluding twist and yarn), tea, grain, pulse and flour, ghee and spices. Imports of jute manufactures and tea increased by Rs. 46·46 lakhs to Rs. 82·08 lakhs and by Rs. 25·62 lakhs to Rs. 64·02 lakhs due to larger despatches from Bengal. Imports of grain, pulse and flour rose from Rs. 4·9 crores to Rs. 5·07 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of rice from Burma, which increased from Rs. 3·59 crores to Rs. 3·84 crores. Receipts of wheat however fell from Rs. 70·32 lakhs to Rs. 61·96 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches from Sind. Imports of ghee increased from Rs. 32·49 lakhs to Rs. 41·27 lakhs owing entirely to larger

receipts from Kathiawar and those of spices from Rs. 81·18 lakhs to Rs. 86·84 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals from Madras and Bengal, shipments from Travancore however decreased. Imports of teak wood improved by Rs. 2·81 lakhs to Rs. 50·4 lakhs as a result of increased shipments from Burma. Arrivals of cotton grey piecegoods mainly from Kathiawar also increased from Rs. 17·54 lakhs to Rs. 28·56 lakhs and those of petroleum dangerous entirely from Burma from Rs. 45·09 lakhs to Rs. 54·37 lakhs. Imports of matches rose from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 7·43 lakhs owing chiefly to larger arrivals from Burma. On the other hand imports of cotton raw declined from Rs. 5·53 crores to Rs. 5·26 crores due mainly to the larger shipments from Sind, Kathiawar, Madras and Goa, being more than counterbalanced by reduced shipments from British Ports within the Province. Imports of kerosene oil also decreased from Rs. 1·58 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore due entirely to smaller arrivals from Burma, while smaller exports from Cutch and Kathiawar are responsible for the fall of Rs. 2·94 lakhs under wool raw.

53. Exports from Bombay to Coast ports also improved from Rs. 21·95 crores to Rs. 23·01 crores, shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise sharing in the improvement. Shipments of Indian produce which formed 80 per cent. of the total export trade increased by Rs. 89·43 lakhs to Rs. 18·43 crores owing mainly to larger despatches of cotton piecegoods and kerosene oil. Exports of cotton piecegoods improved from Rs. 10·82 crores to Rs. 11·58 crores due chiefly to heavy increases in the shipments to Bengal and Burma which set off the decreases in the exports to Madras, Kathiawar and Travancore. The increase of Rs. 4·80 lakhs under kerosene oil is chiefly accounted for by larger shipments to Kathiawar and British ports within the Province. Under cotton twist and yarn the increases in exports to Burma and Madras were counterbalanced by decreases in exports to Kathiawar, Sind and Bengal. Exports of grain, pulse and flour, on the other hand, decreased from Rs. 1·86 crore to Rs. 1·59 crore due entirely to reduced shipments of rice not in the husk and jawar and bajra ; the former falling by Rs. 37·12 lakhs to Rs. 54·43 lakhs as a result of smaller takings by British ports within the Province, Kathiawar and Cambay and the latter by Rs. 4·06 lakhs to Rs. 3·57 lakhs in consequence of reduced demand from Kathiawar. Shipments of pulse to Madras however rose from Rs. 42·58 lakhs to Rs. 57·6 lakhs but those to Kathiawar fell from Rs. 3·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 lakh. Exports of cotton raw declined by Rs. 2·96 lakhs to Rs. 23·61 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Madras which outweighed the larger exports to Pondicherry, Bengal, Kathiawar and Cambay. Re-exports of foreign merchandise improved from Rs. 4·41 crores to Rs. 4·58 crores by reason of increased re-shipments of carriages and carts etc., to Kathiawar, Bengal, Sind, Burma and Madras, of machinery and millwork to Sind and of aniline dyes to Bengal. Re-exports of sugar decreased owing to smaller demand from British ports within the Province and Madras. Re-shipments of cotton twist and yarn fell by Rs. 4·15 lakhs on account of reduced demand from Madras and Sind and those of cotton piecegoods by Rs. 3·47 lakhs in spite of larger re-shipments to Kathiawar, Travancore and Madras which however were almost set off by the smaller re-exports to Sind. Re-exports of hardware recorded a fall of Rs. 3·38 lakhs due mainly to smaller takings by Madras and Kathiawar.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	11,56	16,17	13,18	10,93	11,70
Cotton twist and yarn ..	1,93	1,93	1,56	1,18	1,18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,39	2,38	2,14	1,86	1,59
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	2,59	1,82	1,04	89	89
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	27	41	33	31	21
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	36	31	30	47	72

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant Imports which consisted chiefly of dried fruits (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa, rice from Japan and dates from Iraq increased further from Rs. 2,28,487 to Rs. 3,47,454. Exports, mainly representing cashew kernel to the United States of America, decreased from Rs. 7,15,577 to Rs. 6,61,013.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the Coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined from Rs. 7.69 crores to Rs. 6.38 crores. Imports rose by Rs. 33.07 lakhs to Rs. 3.67 crores, but exports fell by Rs. 1.64 crore to Rs. 2.71 crores. Nearly half of the total trade of the subordinate ports was with the Chief Port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Viramm Range.		Surat Range.		Thana Range.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	85,661	63,719	25,69,882	27,37,603	16,14,854	17,74,597
Export ..	2,28,293	1,74,221	1,89,29,836	57,60,551	68,67,567	84,40,656
Total ..	3,13,954	2,37,940	2,14,99,718	84,98,154	84,82,421	52,15,253
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	20,772	10,916	39,67,580	58,59,503	1,80,282	3,42,893
Export ..	8,325	17,210	35,49,609	21,29,549	16,77,464	20,41,910
Total ..	29,097	28,126	75,17,189	79,89,052	18,57,746	23,84,803
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	13,501	4,310	14,68,417	16,67,944	1,53,228	1,43,493
Export ..	..	..	3,35,307	5,44,858	5,20,985	11,17,863
Total ..	13,501	4,310	18,03,724	22,12,802	6,74,213	12,61,356
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	8,520	13,330	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	8,520	13,330	..	..
Grand Total { Import	1,19,934	78,945	80,14,399	1,02,78,380	19,48,364	22,60,983
Export	2,36,618	1,91,431	2,28,14,752	84,34,958	90,66,016	66,00,429
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,56,552	2,70,376	3,08,29,151	1,87,13,338	1,10,14,380	88,61,412

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range,		Kanara Range.		Goa Frontier.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90,60,528	86,25,167	69,05,115	68,69,533	3,37,709	3,16,256	2,05,73,749	2,03,86,875	—1,86,874
43,88,726	44,88,346	40,08,232	43,75,230	1,60,079	1,90,634	3,45,82,733	1,84,29,638	—1,61,53,095
1,34,49,254	1,31,13,513	1,09,13,347	1,12,44,763	4,97,788	5,06,890	5,51,56,482	3,88,16,513	—1,63,39,969
2,29,216	7,38,244	5,88,842	7,45,677	44,809	51,062	50,31,501	77,48,295	+27,16,794
2,84,082	3,97,825	3,62,895	3,42,538	7,600	7,826	58,89,965	49,36,858	—9,53,107
5,13,298	11,36,069	9,51,727	10,88,215	52,409	58,888	1,09,21,466	1,26,85,153	+17,63,687
22,46,450	27,22,737	36,32,769	38,24,973	2,56,891	1,76,240	77,71,256	85,39,697	+7,68,441
14,34,428	14,24,594	5,35,214	5,05,907	2,653	5,599	28,28,587	35,98,821	+7,70,234
36,80,878	41,47,331	41,67,983	43,30,880	2,59,544	1,31,839	1,05,99,843	1,21,38,518	+15,38,675
..	3,855	..	128	..	..	8,520	17,313	+8,793
2,03,782	1,26,370	..	..	..	..	2,03,782	1,26,370	—77,412
2,03,782	1,30,225	..	128	..	..	2,12,302	1,43,683	—68,619
1,15,36,194	1,20,90,003	1,11,26,726	1,14,40,311	6,39,409	5,43,558	3,33,85,026	3,66,92,180	+33,07,154
63,11,018	64,37,135	49,06,331	52,23,675	1,70,332	2,04,059	4,35,05,067	2,70,91,684	—1,64,13,380
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	+4
1,78,47,212	1,85,27,138	1,60,33,057	1,66,63,990	8,09,741	7,47,617	7,68,90,093	6,37,83,871	—1,31,06,222

The principal articles exported from the four principal ranges are spices (betelnuts), dried fruits, and wood from Kanara ; salt, rice, bricks and myrahelans from Kolaba ; wood, rice, cotton raw and bricks from Thana ; and cotton raw, cotton seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ;
Bombay, the 15th June 1935.

M. SLADE,
Collector of Customs.

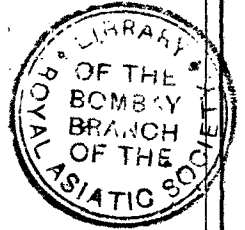
REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March 1936



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REPORT
ON THE
SEA-BORNE TRADE
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND,
for the Official Year ending 31st March 1936.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The following statement summarises the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1936, and the four previous years :

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	49,76,07,176	54,31,54,339	46,18,75,025	53,70,03,624	54,53,52,581	+83,48,957
Gold	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,637	34,93,855	61,78,533	+26,84,728
Silver	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	+2,15,173
Currency Notes ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Total, Imports	54,19,57,975	56,22,59,009	47,20,05,376	58,18,80,954	59,33,14,201	+1,14,33,247
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,95,860	+28,91,075
Indian Produce ..	31,50,95,935	23,16,87,185	28,34,63,765	31,02,06,748	30,44,43,663	-57,63,085
Gold	59,70,11,809	60,53,39,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	-12,10,39,372
Silver	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	-85,65,460
Currency Notes ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	95,56,56,074	85,82,36,720	84,23,07,405	86,92,60,407	73,67,33,565	-13,24,76,842
Total, Foreign Trade	1,49,76,14,049	1,42,04,95,729	1,31,43,12,781	1,45,11,41,361	1,33,00,97,766	-12,10,43,596

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	23,31,98,612	21,19,28,593	20,70,74,432	22,70,69,145	20,29,95,304	-2,40,73,841
Foreign Merchandise	1,71,16,044	1,65,15,837	1,81,86,618	1,47,91,509	1,56,38,695	+8,47,186
Gold	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	3,79,253	-1,13,572
Silver	5,86,143	37,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,388	14,72,515	+1,95,127
Total, Imports ..	25,16,32,603	23,25,61,605	22,64,96,714	24,36,30,867	22,04,85,767	-2,31,45,100
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	27,76,79,045	24,12,24,501	20,92,40,317	20,65,98,955	20,66,29,091	+30,136
Foreign Merchandise	5,23,66,285	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	4,60,63,223	5,31,40,448	+70,77,225
Gold	1,700	11,842	..	..	..	..
Silver	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	+2,99,147
Total, Exports ..	33,05,03,927	28,29,12,060	25,43,97,624	25,26,76,278	26,00,82,786	+74,06,508
Total, Coasting Trade	58,21,36,530	51,54,73,665	48,08,94,338	49,63,07,145	48,05,68,553	-1,57,38,592
Grand total, Private	2,07,97,50,579	1,93,59,69,394	1,79,52,07,119	1,94,74,48,506	1,81,06,66,319	-13,67,82,187
(III) GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.						
Foreign	2,15,70,648	1,75,30,496	4,98,07,046	4,73,90,886	6,25,06,936	+1,51,16,110
Coasting	24,20,106	17,67,059	20,64,434	29,48,866	23,45,112	-6,03,754
Total, Government Transactions.	2,39,90,754	1,92,97,555	5,18,71,480	5,03,39,752	6,48,52,108	+1,45,12,356
Total, Trade ..	2,10,37,41,333	1,95,52,66,949	1,84,70,78,599	1,99,77,88,258	1,87,55,18,427	-12,22,69,831

General remarks.

2. On the whole, the recovery in general trading conditions noted last year has been maintained.

So far as regards the export trade, however, though there was an improvement at the other major ports of India, and especially at Karachi, that at Bombay decreased. Similarly, excluding foreign merchandise, there was a fall in the trade carried to and from Bombay coastwise. This suggests that local causes have operated against the full use of Bombay as a port for the handling of Indian produce.

As regards distribution of the foreign trade, signs are not lacking that the economic disturbances which during recent years had affected production and trade in Europe and America, are gradually subsiding, so as to allow of the re-entry on a larger scale of their manufactures into the Indian market.

Apart from the sanctions against Italy—which were largely discounted by the financial difficulties that already existed in regard to trade with that country—there was during the year under report no major outside interference, and trade has accordingly been free to find its own level, under conditions which may be considered as reasonably stabilised.

Imports of private merchandise further improved by Rs. 83·49 lakhs or over 1·5 per cent. to Rs. 54·54 crores which indicates better trade conditions. It will be seen from the itemised list in paragraph 16 that this improvement is more marked in cotton raw (including waste), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard. The only important articles which recorded decreases are cotton manufactures, silk manufactures (including yarn, noils and warps), wool manufacture (including yarn and knitting wool), machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. Imports of treasure further improved by Rs. 30·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·8 crores.

3. Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 57·63 lakhs or 1·8 per cent. to Rs. 30·44 crores. This fall is entirely due to reduced shipments of cotton raw (including waste), oil cakes, seeds, and cotton twist and yarn despite increased despatches of postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures.

4. The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that although Japan maintained the pride of place which she had regained from the United Kingdom last year, her share fell by nearly 3 per cent. whereas that of the United Kingdom rose by over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Trade with the Continent of Europe and America improved by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively while that with Asia declined by 3 per cent.

5. The value of the total foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, which had increased last year, declined during the year under report by Rs. 12·1 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 133·1 crores. Imports showed an improvement of Rs. 1·14 crore. Imports of precious metals further improved by Rs. 29 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of gold. Exports, on the other hand, further declined by Rs. 13·25 crores owing almost entirely to the heavy fall in the shipments of both gold and silver.

6. The value of the total coasting trade also decreased by Rs. 1·57 crore or 3 per cent. to Rs. 48·06 crores; imports falling by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 22·05 crores. Exports, however, increased by Rs. 74·07 lakhs to Rs. 26·01 crores.

7. The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 15,44,16,244 to Rs. 15,79,50,492. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess, tea cess and lac cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·05 as against 1·02 in the previous year.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

8. The total sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay with foreign countries and Indian ports is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FOREIGN TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Merchandise ..	49,75,42,932	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,56,170	54,48,56,247	+82,00,077
Gold ..	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	+26,84,728
Silver ..	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	+2,15,173
Currency Notes ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Total, Imports ..	54,18,93,731	56,21,12,435	47,17,76,889	58,15,33,500	59,28,17,867	+1,12,84,367
<i>Exports.</i>						
Foreign Merchandise	2,84,33,268	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,985	2,66,95,960	+28,91,075
Indian Produce ..	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,84,723	30,49,92,735	30,29,47,295	-20,45,440
Gold ..	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	-12,10,39,372
Silver ..	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	-85,65,460
Currency Notes ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Total, Exports ..	95,56,56,074	85,82,09,540	83,22,23,368	86,40,46,394	73,52,87,197	-12,87,59,197
Aggregate Foreign Trade.	1,49,75,49,805	1,42,03,21,975	1,30,40,00,257	1,44,55,79,894	1,32,81,05,064	-11,74,74,830
II.—COASTING TRADE (PRIVATE).						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	21,13,44,106	18,51,17,003	18,23,82,727	20,01,99,565	17,62,11,844	-2,39,87,721
Foreign Merchandise	84,37,264	77,76,211	94,93,297	49,68,909	60,38,148	+10,69,239
Gold ..	7,31,804	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,825	3,79,253	-1,13,572
Silver ..	5,85,093	37,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,384	14,72,515	+1,95,131
Total, Imports ..	22,10,98,267	19,70,10,339	19,31,11,688	20,69,38,683	18,41,01,760	-2,28,36,923
<i>Exports.</i>						
Indian Produce ..	24,77,79,897	20,89,91,506	17,53,77,345	18,43,19,612	18,16,64,165	-26,55,447
Foreign Merchandise	5,20,43,124	4,18,36,422	4,40,79,850	4,58,03,879	5,26,72,986	+68,69,107
Gold ..	1,700	11,842	..	..	3,79,253	..
Silver ..	4,56,897	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	+2,99,147
Total, Exports ..	30,02,81,618	25,03,64,471	22,02,61,017	23,01,37,591	23,46,50,398	+45,12,807
Aggregate Coasting Trade.	52,13,79,885	44,73,74,810	41,33,72,705	43,70,76,274	41,87,52,158	-1,83,24,116
Total, Private Trade	2,01,89,29,690	1,86,76,96,785	1,71,73,72,962	1,88,26,56,168	1,74,68,57,222	-13,57,98,946
III.—Aggregate Government Transactions.	2,39,90,754	1,81,21,161	5,16,65,713	5,01,85,807	6,46,88,097	+1,45,02,290
Total, Trade ..	2,04,29,20,444	1,88,68,17,946	1,76,90,38,675	1,93,28,41,975	1,81,15,45,319	-12,12,96,656

9. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay, which had recovered last year by over 10 per cent. dwindled almost to the level of the year 1933-34; it fell by Rs. 11.75 crores or 8 per cent. to Rs. 132.81 crores: but if treasure be excluded, it shows an improvement of Rs. 90.4 lakhs or over 1 per cent. amounting to Rs. 87.45 crores over the figure for the last year, viz., Rs. 86.55 crores. During the same period the foreign trade (excluding treasure) of Calcutta also improved by Rs. 6.34 crores or nearly 7 per cent. to

Rs. 98·96 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 76·36 lakhs or 2 per cent. to Rs. 32·43 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay and Calcutta rose by over 1·5 per cent. and by nearly 7 per cent. respectively but those into Karachi fell by 4 per cent. The improvement at Bombay is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons for railway grain pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus and drugs and medicines. On the other hand, silk manufactures, wool manufactures, machinery and millwork, art silk, motor cars and motor cycles, apparel and soap recorded noticeable decreases.

10. Exports of Indian produce which had shown a progressive improvement for the last two years, fell by Rs. 20·45 lakhs or nearly 0·7 per cent. to Rs. 30·29 crores at Bombay but rose by Rs. 3·91 crores or nearly 7 per cent. to Rs. 60·87 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 1·42 crore or 9 per cent. to Rs. 17·27 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw, oil cakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn account for the decrease at Bombay, though postal articles wool raw, cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour and oils recorded noticeable increases. The increase at Calcutta is chiefly due to larger exports of jute raw, jute manufactures, hides and skins raw, cotton raw and metals and ores, while at Karachi it is due to larger shipments of cotton raw, wool raw and hides and skins, raw. Shipments of lac at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour and seeds at Karachi, however, declined.

11. The total value of the private coasting trade (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 1·87 crore or 4 per cent. to Rs. 41·66 crores. Exports improved but imports declined. The improvement in exports is mainly due to larger reshipments of foreign merchandise. Under exports of Indian produce, cotton manufactures—chiefly piece-goods and cotton raw—recorded noticeable decreases while grain, pulse and flour, sugar and provisions showed increases. The decline in imports is accounted for by smaller receipts of rice, cotton, raw, wheat, kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea. Re-exports of foreign merchandise recorded an increase of Rs. 68·69 lakhs mainly as a result of larger shipments of foreign cotton piecegoods, and carriages and carts.

FOREIGN TRADE.

12. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

Articles..	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	5,04·66	4,27·51	3,79·47	3,55·71	411·05	+55·34
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	11,97·15	12,49·80	7,89·92	9,64·49	11,16·15	+1,51·66
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	31,22·47	36,15·79	33,11·62	38,99·15	37,82·88	—1,16·27
IV.—Living animals	17·44	10·66	11·97	13·86	10·80	—3·06
V.—Postal Articles not specified ..	1,33·71	1,26·32	1,23·41	1,33·35	1,27·68	—5·67
Total, Imports	49,75·43	54,30·08	46,16·39	53,66·56	54,48·56	+82·00

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,92·15	1,36·27	1,24·62	1,25·49	1,35·52	+10·03
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	24,49·05	18,24·20	22,52·47	25,76·42	24,66·36	—1,10·06
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	4,47·01	2,94·48	2,91·77	2,75·82	2,88·11	+12·29
IV.—Living animals	·10	·12	·33	2·01	·29	—1·72
V.—Postal Articles	62·65	61·53	64·65	70·19	1,39·19	+69·00
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures	31,50·96	23,16·60	27,33·84	30,49·93	30,29·47	—20·46
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	26·35	12·96	11·11	7·48	16·31	+8·83
II.—Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	1,13·73	44·96	42·93	67·52	99·04	+31·52
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	1,36·25	1,31·99	1,54·37	1,57·42	1,48·25	—9·17
IV.—Living animals	2·24	3·51	2·41	1·33	1·27	—·06
V.—Postal Articles	5·66	3·91	4·75	4·30	2·09	—2·21
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	2,84·33	1,97·33	2,15·57	2,38·05	2,66·96	+28·91
Total, Exports ..	34,35·29	25,13·93	29,49·41	32,87·98	32,96·43	+8·45

13. *Imports.*—Out of the 5 classes enumerated above, classes I and II recorded increases. The most important class is however class III—"Articles wholly or mainly manufactured"—which showed a decrease of Rs. 1·16 crore due chiefly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles in the group, the more important being silk yarn and manufactures, woollen yarn and manufactures, cotton yarn and manufactures, other yarns and textile fabrics, machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery), metals other than iron or steel, and apparel. Dyes and colours, chemicals, drugs and medicines, vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways) and iron and steel and manufactures, thereof, however, improved. The increase of Rs. 1·52 crore noticed in class II is almost entirely accounted for by larger arrivals of cotton raw and waste and seeds including nuts for oils. The improvement of Rs. 55·34 lakhs

in class I is chiefly attributable to larger receipts of spices, grain, pulse and flour, tea, provisions and oilman's stores and liquors.

14. *Exports—Indian produce.*—Classes II and IV showed decreases. The decrease of Rs. 1·1 crore in the most important class II is chiefly due to smaller shipments of cotton raw and waste, oil cakes of all kinds and seeds including nuts for oils. Larger despatches of cotton yarn and manufactures and hides, skins tanned or dressed and leather account for the increase of Rs. 12·29 lakhs in class III and those of grain, pulse and flour and fruits and vegetables are responsible for the improvement of Rs. 10·03 lakhs in class I. There was also a noticeable increase in exports by post which almost doubled during the year under report, due to a large increase in the exports of skins by post.

15. *Re-exports.*—The increase of Rs. 31·52 lakhs in class II is entirely due to larger reshipments of hides and skins, raw and untanned and that of Rs. 8·83 lakhs in class I to spices and sugar. Smaller re-exports of other yarn and textile fabrics, cotton yarn and manufactures and wool yarn and manufactures were, however, chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. 9·17 lakhs in class III.

IMPORTS.

16. The following table shows imports other than Government importation arranged in order of comparative importance :—

	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage of trade of each item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1935-36.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.				
							In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1 Cotton, Raw (including waste).	6,79,11,907	7,04,25,158	3,41,96,653	5,00,81,608	6,36,44,188	11.68	6	7	..	2.4	1
2 Cotton Manufactures* ..	3,82,08,007	6,49,04,061	4,97,11,547	5,54,81,413	4,92,52,485	9.04	45.1	47.0	54.1	53.0	2
3 Machinery and Millwork	3,57,79,425	3,66,75,008	4,21,69,751	4,27,24,927	4,00,03,906	7.34	75.7	74.2	64.2	69.8	3
4 Metals and Ores ..	3,66,48,697	3,43,59,890	3,09,82,841	3,61,41,579	3,58,78,498	6.58	25.9	21.3	37.0	36.6	4
5 Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,41,74,363	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	2,58,75,411	2,46,25,764	4.52	23.4	34.1	33.7	29.9	5
6 Artificial Silk ..	2,22,75,187	2,77,12,704	1,94,98,410	2,59,15,138	2,37,88,937	4.37	4.5	6.6	8.2	5.2	6
7 Dyeing and Tanning Substances.	1,85,24,744	1,66,12,805	1,64,95,041	2,12,60,661	2,37,01,120	4.36	9.2	15.8	14.6	13.1	7
8 Oils ..	3,02,77,522	2,89,22,618	2,07,45,901	2,34,39,943	2,35,44,070	4.32	4.0	4.1	6.8	5.6	8
9 Instruments and Apparatus	1,34,83,120	1,89,74,538	1,60,08,337	1,90,26,242	2,02,90,166	3.73	41.5	42.0	43.4	43.8	9
10 Silk Manufactures including silk yarn, holls and warps.	1,62,93,071	2,56,41,338	2,41,69,644	2,28,75,777	1,76,15,841	3.23	2.3	3.0	2.0	4.3	10

11	Cotton, Twist and Yarn	1,32,95,914	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	1,36,73,723	1,67,97,620	+31.24	3.08	26.5	19.9	24.1	14.2	14.3	11
12	Postal articles not specified.	1,33,71,237	1,26,31,718	1,23,40,776	1,33,35,140	1,27,63,396	-5.67	2.34	50.4	51.0	44.7	43.9	43.3	12
13	Paper and Pasteboard ..	95,41,172	1,10,56,914	95,97,159	98,81,882	1,07,53,887	+8.72	1.97	18.9	14.2	20.8	21.5	20.1	13
14	Hardware ..	85,10,212	1,01,43,248	95,22,246	99,70,357	96,93,423	-7.77	1.82	32.6	27.1	29.3	28.2	30.4	14
15	Wool Manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	41,60,794	79,18,830	86,06,234	1,36,75,385	95,84,308	-40.91	1.76	46.5	41.6	47.7	34.0	47.0	15
16	Chemicals ..	75,90,801	76,42,579	68,52,174	81,76,349	90,11,642	+8.35	1.65	40.1	39.8	41.1	40.1	45.0	16
17	Drugs and Medicines ..	76,96,655	74,26,333	75,27,575	76,11,923	86,89,901	+10.78	1.60	28.5	24.6	31.8	33.1	28.8	17
18	Sugar ..	1,41,80,527	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	81,08,223	83,22,355	+2.14	1.53	3.7	.2	3.6	4.7	2.4	18
19	Liquors ..	64,52,170	69,59,838	71,97,138	74,28,052	76,58,852	+2.31	1.41	52.5	53.7	51.4	51.7	52.8	19
20	Rubber ..	69,70,954	72,38,091	66,24,659	75,50,908	76,52,078	+1.01	1.40	32.6	34.3	59.1	62.8	67.6	20
21	Fruits and Vegetables ..	90,57,423	69,87,457	55,66,009	73,57,105	68,81,354	-4.75	1.26	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	21
22	Spices ..	62,37,642	60,96,189	53,67,315	45,60,398	67,24,252	+21.64	1.23	.1	.1	..	.3	.6	22
23	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	74,81,734	68,84,201	60,24,548	61,80,348	65,78,501	+3.98	1.21	41.7	44.2	55.0	55.2	57.0	23
24	Pents not exceeding 4 yds. in length.	..	..	..	62,81,151	63,80,143	+99	1.17	..	..	..	9.9	10.3	24
25	Glass and Glassware ..	56,68,708	69,78,307	54,94,676	58,90,471	54,50,898	-4.40	1.00	7.2	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.0	25
26	Carriages and wagons and parts for railways.	11,34,138	15,40,950	11,04,788	18,87,368	39,73,720	+20.86	.73	70.2	81.2	63.6	69.9	77.1	26
27	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	34,27,635	12,32,601	23,38,370	76,86,883	36,36,120	+19.49	.67	.2	.4	.2	.3	.1	27
28	Slk, Raw (including waste).	41,04,632	82,95,669	48,79,516	40,13,084	34,69,300	-5.44	.64	..	..	..	.1	..	28

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	Percentage of item to total Imports of Merchandise in 1935-36.	Percentage of trade of United Kingdom in each article.					
								In 1931-32.	In 1932-33.	In 1933-34.	In 1934-35.	In 1935-36.	
29 Leather, and Manufactures of.	30,95,694	32,67,521	28,66,754	34,06,417	34,45,889	+ 40	.63	55.5	47.8	49.3	51.0	50.1	29
30 Paints and Painters Materials.	30,52,349	32,20,615	34,37,342	33,95,429	33,69,941	- 25	.62	67.4	63.0	67.6	62.7	61.5	30
31 Cycles and parts thereof, &c.	20,02,035	21,86,943	25,92,178	25,12,300	32,55,294	+ 7.43	.60	62.2	59.0	69.2	72.1	78.8	31
32 Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	35,10,969	39,99,577	45,62,149	31,48,685	27,90,607	- 3.58	.51	5.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	32
33 Apparel	37,10,273	39,87,742	38,88,685	38,84,453	26,73,511	- 12.11	.49	30.7	25.3	25.7	20.7	24.6	33
34 Haberdashery and Millinery.	19,10,856	24,60,394	20,86,794	32,92,503	27,81,081	- 5.11	.51	26.6	20.3	23.8	17.8	19.6	34
35 Starch Dextrine and Farina.	23,63,910	23,51,600	22,68,381	26,68,551	26,61,744	- 0.07	.49	1.0	.7	1.4	4.7	3.6	35
36 Stationery	22,65,997	23,33,363	20,43,931	24,24,823	25,17,543	+ .93	.46	46.7	40.8	50.0	45.1	46.7	36
37 Toilet requisites ..	17,56,401	18,98,890	19,34,869	21,69,183	24,06,592	+ 2.37	.44	40.6	37.8	42.1	39.4	39.1	37
38 Betting for Machinery ..	27,06,402	25,84,033	21,54,525	23,71,143	23,68,527	- .03	.43	52.7	49.7	48.5	50.5	51.8	38
39 Building and Engineering Materials.	49,53,187	20,52,013	15,43,886	16,78,830	22,68,154	+ 5.86	.42	15.4	15.4	21.9	33.8	33.8	39
40 Bobbins	27,29,264	23,98,720	16,48,218	23,05,541	22,54,687	- .51	.41	71.9	63.8	56.2	57.5	51.0	40
41 Books printed and Printed Matter.	20,44,074	18,95,198	20,22,114	21,72,971	22,34,418	+ .62	.41	76.4	80.2	82.2	81.3	79.8	41
42 Tallow and Stearine ..	16,43,501	19,23,331	14,78,218	17,24,036	21,66,456	+ 4.42	.40	4.7	4.8	6.7	2.6	5.2	42
43 Wood and Timber ..	33,17,117	26,54,450	27,57,148	26,47,760	20,79,899	- 5.68	.38	3.2	4.2	2.8	3.2	4.0	43

44	Tea	34,42,394	27,76,200	21,54,812	11,05,812	20,09,140	+8.13	.37	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	44
45	Toys and requisites for Games.	14,45,687	19,86,285	21,52,318	20,10,705	18,54,589	-1.56	.34	23.8	16.7	19.0	17.9	22.4	45
46	Gums and Resins ..	14,11,309	13,50,281	14,98,599	15,72,853	16,85,074	+1.12	.31	10.4	4.0	0.7	8.9	5.7	46
47	Earthenware and Porcelain.	17,41,880	21,40,909	17,78,736	19,17,123	16,00,114	-3.17	.29	27.6	21.3	25.1	25.9	29.5	47
48	Wool, raw	16,04,530	18,23,871	12,45,598	15,21,652	13,59,216	-1.62	.25	31.3	45.5	66.7	61.9	47.9	48
49	Ivory	10,39,180	11,76,019	10,88,012	10,30,201	12,22,196	+1.92	.22	53.2	39.5	22.3	6.2	3.6	49
50	Arms, Ammunition, etc.	14,58,064	10,84,608	11,22,548	10,30,628	11,94,343	+1.64	.22	78.8	82.7	79.5	81.3	79.2	50
51	Tobacco	14,82,415	17,43,972	11,74,002	9,84,304	11,21,188	+1.37	.20	83.2	58.5	66.7	86.9	89.0	51
52	Animals, living ..	17,44,401	10,66,280	11,97,163	13,86,181	10,79,792	-3.06	.20	36.5	33.2	23.6	29.0	22.0	52
53	China Clay	8,24,486	7,45,465	6,75,120	8,04,374	10,11,084	+2.97	.19	99.6	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	53
54	Cutlery	7,00,236	7,94,575	8,52,645	9,43,083	9,58,199	+1.15	.18	25.5	21.7	24.3	24.3	25.3	54
55	Furniture and Cabinet-ware.	9,49,683	8,52,079	6,47,788	7,39,963	9,54,659	+2.15	.18	45.4	40.2	47.5	45.7	65.0	55
56	Soap	29,74,664	26,18,141	25,44,706	18,79,099	8,48,000	-10.31	.15	81.0	82.5	80.0	86.8	78.2	56
57	Buttons of all sorts ..	6,24,502	8,97,973	9,00,448	10,45,039	8,06,690	-2.38	.15	6.9	3.8	7.6	6.9	11.4	57
58	Clocks and Watches ..	5,00,800	6,04,632	7,54,726	7,93,612	7,93,627	+57	.15	7.0	6.4	0.6	5.4	4.3	58
59	Fireworks	2,61,739	5,18,323	5,16,888	5,82,042	7,82,419	+2.01	.14	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.7	3.3	59
60	Umbrellas and Fittings	6,53,407	8,67,357	8,45,115	7,42,609	7,44,939	+1.02	.14	3.1	8.9	8.5	6.3	3.4	60
61	Flax and Manufactures of.	6,73,332	5,53,076	5,63,882	5,52,355	5,50,833	-1.02	.10	94.1	94.0	91.7	89.0	95.5	61
62	Boots and Shoes ..	15,78,399	11,13,898	7,52,616	5,37,424	5,40,966	+1.04	.10	14.7	13.9	21.0	35.2	31.2	62
63	Coal and Coke ..	6,66,140	2,87,610	2,92,193	3,83,769	2,87,342	-1.97	.05	63.7	84.0	28.4	36.4	50.7	63
64	Other articles ..	1,11,56,074	1,05,83,430	1,30,56,456	1,51,66,066	1,76,05,209	+24.39	3.23	..	..	..	..	..	64
	Total, Merchandise ..	49,75,42,932	54,30,97,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,56,170	54,48,56,247	+82.90	100.00	26.0	26.0	31.1	30.1	27.8	

* Excludes tents for the year 1934-35.

17. The total value of imported merchandise further improved by Rs. 82 lakhs to Rs. 54.49 crores during the year under report. This improvement is most marked in cotton raw (including waste) and cotton twist and yarn. Dyeing and tanning substances, spices, carriages and wagons and parts for railways, grain, pulse and flour, instruments and apparatus, drugs and medicines and paper and pasteboard also showed an improvement. Noticeable decreases were recorded in the imports of cotton manufactures, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils and warps, wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool, machinery and millwork, artificial silk, motor cars and motor cycles and apparel. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The increase of Rs. 21.64 lakhs under spices is attributable to larger supplies of pepper from Java and the Straits Settlements. Imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways recorded an increase of Rs. 20.86 lakhs due chiefly to larger despatches from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 19.49 lakhs in the imports of grain, pulse and flour is accounted for by larger arrivals of rice not in the husk from Siam and of wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia. Imports of instruments and apparatus improved by Rs. 12.64 lakhs owing to larger receipts of wireless apparatus from the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. The increase of Rs. 10.78 lakhs under drugs, medicines and narcotics and of Rs. 8.72 lakhs under paper and pasteboard is due mainly to larger shipments from Germany. The increase of Rs. 8.36 lakhs under chemicals is accounted for by larger shipments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. Total imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) recorded a fall of Rs. 12.11 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of apparel (including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements) from Japan and the United Kingdom and of hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware from Czechoslovakia and Japan. The decrease of Rs. 10.31 lakhs in the imports of soap is the result of smaller shipments from all the principal sources of supply.

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	5,999	4,20,768	9,862	2,40,304	3,750	82,825	6,908	1,39,667	7,266	1,43,020	+368	+3,353
Japan ..	780	15,800	115	2,880	220	4,400	1,618	31,308	..	..	-1,618	-31,308
Australia ..	3,385	82,720	350	8,060	5,338	1,10,240	3,559	77,912	4,695	1,01,690	+1,136	+23,778
Union of South Africa ..	6,172	92,580	..	..	3,920	57,818	7,063	1,00,123	477	9,540	-6,586	-90,583
Java ..	192	2,112	190	3,800	..	..	..	..	201	2,010	+201	+2,010
Other countries ..	1,320	22,800	693	12,888	1,183	15,328	1,188	22,602	667	7,015	-521	-15,587
Total ..	27,848	6,36,580	11,210	2,87,922	14,411	2,70,611	20,336	3,71,612	13,306	2,63,275	-7,030	-1,08,337
Calcutta (Indian Produce) ..	424,768	74,78,290	442,042	68,99,022	416,393	61,57,421	440,155	60,62,562	466,382	65,22,137	+26,227	+4,59,575

The total imports of foreign coal during the year declined from 20,336 tons to 13,306 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·72 lakhs to Rs. 2·63 lakhs in value mainly owing to smaller receipts from the Union of South Africa and Japan. Arrivals from Australia however increased from 3,559 tons to 4,695 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77,912 to Rs. 1·02 lakh in value and those from the United Kingdom from 6,908 tons to 7,266 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·4 lakh to Rs. 1·43 lakh in value. Supplies of Bengal coal also improved from 440,000 tons to 466,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 60·63 lakhs to Rs. 65·22 lakhs in value.

The price of English coal was about Rs. 21 per ton and that of Bengal coal Rs. 11 to Rs. 11·8 per ton.

19. *Dyeing and Tanning Substances*.—The total value of imports under this head further increased from Rs. 2·13 crores to Rs. 2·37 crores owing mainly to larger supplies of dyes obtained from coal tar from Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland. The share of Germany in the total import of dyeing and tanning substances declined from 60·4 per cent. to 59 per cent.

Alizarine dyes.—Imports of these recorded a fall from 2,238,971 lbs. to 1,303,099 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 14·37 lakhs to Rs. 8·47 lakhs in value owing to smaller supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom : this is due to the change from alizarine dyeing to naphthol dyeing, a method which is becoming very popular on account of its cheapness and quick process.

Aniline dyes which comprise congo red, coupling dyes of the naphthol group, vats, sulphur black, metanil yellow, auramine of concentration of 15 per cent. and less, rodamine (carthamines) of concentration of 15 per cent. and less, aniline salts and others, further advanced from 10,885,677 lbs. to 12,911,469 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·73 crore to Rs. 2·1 crores in value. Imports from Germany further rose from 7,008,479 lbs. to 8,184,770 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 1·29 crore in value owing chiefly to larger supplies of coupling dyes of the naphthol group and sulphur black : the latter has become very popular among the masses. Arrivals from the United Kingdom further improved from 1,006,077 lbs. to 1,344,698 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 23·89 lakhs to Rs. 33·87 lakhs in value due mainly to larger supplies of sulphur black and others, and those from the United States of America from 871,626 lbs. to 1,252,030 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·15 lakhs to Rs. 12·69 lakhs in value, owing to larger supplies of others and metanil yellow. Arrivals from Japan further increased from 1,021,943 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·95 lakhs to 1,219,401 lbs. valued at Rs. 11·48 lakhs mainly representing larger despatches of congo red, coupling dyes of the naphthol group, vats and others. Supplies from Switzerland, France and the Netherlands also increased but those from Italy and Belgium decreased.

Saffron, almost entirely from Spain, recorded a fall from 49,240 lbs. to 33,955 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·25 lakhs to Rs. 6·78 lakhs in value. The average price of saffron further declined from Rs. 20·13-1 to Rs. 19·15-5 per lb.

20. *Hardware*.—The total value of imports under this head, which includes a number of miscellaneous articles, such as builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, gas mantles, implements and tools, metal and glass lamps, safes, stoves etc., amounted to Rs. 98·93 lakhs and was almost the same as that last year. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan slightly increased but those from Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America decreased. Germany continued to be the largest supplier and her share in the total imports under the head improved from 33·1 per cent. to 33·4 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom and Japan also improved from 28·2 per cent. to 30·4 per cent. and from 11·1 per cent. to 11·8 per cent respectively. The share of the United States of America however declined from 7·8 per cent. to 7·5 per cent.

21. *Liquors.*—

16

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.		
Ale, beer & { porter. {	793,173	16,55,441	872,393	17,77,760	887,027	17,57,954	846,107	17,70,879	940,335	20,15,191	+94,228	+2,44,312
	451,020	5,17,314	368,933	4,57,958	260,202	3,15,558	256,231	3,17,395	248,587	3,04,507	-7,644	-12,888
Cider and other fermented liquors.	1,384	6,971	1,991	9,061	2,000	9,279	2,740	11,761	4,190	17,183	+1,450	+5,422
Spirits— Whisky { Proof {	62,494	10,42,261	79,373	13,04,057	73,394	12,16,929	74,935	12,52,773	82,000	13,61,862	+7,065	+1,09,089
	47,433		59,973		55,625		56,691		62,030		+5,339	
Brandy { Proof {	49,104	5,68,993	40,765	5,55,370	45,216	6,45,545	44,463	6,72,526	43,503	6,60,849	-960	-11,677
	37,607		30,983		34,549		33,512		32,809		-703	
Gin, rum and liqueurs, Liquid.	23,814	2,29,390	27,466	2,52,679	27,405	2,63,226	25,784	2,48,584	27,443	2,66,229	+1,659	+17,645
Spirit, methylated (denatured),	394,662	3,93,711	316,537	3,30,012	325,247	5,23,206	271,610	4,25,037	154,866	1,99,448	-116,744	-2,25,589
Other spirits	51,247	16,70,173	52,664	18,02,402	59,512	19,67,430	63,690	21,73,634	72,413	22,88,729	+8,723	+1,15,095
Total of Spirits	581,321	39,04,518	516,805	42,44,520	530,774	46,16,336	480,482	47,72,554	380,225	47,77,117	-100,257	+4,663
Wines	39,243	3,67,926	48,545	4,70,599	49,194	4,98,061	51,050	5,55,463	53,036	5,44,854	+1,986	-10,609

Imports under this head decreased in quantity but increased slightly in value, mainly as a result of smaller arrivals of spirits, especially denatured.

Ale, beer and porter.—Imports of bottled beer improved from 814,912 gallons to 906,956 gallons in quantity due almost entirely to larger arrivals from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports from Japan however declined from 187,656 gallons to 178,088 gallons. Imports of beer in bulk almost entirely from the United Kingdom, decreased from 250,326 gallons to 244,687 gallons. Arrivals of stout and porter in bottles improved but arrivals in bulk declined.

Spirits.—The noticeable fall in quantity under this head is mainly due to smaller receipts of denatured spirit, owing to greater use of the cheaper indigenous product. Imports of methylated spirit, which represent rectified spirit received from Java and denatured at this port on arrival, further fell from 271,610 gallons to 154,866 gallons. Imports of brandy also fell owing chiefly to smaller supplies from France, the United Kingdom and Germany. On the other hand, arrivals of spirits present in drugs rose, chiefly on account of larger receipts from the United States of America, Switzerland, France and the United Kingdom. Imports of whisky and gin also increased as a result of larger supplies of the former from the United Kingdom and of the latter from the Netherlands.

Wines.—Imports under this head recorded an increase in quantity which is due to larger supplies of sherry, madeira and marsala chiefly from the United Kingdom, of port from Portugal and of still red wines other than port from Italy and Germany. Imports of other sorts of wines also recorded an increase owing mainly to larger receipts from Italy; arrivals from France and the United Kingdom however decreased. Imports of champagne, on the other hand, declined as a result of smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and France, as did those of still white wines from Germany and France; but there was some increase in the trade from Spain.

22. *Machinery and millwork.*—Owing to a smaller demand for textile and sugar machinery, the total value of imports under this head declined from Rs. 4·27 crores to Rs. 4 crores. Imports of textile machinery fell from Rs. 1·79 crore to Rs. 1·43 crore due chiefly to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning and weaving machinery from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of sugar machinery from all the principal supplying countries recorded a further decrease of Rs. 12·61 lakhs but those from Germany rose from Rs. 1·82 lakh to Rs. 7·17 lakhs. Imports of electrical machinery of all kinds also decreased from Rs. 61·29 lakhs to Rs. 59·47 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches from the United Kingdom. Imports of boilers however improved from Rs. 17·22 lakhs to Rs. 29·66 lakhs entirely due to larger arrivals from Hungary which were valued at Rs. 12·49 lakhs against nil in the preceding year. Imports of other sorts of machinery also increased from Rs. 42·42 lakhs to Rs. 53·01 lakhs owing chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Denmark and Switzerland. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far

the largest supplier of machinery and millwork declined from nearly 70 per cent. to 61 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however advanced from 12·6 per cent. to 17 per cent. and from 4·4 per cent. to 5 per cent. respectively.

23. *Matches.*—As stated in the last year's report foreign matches have almost been eliminated from the local market as a result of the protection granted to the indigenous product. The total imports, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 756 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 2,000 as against 692 gross of boxes of the same value last year. There were no imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes during the year.

24. Metals and Ores.—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminium Cwt.	21,353	Rs. 15,32,299	8,131	Rs. 6,53,650	17,382	Rs. 13,25,894	20,384	Rs. 14,91,590	24,282	Rs. 16,61,196	+ 3,898	Rs. + 1,69,606
Brass "	207,515	75,24,520	233,168	88,26,426	240,365	88,59,190	314,656	81,69,425	258,709	67,16,366	-55,947	-14,52,559
Copper "	104,875	44,94,634	132,670	62,76,368	136,251	42,45,937	256,877	71,43,636	217,798	59,81,715	-39,084	- 1,61,921
German Silver (including nickel silver).	10,447	7,23,304	13,807	10,01,912	11,938	8,02,425	12,039	7,16,353	17,243	9,74,068	+ 5,204	+ 2,57,715
Iron and Steel—Beams, channels, pillars, Tons, girders and bridge	12,051	10,52,836	6,403	4,75,620	5,733	4,67,293	8,186	7,24,126	10,948	9,81,435	+ 2,762	+ 2,57,309
Bars other than cast steel "	21,159	18,89,838	14,210	11,86,108	15,798	15,13,159	20,257	21,31,370	18,352	17,42,048	-1,905	-3,89,322
Hoops and Strips .. "	9,103	10,70,538	7,908	9,07,515	9,711	12,62,747	10,438	13,83,494	13,621	15,63,690	+ 3,183	+ 1,80,196
Steels and plates—Galvanised "	30,882	66,51,784	26,685	43,26,368	20,504	35,85,655	12,567	23,03,584	17,473	28,59,371	+ 4,906	+ 5,55,687
Timed "	1,771	4,77,773	1,392	3,99,302	2,945	8,63,552	1,974	6,17,496	1,778	5,69,323	-196	-48,173
Not galvanised or tinced.	8,749	8,86,192	6,793	7,67,278	6,045	7,08,843	10,559	13,94,031	11,741	14,46,436	+ 1,182	+ 52,405
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought.	5,817	17,35,536	5,104	13,25,392	6,650	15,72,521	7,354	19,28,247	13,402	25,49,225	+ 5,748	+ 6,20,978
Other sorts of iron and steel.	32,968	64,11,212	28,531	60,56,171	31,197	57,49,465	27,528	58,60,010	31,899	63,74,429	+ 4,371	+ 5,14,419
Total of Iron and Steel "	120,500	2,01,75,709	97,026	1,54,43,654	98,553	1,57,23,175	98,863	1,63,42,358	118,914	1,80,85,357	+ 20,051	+ 17,43,499
Lead Cwt.	9,939	1,48,073	8,343	1,29,566	10,411	1,47,251	11,866	1,65,757	10,388	1,64,393	-1,468	- 1,264
Quicksilver lb.	98,433	4,12,641	92,826	3,28,799	77,246	2,06,372	34,736	84,386	110,473	2,51,105	+ 75,737	+ 1,66,719
Tin Cwt.	12,169	11,34,242	13,140	13,09,408	7,838	11,34,568	9,538	14,72,262	9,628	14,18,895	+ 90	-63,367
Zinc or spelter "	23,892	2,88,792	13,482	1,97,865	17,376	2,61,067	21,939	2,81,615	22,013	2,88,709	+ 74	+ 7,094
Metals and ores unenumerated.	4,626	2,14,483	4,737	1,92,252	4,492	2,17,022	5,931	2,74,197	5,836	3,35,594	-95	+ 61,397
Total .. Ton	140,285	3,86,48,697	123,441	4,43,59,890	120,930	3,09,82,341	131,539	3,61,41,579	147,258	3,68,78,498	+ 15,719	- 2,63,181

Iron and Steel.—The total imports of iron and steel advanced from 98,863 tons to 118,914 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·63 crore to Rs. 1·81 crore in value due mainly to the growth of cement concrete building activities during 1934-35, which necessitated the use of a large quantity of steel. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 39,607 tons to 42,926 tons in quantity and from Rs. 76·96 lakhs to Rs. 79·3 lakhs in value. Germany and Japan improved their positions in the market, their imports increasing from 9,437 tons to 20,999 tons and from 5,921 tons to 10,095 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·78 lakhs to Rs. 29·88 lakhs and from Rs. 11·44 lakhs to Rs. 15·94 lakhs in value respectively compared with those of last year. Arrivals from France, Luxemburg, Norway and the United States of America also increased but those from Czechoslovakia declined from 1,662 tons to 193 tons only in quantity and from Rs. 3·87 lakhs to Rs. 1·25 lakh in value. Imports from Belgium also recorded a decrease in quantity.

A comparison of the imports of the protected articles of iron and steel with those of the previous year shows an increase of 11,300 tons under steel bars other than cast steel, owing chiefly to larger supplies from France and Luxemburg, as a result of the protection to all kinds of bars which was granted with effect from July 1935. The total imports of bars other than cast steel protected and not protected however declined by 1,905 tons. An increase of 5,117 tons was also recorded under galvanised sheets and plates, due chiefly to larger despatches from Belgium and Japan. Imports of beams, channels, etc., also rose from 8,185 tons to 10,944 tons as a result of larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Germany; those of angle and tee rose from 4,190 tons to 6,140 tons owing to increased arrivals from the United Kingdom, France and Luxemburg, and those of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned increased from 10,491 tons to 11,735 tons, owing mainly to larger despatches from Belgium. Arrivals of tubes, pipes and fittings wrought (mainly not protected) also amounted to 13,102 tons as against 7,352 tons in the previous year owing to increased supplies from Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of hoops and stripe—not protected improved from 10,438 tons to 13,621 tons as a result of larger supplies from Japan, Germany, Belgium and Poland.

Other metals.—Under bars the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Germany fell from 139,708 cwt. to 106,176 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 33·75 lakhs to Rs. 25·05 lakhs in value; but those from Japan rose from 105,352 cwt. to 114,397 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 27·74 lakhs to Rs. 30·08 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also declined from 46,017 cwts. to 15,114 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 11·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·73 lakhs in value. Imports of copper decreased from 256,877 cwt. to 217,793 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 71·44 lakhs to Rs. 59·82 lakhs in value as a result of smaller receipts of sheets from the principal exporting countries except Germany. Arrivals of sheets from the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell away from 98,806 cwt. to 49,024 cwt. and from 52,636 cwt. to 27,029 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 28·57 lakhs

to Rs. 13·61 lakhs and from Rs. 13·65 lakhs to Rs. 7·25 lakhs in value respectively but those from Germany improved from 77,968 cwt. to 118,462 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20·67 lakhs to Rs. 31·03 lakhs in value. Receipts from Japan amounted to 4,089 cwt. valued at Rs. 1·22 lakh as against 8,572 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·51 lakhs while those from France were *nil* as against 2,058 cwt. valued at Rs. 63,000 in the previous year. Imports of German silver increased by 5,204 cwt. to 17,243 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 2·58 lakhs to Rs. 9·74 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Germany whose despatches were 10,427 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·88 lakhs against 3,383 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·16 lakhs in the previous year. Supplies from Austria also rose from 1,610 cwt. to 2,283 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1·19 lakh in value. Arrivals from Switzerland on the other hand, fell from 2,832 cwt. to 450 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 1·54 lakh to Rs. 22,000 only. Imports of circles, the principal item under aluminium, increased from 16,734 cwt. to 20,591 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 11·28 lakhs to Rs. 13·15 lakhs in value, owing almost entirely to larger shipments from Germany, which amounted to 11,640 cwt. valued at Rs. 7·39 lakhs as against 23 cwt. valued at about Rs. 2,000 in the preceding year. Arrivals from Japan also increased from 4,760 cwt. to 6,207 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·09 lakhs to Rs. 3·87 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom however decreased from 8,198 cwt. to 1,523 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 5·65 lakhs to Rs. 1·07 lakh in value. Arrivals from Canada *via* the Atlantic Coast also fell from 3,522 cwt. to 1,109 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2·38 lakhs to Rs. 76,000 in value. Imports of tin, almost entirely from the Straits Settlements, improved from 9,538 cwt. to 9,628 cwt. in quantity, but declined in value from Rs. 14·72 lakhs to Rs. 14·19 lakhs. As a result of increased shipment from Italy and the United Kingdom imports of quicksilver rose by 75,737 lbs. to 110,473 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1·67 lakh to Rs. 2·51 lakhs in value. Larger despatches from Poland and Belgium account for the improvement from 21,939 cwt. to 22,013 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2·82 lakhs to Rs. 2·89 lakhs in value in the imports of zinc or spelter.

25. *Motor cars and motor cycles.*—The total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories declined in the year under report, though there had been an improvement during the two previous years while the value decreased by Rs. 12·49 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 crores, mainly because some of the stocks of the year 1934-35 remained unsold, while the new models were placed on the market late. Imports of motor cars decreased from 8,016 to 6,843 in number and from Rs. 1·36 crore to Rs. 1·26 crore in value. Arrivals from the United States of America declined by 1,656 to 2,831 in number and by Rs. 18·37 lakhs to Rs. 50·64 lakhs in value; but those from the United Kingdom advanced by 68 to 2,282 in number and by Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 45·32 lakhs in value. The average declared value of a British car showed a further decrease from Rs. 2,019 to Rs. 1,986. Imports from Italy and France also declined by 26 to 89 and by 16 to 7 cars, respectively, but those from Canada and Germany rose from 1,046 to 1,313 cars and from 115 to 278 in number, and from Rs. 16·96 lakhs to Rs. 21·68 lakhs and from Rs. 2·27 lakhs to Rs. 5·73 lakhs in value respectively. Imports of motor cycles decreased from 263 valued

at Rs. 1·32 lakh, to 213, valued at Rs. 1 lakh. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 230 to 158 in number and from Rs. 1·18 lakh to Rs. 84,000 only in value, but those from Germany advanced from 17 to 51 in number and from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 15,000 in value. Imports of commercial vehicles receded from 7,556 to 6,016 in number and from Rs. 83·97 lakhs to Rs. 79·87 lakhs in value, due entirely to smaller despatches of chassis from the United States of America and the United Kingdom; arrivals from Canada however improved from 970 to 1,188 in number and from Rs. 11·91 lakhs to Rs. 15·56 lakhs in value.

26. Oils (mineral).—

		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
From Foreign Cows		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—													
United States & America	Bulk ..	2,363,158	9,24,871	..	..	..	..	487	158	50,968	60,187	+50,481	+40,009
	Tins ..	985,166	6,80,057	209	149	82,506	60,447	122,845	92,812	..	..	-122,845	-92,812
Petrol ..	Bulk ..	8,005,575	50,15,259	3,645,838	24,05,200	..	..	6,628,326	35,21,298	9,217,374	39,01,140	+2,869,048	+3,56,142
	Tins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	+6	..
Georgia ..	Bulk ..	15,285,383	57,49,858	11,404,021	57,82,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins ..	..	..	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	12,708,233	30,07,229	11,966,423	29,87,358	13,021,331	31,17,995	+1,055,108	+1,30,637
Czechoslovakia and other Islands ..	Bulk ..	..	..	1,313,023	8,30,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania ..	Bulk ..	882,756	5,51,722	6,287,374	23,12,827	7,502,359	18,75,547	2,787,745	6,95,910	806,393	2,02,098	-1,579,352	-4,94,838
Hungary (Dutch)	Bulk ..	2,331,098	11,39,096	..	..	..	..	7,210	1,685	..	..	-7,210	-1,685
British Borneo ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,724,575	9,16,180	..	..	-1,724,575	-9,16,180
	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	Tins ..	213	119	343	198	196	111	127	75	76	21	+76	+21
	Bulk ..	26,769,559	1,29,80,806	22,850,256	93,20,949	20,210,592	68,82,487	23,114,763	81,23,045	23,008,242	7,261,741	-16,424	-8,61,844
Total, Kerosene ..	Tins ..	982,379	6,80,176	576	359	82,702	60,538	123,012	92,887	26	10	-122,986	-92,877
	Total ..	27,750,929	10,69,982	22,850,832	93,21,308	20,330,194	69,43,685	23,237,776	81,26,472	23,008,268	72,61,751	-139,410	-9,54,721
Other sorts—	Fuel Oils ..	191,293	94,770	..	..	1,500	283	5,475	935	..	..	-5,475	-935
United Kingdom	Other sorts ..	475,054	7,17,632	606,757	8,24,225	901,383	10,48,079	754,633	9,10,576	701,854	7,30,814	-52,779	-1,79,763
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	2,958,454	3,45,780	912,132	1,20,956	1,150,640	1,48,019	+238,568	+17,063
Southern ..	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	1,101,192	7,23,445	881,783	2,20,446	618,033	1,54,508	-300,750	-65,028
Germany ..	Other sorts ..	177,306	1,66,849	190,221	2,02,488	1,29,470	1,34,374	1,61,113	1,18,867	442,747	4,14,176	+301,624	+2,95,280
United States of America	Fuel Oils ..	78,559	21,491	277	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	5,519,186	48,16,472	2,335,509	29,35,516	5,111,223	26,40,490	2,555,149	30,42,602	2,661,662	31,07,013	+106,413	+54,411
British Borneo ..	Fuel Oils ..	9,179,570	18,24,982	10,276,558	19,09,426	11,546,790	20,67,623	13,796,936	23,32,009	15,671,967	21,88,240	-1,125,569	-1,33,780
Strait Settlements (In- cluding Labuan)	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	1,376	1,753	368	1,145	109	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	4,152,744	7,79,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	..	..	1,806,993	6,77,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petrol ..	Fuel Oils ..	40,938,832	82,37,329	42,270,922	79,32,441	37,016,374	66,49,374	42,139,783	71,87,935	54,228,766	77,25,321	+10,088,938	+5,27,299
	Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	349	778	..	..	360	295	+360	+295
Petroleum ..	Other sorts ..	..	..	1,229,730	3,95,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania ..	Fuel Oils ..	968,500	1,75,347	3,938,760	8,38,723	7,927,069	14,62,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	..	..	33	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	Fuel Oils ..	..	..	1,000	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other sorts ..	73,143	80,255	48,347	49,573	46,435	50,343	63,147	51,064	15,420	17,774	-47,727	-33,278
Total, Other sorts ..	Fuel Oils ..	50,456,716	1,00,30,910	60,640,591	1,14,54,138	59,423,186	1,07,29,721	56,854,826	96,51,965	66,050,773	1,00,71,880	+9,196,447	+4,19,715
	Other sorts ..	6,246,065	57,82,961	6,021,988	62,82,241	4,490,380	39,07,598	4,395,825	43,43,557	4,439,976	64,24,580	+44,151	+51,023
	Total ..	56,702,781	1,00,76,871	66,662,579	1,67,36,379	63,940,566	1,47,10,329	61,250,151	1,39,95,422	70,490,749	1,44,96,160	+9,240,598	+5,00,728
Total (Foreign) ..		82,884,138	2,96,24,739	89,513,081	2,60,37,687	84,233,860	1,96,02,594	84,687,929	2,22,11,894	93,589,117	2,17,57,911	+9,91,188	-4,53,963
From Burma													
Kerosene ..	..	19,871,094	1,06,49,749	28,682,198	1,61,72,499	30,390,793	1,58,15,427	25,661,841	1,33,04,050	23,346,619	1,06,15,565	-2,341,222	-26,88,487
Crude Mineral Oil ..	..	15,436,099	1,24,51,690	19,284,073	1,43,18,355	19,198,494	85,74,922	23,383,397	67,71,019	25,913,578	72,11,256	+2,530,181	+4,40,240
Total (Burma) ..		35,307,193	2,31,01,439	47,966,271	3,04,90,854	49,589,287	2,13,89,749	49,065,238	2,00,75,069	49,254,197	1,78,26,831	+188,969	-22,48,258
Grand Total ..		118,191,331	5,56,26,168	137,479,352	5,65,48,541	133,823,147	4,10,52,343	133,553,167	4,22,86,963	142,844,314	3,93,84,742	+9,290,147	-27,02,792

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries further increased from 84½ million gallons to 93½ million gallons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 2·22 crores to Rs. 2·18 crores in value owing to a fall in the price of kerosene oil. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk recorded a decrease of only 16,424 gallons in quantity but of Rs. 8·62 lakhs in value as a result of the lower price. There were no receipts from British Borneo, as against 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 9·16 lakhs, while receipts from Roumania fell from 2¼ million gallons to over ¾ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 2·02 lakhs in value. Supplies from Persia, on the other hand, increased from 6½ million gallons to 9¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 35·21 lakhs to Rs. 39·01 lakhs in value and from the U. S. S. R.—Southern from 12 million gallons to 13 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 29·87 lakhs to Rs. 31·18 lakhs in value. There were practically no imports of kerosene oil in tins, as against 123,000 gallons valued at Rs. 93,000 last year, owing to the cessation of shipments from the United States of America. Imports of kerosene oil from Burma also declined from 25½ million gallons to 23¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·06 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries improved by over 9 million gallons to 66 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4·2 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in value owing almost entirely to larger arrivals from Persia which amounted to 52¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 77·25 lakhs as against over 42 million gallons valued at Rs. 71·88 lakhs during the previous year. Despatches from the U. S. S. R.—Southern also slightly improved but those from British Borneo fell from 13¾ million gallons to 12½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 23·32 lakhs to Rs. 21·98 lakhs in value. Imports of lubricating oils rose by 219,565 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·49 lakh in value owing entirely to larger receipts from the United States of America.

Imports of foreign petrol, which came almost entirely from the U. S. S. R.—Southern declined from 882,000 gallons to 656,000 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 1·73 lakh in value while imports from Burma further improved from 22 million gallons to 24¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 54·3 lakhs to Rs. 57·02 lakhs in value.

27. *Postal articles not specified*.—Imports by post comprise (a) specified articles, i.e. (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread and (5) cigarettes, which are recorded under the relative heads in the figures of general imports, and (b) articles not specified, which form the bulk of imports by post.

The total value of articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·28 crore, of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 55·27 lakhs as against Rs. 58·56 lakhs and that of imports from Switzerland Rs. 52·71 lakhs as against Rs. 50·62 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port also declined from 160,996 to 154,947 and the amount of duty collected from Rs. 31·98 lakhs to Rs. 30·96 lakhs. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles further fell from 50,060 to 29,478 and the amount of duty from Rs. 7·01 lakhs to Rs. 4·85 lakhs.

28. *Precious stones and pearls unset*.—The total value of imports during the year under this head fell from Rs. 31·49 lakhs to Rs. 27·91 lakhs of which Rs. 22·94 lakhs represent diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium whose share was valued at Rs. 21·21 lakhs as against Rs. 22·32 lakhs in the previous year. This falling off, continuing the tendency of the last 3 years, is attributable to the high rate of duty, which induced importers to seek a cheaper means of importing their goods than was provided by the normal channel. Again, when an embargo was placed on importations by the land routes, by which duty free importations had been permitted, smugglers appeared who were in a position to deliver packets of diamonds to recognised importers on an average commission of 10 per cent.

The reduction of the rate of duty from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which took effect from 8th February 1936, gave an impetus to the legitimate trade, and an appreciable increase in the value of imports has been registered.

Imports of pearls also fell from Rs. 6·21 lakhs to Rs. 4·39 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Muskat and other native states in Arabia.

29. *Sugar*.—The position in general of an increased interest in indigenous produce on the part of the local sugar trade to which allusion was made in last year's report has not changed materially, but nevertheless imports of foreign sugar recorded a slight increase during the year under report, which is chiefly attributable to increased local consumption.

The wholesale price of Java 23 Dutch Standard and above which stood at Rs. 13-4-0 at the end of March 1935 showed an upward tendency and rose to Rs. 13-14-0 in October 1935. It then gradually declined to Rs. 13-8-0 in February 1936 and stood at Rs. 13-8-6 at the end of the year.

Although the total imports of sugar into British India during the year under review further declined by 21,984 tons, imports into Bombay improved by 1,718 tons. Arrivals of sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay rose from 57,830 tons to 58,296 tons. Imports from Portuguese East Africa also improved from 10,464 tons to 15,956 tons and those from Japan from 2,180 tons to 3,655 tons. Imports of beet sugar, on the other hand, fell from 9,218 tons to 3,900 tons owing chiefly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Belgium while there were no despatches from Poland. Receipts from the Netherlands however further increased from 1,686 tons to 1,835 tons.

Details of Bombay's sugar trade during the last five years are exhibited below :—

Whence imported.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Germany..	450	53,310	249	26,968	50	6,000	117	11,845	..	10	—117	—11,835
France ..	..	5	38	3,750	..	..	..	..	25	2,500	+25	+2,500
United Kingdom ..	4,156	5,25,224	54	19,460	3,559	3,69,156	36,23	3,79,236	1,863	2,02,343	—1,760	—1,76,893
Austria ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	407	58,528	439	46,362	1,270	1,35,645	17,76	1,76,852	1,835	1,190,075	+59	+13,223
Belgium ..	10	1,998	2,379	2,41,972	10	2,659	12,99	1,27,039	242	24,487	—1,057	—1,02,552
Hungary ..	50	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	946	1,28,660	434	49,623	..	..	78	7,870	..	..	—78	—7,870
Hongkong ..	2,724	4,76,185	783	1,70,792	929	1,36,546	999	1,37,537	742	1,11,345	—257	—26,192
Java ..	67,062	73,78,880	86,970	89,15,169	74,743	75,02,064	57,830	57,71,839	58,296	58,19,402	+466	+4,563
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	8,144	9,76,093	..	..	..	..	10,54	1,05,655	..	..	—1,054	—1,05,655
Russia ..	47,120	44,26,205	5,251	5,29,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ..	142	20,479	2,636	2,89,950	2,750	3,33,470	21,80	2,27,190	3,655	3,78,011	+1,475	+1,50,821
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	10	12,652	12,73,325	15,218	15,29,602	11,088	10,77,354	15,956	15,93,940	+4,868	+5,16,586
Other countries ..	31	8,781	18	5,058	11	1,823	853	86,727	1	235	—852	—85,494
Total ..	131,242	1,40,59,368	111,903	1,15,72,349	98,540	1,00,17,017	80,897	81,08,146	82,615	83,22,348	+1,718	+2,14,202
Re-exports ..	2,794	6,84,906	560	83,796	1,135	1,92,939	824	1,33,794	1,877	2,41,614	+1,053	+1,07,820
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign).	16,592	40,65,110	12,790	32,91,157	11,600	30,55,622	7,625	20,53,770	6,322	16,46,344	—1,303	—4,07,426

30. *Tea*.—Imports of foreign tea which had fallen by nearly 50 per cent. last year recovered to the level of the year 1933-34 and rose from 2,052,000 lbs. to 4,130,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 11·96 lakhs to Rs. 20·09 lakhs in value owing chiefly to the restoration of the demand for green tea in Afghanistan. Supplies of black tea from Ceylon improved from 466,000 lbs. to 534,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 3·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 lakhs in value while those from China fell from 11,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 11,000 to 3,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,000 only. Imports of green tea from China rose from 1,191,000 lbs. to 2,870,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 7·07 lakhs to Rs. 13·87 lakhs in value and those from Japan from 368,000 lbs. to 541,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·51 lakh to Rs. 1·84 lakh in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta, however, decreased from 12,771,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 53·6 lakhs to 10,674,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 41·29 lakhs while those from Madras increased from 1,973,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·93 lakhs to 2,734,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 13·56 lakhs.

Exports of Indian tea further decreased from 151,000 lbs. to 56,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 45,000 in value owing mainly to the cessation of shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Muscat and Bahrein Islands. Exports to Iraq also declined but those to Persia advanced from 19,474 lbs. to 37,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 34,000 in value.

31. *Textiles—A—Cotton, raw*.—Imports of foreign cotton further increased from 57,803 tons to 72,880 tons in quantity and from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6·36 crores in value. This increase mainly represents larger arrivals of American and African cotton, due in the case of the former to the removal of the processing taxes, and to the extension of the cotton loan in America, and in the case of the latter to the fact that the local industry is attracted by the cheapness of African long staple cotton. Imports from the United States of America improved from 1,583 tons to 10,437 tons in quantity and from Rs. 15·43 lakhs to Rs. 90·83 lakhs in value and those from Kenya Colony from 32,083 tons to 36,012 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 3·07 crores in value. Arrivals from Peru also further improved from 1,264 tons to 3,343 tons in quantity and from Rs. 11·92 lakhs to Rs. 31·66 lakhs in value and those from Tanganyika Territory from 2,427 tons to 4,487 tons in quantity and from Rs. 22·13 lakhs to Rs. 38·46 lakhs in value. Imports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan amounted to 4,634 tons valued at Rs. 45·22 lakhs as against 3,354 tons valued at Rs. 29·36 lakhs, and those from Portuguese East Africa comprised 547 tons valued at Rs. 4·98 lakhs against *nil* in the preceding year. Shipments from Egypt and the United Kingdom on the other hand, declined from 14,922 tons to 13,243 tons and from 1,383 tons to 21 tons only in quantity and from Rs. 1·34 crore to Rs. 1·17 crore and from Rs. 11·99 lakhs to Rs. 24,000 only in value respectively. Of the 58,943 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 275 tons were re-exported, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

B.—Cotton manufactures.—The following table shows the imports into Bombay of grey, white and coloured piecegoods from foreign countries :—

—	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
1926-1927 ..	97,301,035	2,71,28,991	95,823,588	3,52,03,958	134,523,312	5,37,42,232
1927-1928 ..	139,400,504	3,44,04,630	112,946,276	3,64,23,898	176,904,824	6,13,93,338
1928-1929 ..	150,023,184	3,59,53,806	134,932,572	4,17,58,026	201,718,218	6,30,93,970
1929-1930 ..	192,213,017	4,34,18,512	102,477,733	3,12,29,572	189,826,057	5,78,74,761
1930-1931 ..	65,443,852	1,28,78,159	42,750,864	1,05,74,212	66,903,270	1,90,25,022
1931-1932 ..	64,778,356	1,02,12,548	38,703,756	85,45,402	53,327,082	1,21,62,184
1932-1933 ..	84,125,811	1,17,66,899	75,963,417	1,47,91,779	148,825,574	2,83,03,535
1933-1934 ..	67,736,256	8,393,395	63,472,390	11,929,119	110,160,613	20,856,440
1934-1935 ..	83,238,744	1,09,07,644	47,637,656	1,12,20,871	131,200,473	2,73,14,649
1935-1936 ..	90,277,606	1,14,53,309	44,902,852	1,01,36,590	128,344,730	2,22,57,625
Increase or decrease in 1935-36	+7,038,862	+5,45,665	-2,734,804	-10,84,231	-2,855,743	-50,57,024

Cotton piecegoods.—The import trade in cotton piecegoods during the year under report showed a slight improvement in quantity and a slight falling off in value. The total imports of foreign cotton piecegoods increased by 5 per cent. in quantity, but decreased by 11·3 per cent. in value, as compared with the figures for the previous year. Owing to the continued competition of lower priced goods, both imported from Japan and produced by the local mills, the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods further declined from 47 per cent. to 41 per cent; that of Japan further advanced from 45 per cent. to 53 per cent.

The total value of imported piecegoods fell from Rs. 4·94 crores to Rs. 4·38 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2·23 crores, whites Rs. 1·01 crore and greys Rs. 1·14 crore. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 50·57 lakhs and of whites by Rs. 10·84 lakhs but those of greys improved by Rs. 5·45 lakhs. Imports of fents not exceeding 4 yards in length which have now been separately recorded under textiles also increased by Rs. 99,000 mainly representing larger receipts from United States of America.

Longcloth and shirtings, the principal item under grey, were almost entirely supplied by Japan whose despatches increased from Rs. 91·31 lakhs to Rs. 96·25 lakhs. Other important items are jaconets (including madapolams) and dhuties, saris and scarves, the bulk of which was supplied by the United Kingdom, whose despatches of the former amounted to Rs. 11·7 lakhs and of the latter to Rs. 4·39 lakhs. Imports of Japanese sheetings fell from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 18,000. The share of Japan in greys also declined from 85 per cent. to 84 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom advanced from 14·6 per cent. to 14·9 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, arrivals from the United Kingdom constituted 64 per cent. as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. Of the principal varieties, imports of longcloths and shirtings chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 32·62 lakhs to Rs. 29·19 lakhs; those of jaconets and madapolams, chiefly from the United Kingdom, fell from Rs. 15·26 lakhs to Rs. 10·27 lakhs; and those of embroidered all-overs, mainly from Switzerland and Austria, fell from Rs. 15·07 lakhs to Rs. 10·11 lakhs. Supplies of mulls from the United Kingdom also decreased from Rs. 19·84 lakhs to Rs. 17·63 lakhs but those from Japan increased from Rs. 3·82 lakhs to Rs. 7·08 lakhs. Drills and jeans, twills and dhuties, saris and scarves were chiefly received from the United Kingdom and nainsooks from Japan.

Of the total imports of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 2·23 crores, the United Kingdom's share was Rs. 1·2 crore and that of Japan Rs. 92·66 lakhs.

C. Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)	(In thousands of lb.)	(In lakhs of rupees.)
1931-32	3,169	35	4,791	68	4,131	20
1932-33	3,262	33	10,618	1,07	3,511	25
1933-34	2,143	21	47,15	47	2,616	19
1934-35	1,886	19	6,369	70	6,065	48
1935-36	2,288	24	11,829	108	4,826	36

The total imports of foreign cotton yarn further increased from over 14½ million lbs. to nearly 19 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·37 crore to Rs. 1·68 crore in value. This increase is mainly due to heavy imports of Japanese and English yarns. The figures in the statement under "Other countries" represent mainly the imports from China which amounted to over 4½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 31·93 lakhs. Arrivals of two fold yarn from Japan rose from over 6 million lbs. to 10½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 68·85 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore in value but those from the United Kingdom fell from 1¼ million lbs. to nearly 1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·09 lakhs to Rs. 10·08 lakhs in value. Receipts of higher counts from Japan increased from 179,000 lbs. to over 1 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·28 lakh to Rs. 7·16 lakhs in value and of those from the United Kingdom from over ½ million lbs. to over 1¼ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 6·2 lakhs to Rs. 13·72 lakhs in value. Imports of lower counts of yarn, however, declined by 196,000 lbs. to 48,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 95,000 to Rs. 38,000 in value owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Japan and none from China. The total imports of mercerised cotton yarn advanced from over 5¼ million lbs. to 8 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 61·65 lakhs to Rs. 81·01 lakhs in value; over 99 per cent. of which were from Japan and the rest from the United Kingdom. In the table given below the production of yarn in the Bombay Presidency is compared with the imports from abroad. The percentage of the production of the mills in the Bombay Presidency of lower counts still further fell from 81·4 per cent to 77·4 per cent. but that of higher counts further rose from 18·4 per cent. to 22·3 per cent.

(Figures are shown in millions.)						
	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s. to 30s.	31s. and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931-1932	·01	3·38	12·09	75·19	82·74	545
1932-1933	..	5·15	17·39	81·18	89·37	552
1933-1934	..	2·02	9·53	77·28	79·54	485
1934-1935	·04	3·73	14·32	84·83	96·47	523
1935-1936	·01	4·40	18·94	79·74	122·58	549

D. Silk raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk decreased from 1,509,000 lbs. to 1,248,000 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 40·13 lakhs to Rs. 34·69 in value due mainly to a fall in the imports of Chinese raw silks on account of the fluctuating exchange in China, whose despatches receded from 836,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 24·05 lakhs to 373,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 10·61 lakhs. Arrival from Japan, however, increased from 544,000 lbs. to 801,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·5 lakhs to Rs. 22·65 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn noils and warps further improved from 2,425,000 lbs. to 2,556,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 58·13 lakhs to Rs. 61·02 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Japan and Belgium. Imports from the United Kingdom, Italy, China and France declined. Imports of silk piecegoods, the important item in this group, fell from nearly 28½ million yards valued at Rs. 1·06 crore to 23¾ million yards valued at Rs. 76·44 lakhs owing mainly to smaller receipts from Japan and China. A number of causes combined to produce this result: among the more important were—the high ruling price level, in part owing to extensive enquiries from the United States of America; the high rate of duty diversion of trade to Pondicherry, and, arising out of all the above causes, extensive smuggling, wherever this was possible. It should also be noticed that silk goods were largely replaced by artificial silk in public favour. Imports from Japan declined from 23½ million yards to 18½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 84·99 lakhs to Rs. 60·59 lakhs in value and those from China from nearly 4½ million yards to 3½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 17·21 lakhs to Rs. 11·76 lakhs in value. Imports of silk mixture also decreased from 11¾ million yards to nearly 8 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 63·21 lakhs to Rs. 37·62 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller receipts from Japan, China and Germany. Arrivals from Japan fell by over 3¼ million yards in quantity and Rs. 21·49 lakhs in value and those from China by ½ million yards in quantity and Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value.

E. Artificial silk.—As a result of a poor demand partly on account of heavy stocks and partly on account of the imposition of sanctions against Italy, imports of artificial silk yarn declined from over 10¼ million lbs. to 9¼ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 73·34 lakhs to Rs. 56·19 lakhs in value. Arrivals, from Italy, hitherto the chief supplier, amounted to over 3½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 20·69 lakhs as against nearly 5¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 40·84 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts from the United Kingdom and France also fell but those from Japan rose from over 3¾ million lbs. to 6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 26·84 lakhs to Rs. 32·24 lakhs in value. In many styles of cloth pure artificial silk has taken the place of silk, since it is at once cheaper and equally attractive. Imports of piecegoods wholly made of artificial silk received almost entirely from Japan further increased therefore from over 52 million yards to nearly 58 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·49 crore to Rs. 1·55 crore in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods mixed with other materials containing 50 per cent. or more cotton, on the other hand, decreased from over 7¾ million yards to over 5¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 25·61 lakhs to Rs. 15·99 lakhs in value due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy. Arrivals of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials containing no cotton or less than 50 per cent. cotton also showed a decrease.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Compared with the previous year Imports of raw wool declined by 31,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1·63 lakh in value owing mainly to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, Australia and Persia. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from over 1½ million lbs. to 914,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 9·42 lakhs to Rs. 6·51 lakhs in value and those from Australia from 568,000 lbs. to 444,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 3·99 lakhs to Rs. 3·33 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Iraq, on the other hand, increased from 237,000 lbs. to 702,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 2·15 lakhs in value. Imports of yarn and knitting wool fell from 755,000 lbs. to 422,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·54 lakhs to Rs. 6·62 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Japan and the United Kingdom. The total imports of woollen piecegoods (including goods of wool mixed with other materials) the most important item in the group, also decreased from 6 million yards to over 4 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 89·62 lakhs to Rs. 63·15 lakhs in value. The dullness of the market has been due mainly to the existence of heavy stocks and to a poor demand from upcountry: this is attributable to the Earthquake at Quetta and to troubled conditions in the N. W. F.P. and the Punjab. Though Japan strove to hold her position on the market competing with English designs in almost all styles, with equivalent qualities, coupled with an attractive cheapness of price, arrivals from that country nevertheless fell to over 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 15·34 lakhs from over 3 million yards valued at Rs. 34·5 lakhs; imports from Germany fell to 158,000 yards valued at Rs. 2·18 lakhs, as against 288,000 yards valued at Rs. 4·98 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom was still the principal supplier and her share in the total imports of piecegoods advanced from 45 per cent. to 63 per cent. while that of Japan declined from 38 per cent. to 24 per cent. Of the other manufactures of wool, imports of wool manufactures—other sorts (mainly representing woollen shoddy goods from Italy and Poland) amounted to ¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·98 lakhs as against over 1½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 11·98 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of blankets and rugs other than floor rugs chiefly from Italy declined but those of carpets and floor rugs mainly from the United Kingdom, of hosiery from Japan and of shawls from Germany advanced.

EXPORTS. FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

32 The following table shows the principal articles re-exported and their values for the last ten years :—

No.	Principal Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Total Value (in lakhs of rupees).	537.4	693.8	502.4	452.1	323.2	284.33	197.33	215.6	238.05	266.96
1	Hides and skins, raw ..	115.3	192.1	162.7	105.3	100.5	82.7	23.3	15.7	46.4	80.06
2	Metals and Ores ..	18.6	20.2	13.7	26.0	15.0	16.0	9.7	17.0	18.1	21.31
3	Cotton Manufactures ..	97.3	107.7	71.9	63.4	45.5	36.2	46.2	51.4	24.9	20.78
4	Silk Manufactures ..	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.9	16.9	16.77
5	Spices ..	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	1.9	4.0	2.4	.6	8.25
6	Gums and Resins ..	17.2	25.2	33.7	28.8	14.5	10.1	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.77
7	Hardware ..	11.2	12.2	11.8	10.3	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.69
8	Apparel ..	12.9	10.4	13.2	9.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.1	3.7	4.69
9	Fruits and Vegetables ..	9.3	14.3	10.1	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.93
10	Machinery and Millwork ..	7.0	5.3	6.2	9.3	9.4	5.3	4.6	3.4	4.3	3.83
11	Cotton, raw ..	36.4	44.1	8.7	19.2	1.1	1.7	.9	3.9	4.1	3.16
12	Wool Manufactures ..	44.2	48.4	39.8	23.1	11.6	16.2	8.3	4.7	4.5	2.80
13	Drugs and Medicines ..	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.79
14	Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	16.0	44.2	11.1	13.6	5.4	6.8	.8	1.9	1.3	2.41
15	Postal articles ..	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.6	5.8	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.3	2.09
16	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	11.4	14.4	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.6	9.6	4.1	2.5	1.76
17	Glass and Glassware ..	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.10
18	Oils ..	19.5	11.4	9.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	1.6	.88
19	Fish ..	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	2.4	2.2	.9	.67
20	Leather ..	.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	.5	.6	.6	.77
21	Coal and coke ..	7.7	10.5	6.1	8.2	4.8	1.2	.5	.2	..	..
22	Coffee ..	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.7	1.1	.1	..	..	..

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
1. United Kingdom	121·39	54·08	40·53	68·12	96·63	+28·51
2. Ceylon	13·63	10·27	18·60	33·07	25·92	-7·15
3. Arabia	23·44	19·69	20·84	18·73	20·35	+1·62
4. Iraq	21·89	20·11	25·19	20·31	15·49	-4·82
5. Other European Countries ..	23·52	16·48	18·47	16·07	14·52	-1·55
6. United States of America ..	11·69	7·58	6·06	3·84	12·04	+8·20
7. Persia	15·55	24·57	26·42	10·27	12·06	+1·79
8. Aden and Dependencies ..	5·13	5·48	8·31	10·49	11·67	+1·18
9. Japan , ...	6·40	6·00	9·75	12·74	10·45	-2·29
10. Kenya Colony	6·10	6·82	9·99	11·66	8·23	-3·43
11. Straits Settlements ..	2·73	2·11	2·26	3·85	5·40	+1·55
12. Hongkong	7·46	4·36	3·48	2·61	3·14	+·53
13. Tanganyika Territory ..	2·55	1·81	1·62	2·48	3·07	+·59
14. Zanzibar and Pemba ..	4·27	2·02	1·94	2·58	2·62	+·04

33. The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2·38 crores to Rs. 2·67 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 29 lakhs is mainly due to larger reshipments of hides and skins raw, spices and metals and ores. Re-exports of hides and skins, raw, consisting mainly of Persian lamb skins entirely to the United Kingdom, further advanced from Rs. 46·45 lakhs to Rs. 80·06 lakhs. Reshipments of spices mainly representing pepper imported from Java and the Straits Settlements to all the principal markets rose from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 8·25 lakhs and those of metals and ores from Rs. 18·12 lakhs to Rs. 21·31 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar 23 D. S. and above also increased by Rs. 1·07 lakh to Rs. 2·41 lakhs owing chiefly to larger supplies being taken by Bahrein Islands and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman. Decreases were however recorded in the re-exports of cotton manufactures, postal articles, woollen manufactures and cotton raw. Reshipments of cotton manufactures further fell from Rs. 24·87 lakhs to Rs. 20·78 lakhs owing mainly to smaller re-exports of cotton coloured and white piece goods. Re-exports of cotton coloured piecegoods decreased from over 4 million yards to over 3½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 9·34 lakhs to Rs. 7·34 lakhs in value due chiefly to a smaller demand from Persia, Ceylon, Bahrein Islands, and Iraq. Reshipments to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman, however, rose

from 497,000 yards to 641,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·18 lakh to Rs. 1·43 lakh in value. Re-shipments of white piece-goods also fell from over 2 million yards valued at Rs. 4·63 lakhs to 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 3·69 lakhs, mainly on account of smaller takings by Persia, Iraq and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Re-exports of grey piece-goods, on the other hand, increased from 3½ million yards to nearly 4½ million yards in quantity but decreased from Rs. 8·57 lakhs to Rs. 8·33 lakhs in value, owing entirely to heavy re-shipments to French Somaliland which amounted to 900,000 yards valued at Rs. 1·24 lakh as against none in the preceding year; a reduced demand from Iraq, Ceylon and Bahrein Islands was almost counter-balanced by a better one from Aden and Dependencies and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The fall of Rs. 1·69 lakh in the re-exports of wool manufactures is due chiefly to smaller reshipments of woollen piece-goods to Ceylon and Kenya colony and of other sorts to the United Kingdom. The decrease of Rs. 1 lakh under cotton is mainly attributable to reduced takings by Japan, though there were larger re-shipments to Germany and Ceylon.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

34. In the following table the relative values of the more important articles of export are shown :—

No.	—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	Percentage of each item to total exports of merchandise in 1935-36.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(in lakhs). —121.75	
1	Cotton, raw (including waste)	16,09,09,567	12,56,97,711	14,66,43,227	19,48,77,104	18,27,02,013		60.31
2	Seeds	5,11,35,717	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	3,22,59,095	3,01,62,820	—20.96	9.96
3	Postal Articles ..	62,64,500	61,52,834	64,64,701	70,19,572	1,39,19,386	+69.00	4.60
4	Cotton Manufactures ..	1,92,55,607	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	98,53,344	1,22,49,287	+23.96	4.04
5	Oil Cakes	1,04,36,118	95,61,672	88,93,950	91,65,396	73,37,488	—21.28	2.42
6	Grain, Pulse and Flour ..	1,19,90,755	69,32,605	61,07,301	64,49,718	72,85,240	+8.36	2.40
7	Wool, Raw	94,37,082	46,39,271	82,75,481	39,58,070	69,66,949	+30.09	2.30
8	Hides and Skins, Raw ..	25,07,685	21,37,828	38,56,089	46,07,797	55,69,765	+9.62	1.84
9	Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	1,24,24,749	74,87,698	78,55,029	58,79,755	44,21,083	—14.59	1.46
10	Oils	38,46,423	37,01,735	34,85,847	28,63,187	33,72,954	+5.10	1.11
11	Leather	41,00,293	27,34,937	35,03,637	26,27,182	36,67,101	+4.40	1.01
12	Myrobalans	34,56,888	28,46,646	33,95,264	25,66,449	26,87,961	+1.22	.89
13	Tobacco	15,88,998	18,01,936	20,65,987	22,17,613	22,51,589	+ .34	.74

14	Metals and Ores	..	17,37,775	12,37,110	20,18,735	20,48,308	18,86,046	-1.62	.62
15	Gums and Resins	..	11,95,286	10,29,330	12,73,978	13,97,026	16,79,185	+2.82	.56
16	Hemp, Raw	..	7,34,082	9,19,470	11,66,568	12,35,434	16,78,891	+4.43	.55
17	Spices	..	25,98,392	20,70,221	16,19,126	15,80,547	13,79,750	-2.01	.46
18	Fruits and Vegetables	..	10,81,889	12,96,450	12,87,382	10,90,614	13,27,316	+2.37	.44
19	Wool Manufacturés	..	7,93,645	8,92,072	8,02,145	9,41,792	10,13,918	+ .72	.33
20	Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrobalsans.	..	9,56,357	8,40,304	9,41,501	9,44,456	8,41,083	+1.04	.28
21	Wood and Timber	..	6,73,894	6,19,872	8,78,121	8,68,880	8,23,894	— .45	.27
22	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	..	10,36,508	8,53,982	8,02,756	8,20,917	8,04,232	— .17	.27
23	Manures	..	4,84,990	2,40,605	2,77,067	3,59,516	5,50,117	+1.91	.18
24	Other articles	..	64,54,745	67,16,770	72,58,593	90,60,963	89,69,227	— .92	2.96
Total, Merchandise		..	31,50,95,935	23,16,60,005	27,33,83,828	30,49,92,735	30,29,47,295	-20.45	100.00

35. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which had been increasing progressively for the last three years declined during the year under report by Rs. 20·45 lakhs to Rs. 30·29 crores mainly as a result of smaller shipments of cotton raw, oilcakes, seeds and cotton twist and yarn which set off the increases in the export of Postal articles, wool raw and cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, grain, pulse and flour, oils, hemp raw and leather. The more important of these have been dealt with separately in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following deserve comment. Exports of oilcakes declined from 166,000 tons to 116,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 94·65 lakhs to Rs. 73·37 lakhs in value owing entirely to smaller shipments of ground nut cake to all the consuming centres, particularly the United Kingdom, Germany and the U. S. A., while there were no shipments to Egypt as against exports of 5,073 tons valued at Rs. 2·27 lakhs last year. Exports of linseed cake, however, improved from 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 10·04 lakhs to Rs. 10·46 lakhs in value owing entirely to the United Kingdom taking larger supplies; Belgium and the Netherlands however reduced their demand. Exports of spices also decreased from Rs. 15·81 lakhs to Rs. 13·8 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments of pepper to Persia, Aden and Dependencies, Egypt and Syria and of ginger to Aden and Dependencies, other native States in Arabia, Italian East Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the other hand, shipments of chillies and cardamoms to all the consuming centres and those of betelnuts to Kenya Colony recorded increases. The improvement of Rs. 5·1 lakhs under oil is brought about by larger shipments of sandalwood oil, castor oil and groundnut oil to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 4·43 lakhs under hemp raw by larger exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Esthonia. The increase of Rs. 4·4 lakhs under leather is attributable to larger shipments of bags and trunks to the Union of South Africa, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa and of leather unwrought to Iraq.

36. *Grain, pulse and flour.*—The total exports under this head further increased from 43,368 tons to 53,915 tons in quantity and from Rs. 64·5 lakhs to Rs. 72·85 lakhs in value due chiefly to larger shipments of jawar and bajra, wheat-flour, pulse and rice. Exports of jawar and bajra rose from 3,540 tons valued at Rs. 3·58 lakhs to 8,130 tons valued at Rs. 8·06 lakhs owing mainly to increased shipments to Italian East Africa and Aden and Dependencies which amounted to 2,530 tons valued at Rs. 2·51 lakhs against 59 tons valued at Rs. 6,000 only and to 1,823 tons valued at Rs. 1·84 lakh as against 436 tons valued at Rs. 48,000 respectively last year. Exports to other Native States in Arabia were also larger by 660 tons in quantity and by Rs. 64,000 in value while those to Socotra were nil as against 589 tons valued at Rs. 49,000 last year. Exports of wheat-flour mainly representing flour made from imported wheat improved from 5,116 tons to 8,480 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·06 lakhs to Rs. 12·26 lakhs in value due chiefly to Kenya Colony taking 3,546 tons valued at Rs. 4·77 lakhs as against 1,495 tons valued at Rs. 2·42 lakhs and the Straits Settlements taking 2,861 tons valued at Rs. 4·17 lakhs as against 1,630 tons valued at Rs. 2·41 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to other Native States in Arabia also improved but those to Zanzibar and Pemba and Aden and Dependencies declined. Exports of pulse further increased from 19,132 tons to 21,356 tons in quantity but fell from Rs. 29·58

lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger shipments of other sorts to the Straits Settlements, Union of South Africa and Seychelles and of gram to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Shipments of rice also rose from 12,967 tons to 13,251 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·05 lakhs to Rs. 19·47 lakhs in value mainly as a result of the larger supplies of cleaned rice taken by the Bahrein Islands which amounted to 3,580 tons valued at Rs. 3·31 lakhs as against 2,619 tons valued at Rs. 2·34 lakhs. Exports to Seychelles and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman, however, recorded decreases. Exports of wheat increased by 261 tons to 1,545 tons in quantity and by Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 2·61 lakhs in value.

37. *Hides and skins (raw and tanned).*—The total exports under this head further increased from 5,234 tons to 5,509 tons in quantity and from Rs. 66·41 lakhs to Rs. 74·57 lakhs in value mainly due to larger shipments of raw skins to the U. S. A. which amounted to 3,369 tons valued at Rs. 39·76 lakhs as against 2,393 tons valued at Rs. 24·82 lakhs in the previous year; the United Kingdom also took 150 tons more valued at Rs. 86,000. Exports of raw hides, however, decreased from 1,568 tons to 584 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·29 lakhs to Rs. 3·81 lakhs in value as a result of a decreased demand from the Netherlands, which fell by 1,008 tons to 271 tons only in quantity, and by Rs. 5·33 lakhs to Rs. 1·33 lakh in value. Shipments of hides, tanned or dressed rose from 244 tons valued at Rs. 4·74 lakhs to 321 tons valued at Rs. 6·01 lakhs due chiefly to larger exports to the United Kingdom, Iraq and Kenya Colony but those of skins dressed or tanned declined from 363 tons valued at Rs. 15·59 lakhs to 312 tons valued at Rs. 12·86 lakhs owing entirely to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom.

38. *Metals and ores.*—The principal item under this group is Manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India further rose from 460,000 tons to 729,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Madras showed a marked improvement and rose from 196,000 tons to 428,000 tons and those from Bengal from 208,000 tons to 238,000 tons. Exports from Bombay also increased from 55,000 tons to 63,000 tons due mainly to larger shipments to Belgium, France and Germany. Belgium took 16,450 tons as against 10,500 tons, France 12,340 tons against 8,785 tons and Germany 3,820 tons against 1,100 tons in the preceding year. The demand from the United Kingdom, however, fell from 33,020 tons to 30,291 tons.

39. *Seeds.*—Oilseeds are next in importance to cotton raw in the export trade of Bombay, the total exports further receded from 244,000 tons to 198,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·23 crores to Rs. 3·02 crores in value, owing mainly to a smaller shipments of linseed and sesamum seed to most of the principal consuming centres. Exports of linseed further fell from 130,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·68 crore to Rs. 1·02 crore in value. In consequence of a better crop of the Argentine linseed, the U. S. A. took only 31,029 tons valued at Rs. 42·28 lakhs as against 64,698 tons valued at Rs. 84·4 lakhs and the United Kingdom took 22,637 tons valued at Rs. 30·83 lakhs against 32,084 tons valued at Rs. 40·43 lakhs last year. Shipments to Canada, France and Italy also declined while those to Belgium and Greece improved. Since sesamum seed is being gradually replaced by groundnut-seed and as the imposition of sanctions against Italy forced a potential buyer

from the market, shipments of sesamum seed also further declined from 3,721 tons valued at Rs. 6·73 lakhs to 1,118 tons valued at Rs. 2·37 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, exports of groundnut seed increased from 74,639 tons to 80,242 tons in quantity and from Rs. 92·83 lakhs to Rs. 1·26 crore in value as a result of good crop and better demand especially from France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the Union of South Africa. Shipments to France rose from 18,831 tons to 32,282 tons in quantity and from Rs. 24·29 lakhs to Rs. 49·29 lakhs in value. Exports to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands increased from 15,054 tons to 19,659 tons and from 6,689 tons to 12,299 tons in quantity and from Rs. 18·9 lakhs to Rs. 30·46 lakhs and from Rs. 7·9 lakhs to Rs. 19·24 lakhs in value respectively. Shipments to Italy, however, fell from 19,038 tons valued at Rs. 23·15 lakhs to 3,836 tons valued at Rs. 6·71 lakhs. Germany and Belgium also reduced their supplies from 9,582 tons to 7,562 tons and from 1,703 tons to 373 tons in quantity. The value of the exports to Germany however rose from Rs. 11·37 lakhs to Rs. 11·97 lakhs but that of those to Belgium fell from Rs. 1·96 lakh to Rs. 77,000 only. Exports of castor seed improved from 25,164 tons to 31,197 tons in quantity and from Rs. 30·92 lakhs to Rs. 43·66 lakhs in value owing to a better demand from all the consuming centres except the U. S. A., her demand falling from 2,914 tons valued at Rs. 3·19 lakhs to 800 tons valued at Rs. 1·03 lakh. Supplies to Italy amounted to 6,618 tons valued at Rs. 9·27 lakhs as against 4,402 tons valued at Rs. 5·09 lakhs and those to the United Kingdom to 7,449 tons valued at Rs. 10·5 lakhs as against 5,645 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to France, Belgium and Spain also increased, but exports to Germany decreased. Exports of rape seed further fell from 695 tons to 479 tons, since farmers in Gujarath have now stopped farming rape seed on account of the greater probability of failure of the crop when rain is uncertain. Shipments of cotton seed have been negligible as the price here is high and the entire produce is consumed in the country.

Seeds.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Linseed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	1,389	1,80,975	320	74,500	46,761	58,80,346	32,084	40,43,300	22,637	30,82,928	-9,447	-9,80,372
Italy ..	13,319	22,25,484	10,328	17,90,227	19,580	28,89,134	9,518	12,25,276	6,686	8,85,627	-2,822	-3,39,649
France ..	16,086	24,00,849	3,759	5,46,368	14,368	20,21,014	5,800	7,43,956	2,400	3,25,189	-3,400	-4,18,767
Belgium ..	860	45,650	245	28,825	4,826	6,68,186	574	72,409	1,896	2,38,435	+1,282	+1,66,025
Germany ..	9,544	13,31,088	9,180	12,98,710	8,610	11,31,204	5,171	6,78,551	8,110	10,64,489	+2,989	+3,85,908
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	..	2,596	3,53,381	400	75,000	..	..	-400	-75,000
Spain ..	3,849	5,33,677	950	1,16,295	3,741	4,75,042	1,400	2,01,277	752	95,906	-708	-1,05,311
Greece ..	150	20,500	..	..	100	12,000	1,149	1,37,562	2,002	2,82,761	+853	+1,45,190
United States of America...	..	..	200	24,000	83,961	1,08,61,737	64,698	84,40,467	31,029	42,27,553	-33,669	-42,12,914
Canada—Via Atlantic Coast.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,141	9,22,906	..	..	-7,141	-9,22,906
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	167	22,880	2,124	2,56,955	135	20,555	-1,369	-2,36,400
Total ..	44,704	67,43,245	25,027	38,86,965	184,720	2,43,14,894	130,319	1,67,97,680	75,567	1,02,23,483	-54,752	-65,74,187
<i>S. samum (il or jirtil)—</i>												
Germany ..	900	1,53,990	200	36,000	385	55,080	110	14,480	..	..	-110	-14,480
Italy ..	3,300	5,97,932	4,596	7,76,704	8,454	11,12,066	783	95,189	5	1,254	-778	-93,935
France ..	90	13,500	183	31,251	74	9,800	44	6,856	..	..	-44	-6,856
Netherlands ..	775	1,20,985	600	1,17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium ..	400	64,984	..	70	..	..	2	300	1	195	-1	-105
Ceylon ..	286	73,870	339	81,225	658	1,40,041	401	82,801	84	15,635	-317	-67,166
Aden and Dependencies	216	58,863	38	9,620	240	54,432	490	1,07,180	39	8,350	-451	-98,830
United States of America	4,000	6,81,779	105	28,069	56	13,010	80	23,095	61	23,464	-19	+369
Other Native States 1	666	2,00,807	406	1,21,821	642	1,88,333	948	2,13,528	332	86,148	-616	-1,27,380
Arabia.	160	44,330	2,763	5,36,524	3,269	4,67,937	568	77,982	380	52,190	-188	-25,792
Egypt ..	345	80,516	593	1,32,618	608	97,736	295	51,596	216	49,338	-70	-2,258
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,138	20,91,556	9,823	18,70,392	14,284	21,08,515	3,721	6,73,007	1,118	2,36,574	-2,603	-4,36,433

Seeds.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
<i>Rape seed—</i>												
Germany ..	..	..	153	25,435	52	6,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	28	8,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	150	21,625	1,928	2,65,079	645	77,700	100	30,000	6	964	—94	—9,036
United Kingdom ..	62	8,859	107	15,724	112	14,050	55	7,786	81	12,210	+26	+4,424
Spain ..	..	..	50	7,970	24	3,744	30	4,118	33	5,392	+3	+1,274
Other countries ..	627	1,78,861	779	1,70,643	559	1,18,279	510	1,16,067	359	82,860	—151	—33,207
Total ..	867	2,77,900	3,017	4,84,851	1,392	2,21,433	695	1,37,971	479	1,01,426	—216	—36,545
<i>Oilseed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	10,745	5,20,442	1,500	85,000	3,334	1,89,026	..	..	..	10	..	+10
Egypt ..	..	..	..	..	1,500	82,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	200	26,400	139	16,752	141	16,367	35	3,976	33	4,653	—2	+677
Total ..	10,945	5,46,842	1,639	1,01,752	4,975	2,87,893	35	3,976	33	4,663	—2	+687
<i>Custard seed—</i>												
United Kingdom ..	12,331	18,02,328	13,836	20,23,586	11,137	12,87,098	5,645	6,99,629	7,440	10,49,952	+1,804	+3,50,323
United States of America ..	11,260	16,19,568	11,494	15,65,166	3,227	3,84,460	2,914	3,19,200	800	1,02,500	—2,114	—2,16,700
France ..	19,309	29,64,727	12,529	17,88,451	8,363	10,80,662	7,954	10,85,278	8,648	12,09,209	+694	+1,74,021
Belgium ..	2,099	3,22,427	1,691	2,58,158	..	..	..	..	533	73,455	+533	+73,455
Italy ..	12,094	17,55,943	5,975	8,69,659	7,801	9,49,887	4,402	5,08,663	6,618	9,27,228	+2,216	+4,18,545
Spain ..	1,650	2,32,500	2,600	3,61,881	2,175	2,48,082	2,316	2,91,218	2,500	3,45,092	+184	+53,874

Germany ..	476	67,407	532	75,650	163	18,027	672	87,310	420	58,821	-252	-28,489
Other countries ..	924	1,43,883	782	97,599	760	87,730	1,261	1,50,544	4,229	5,90,205	+2,968	+4,48,661
Total ..	60,142	89,08,783	49,389	70,40,150	33,626	40,55,896	25,164	30,91,862	31,107	43,95,552	+6,033	+12,73,890
Groundnuts—												
Union of South Africa ..	1,400	2,06,375	700	1,28,500	950	1,01,626	700	81,375	1,506	2,57,344	+896	+1,75,969
Austria ..	22	3,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	65,507	1,16,34,981	46,020	36,26,306	23,152	31,75,054	13,831	24,29,046	32,282	49,28,904	+13,451	+24,99,858
Germany ..	9,199	14,88,502	3,565	6,46,861	12,708	16,91,862	9,582	11,36,773	7,502	11,96,695	-2,920	+59,922
Belgium ..	759	1,39,441	1,083	1,75,212	648	71,869	1,703	1,95,810	373	77,273	-1,330	-1,18,537
United Kingdom ..	17,711	28,53,728	16,194	20,75,885	17,535	22,05,373	15,054	18,89,976	19,659	30,45,680	+4,605	+11,55,704
Netherlands ..	19,608	32,09,006	2,790	5,32,114	6,418	9,24,506	6,689	7,89,881	12,299	19,24,396	+5,610	+11,34,515
Italy ..	60,744	1,01,13,436	18,121	29,27,389	28,175	34,29,357	19,038	23,14,898	3,836	6,71,119	-15,202	-16,43,779
Spain ..	100	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,000	+4	+1,000
Straits Settlements ..	1	500	..	..	116	20,380	..	..	101	18,300	+101	+18,300
Egypt ..	592	1,24,927	232	40,468	162	27,440	1,529	1,88,352	21	3,073	-1,508	-1,85,279
Other countries ..	383	1,00,188	292	71,361	1,430	2,33,841	1,513	2,56,761	2,509	4,83,850	-996	+2,27,089
Total ..	176,026	2,98,87,273	82,997	1,52,23,546	91,303	1,18,81,308	74,639	92,82,872	80,242	1,26,07,634	+5,603	+33,24,762
Other seeds ..	10,068	27,40,148	8,315	20,42,452	16,590	30,90,065	8,949	22,71,727	8,982	26,23,478	+33	+3,51,751
Total, seeds ..	313,890	5,11,35,717	180,807	3,06,50,018	3,46,890	4,59,60,004	243,522	3,22,59,995	197,618	3,01,62,820	-45,904	-20,96,275

40. *Textiles—A. Cotton, raw.*—There has been greater activity in the textile industry but the premium for staple cotton ruled high practically throughout the year aggravating the difficulties of the mills and resulting in greater use of finer varieties of Indian cotton. In consequence of the narrow parity at which Indian cotton ruled during the first half of the year and since the announcement of a loan to farmers by the U. S. A. Government opened markets for American Shippers, Japan reduced her demand for Indian cotton which resulted in a decline in exports.

The Liverpool spot quotation for American Middling which stood at 6·46*d.* at the end of last year showed an upward tendency during the first two months of the year and it rose to 6·98*d.* the highest of the year, by the end of May. It then began to decline but suddenly went up to 6·97*d.* by the middle of July. Then with a gradual drop to 6·04*d.* in the first week of September it again began to recover and reached 6·73*d.* by the end of November. A reaction set in and the quotation again dropped to 5·99*d.* the lowest of the year, in the first week of February 1936. It again gradually rose and with slight fluctuations at the end of the year stood at 6·07*d.* The prices of Indian cotton which stood at Rs. 216 at the end of last year also showed an upward tendency and rose to Rs. 242, the highest of the year, by the middle of May. They then began to decline reaching Rs. 210 in the first week of June and with narrow fluctuations further declined to Rs. 192 by the end of August. They again rose to Rs. 229 by the middle of November and with a lowering tendency at the end of the year stood at Rs. 198.

The total exports which had showed a considerable improvement during the last two years declined from 332,796 tons to 324,043 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·49 crores to Rs. 18·27 crores in value. Shipments to Japan fell from 234,273 tons to 204,362 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·22 crores to Rs. 11·99 crores in value. Exports to Italy and Greece also recorded decreases but those to all other consuming countries improved. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1936 amounted to 703,970 bales as against 818,412 bales at the end of March 1935.

The actual figures of exports to different countries are given in the sub-joined table.

Cotton, raw, including waste.	1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.			1935-36.			Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.		
United Kingdom	13,031	61,40,599	10,318	53,48,607	19,436	1,08,34,805	15,053	78,51,280	22,718	1,14,56,132	7,665	+36,04,842					
Germany	11,042	52,82,658	6,420	29,62,747	9,846	49,02,369	7,568	37,30,472	18,839	1,00,71,300	+11,271	+63,40,828					
Netherlands	2,038	10,58,186	1,308	6,79,806	2,458	12,04,197	1,984	10,87,880	2,034	10,83,427	+50	-4,453					
Belgium	13,170	66,05,101	12,481	70,58,584	16,949	92,21,583	14,691	79,79,257	18,824	98,42,049	+4,133	+18,62,792					
France	8,166	44,40,711	13,621	72,12,491	16,916	93,97,304	9,223	51,35,112	13,638	74,69,031	+4,315	+23,33,919					
Spain	4,496	24,16,818	3,822	19,18,080	5,593	32,14,714	5,895	32,71,234	7,033	39,55,121	+1,138	+6,83,837					
Ceylon	339	2,95,165	145	91,890	155	1,06,283	386	2,24,525	422	2,55,850	+36	+31,325					
Italy	12,848	67,98,540	8,803	53,11,215	17,727	1,06,26,999	10,985	1,15,25,619	11,005	61,78,071	-8,980	-53,47,548					
Austria	62	16,070	9	4,250	..	..	17	3,650	..	..	-17	-3,650					
Greece	187	1,06,500	514	2,85,825	2,165	15,01,120	2,169	13,44,016	1,464	9,21,185	-705	-4,22,831					
China	67,376	3,94,84,711	18,149	1,03,56,867	32,444	1,94,71,964	14,549	82,10,110	15,312	84,98,587	+763	+2,86,477					
Japan	144,579	8,55,61,620	140,452	8,38,75,396	120,607	7,32,73,346	234,273	14,22,34,233	2,04,362	11,99,15,150	-29,911	-2,23,19,083					
French Indo-China	2,625	14,39,000	..	..	1,387	7,84,400	..	..	458	2,75,550	+458	+2,75,550					
United States of America <i>via</i> Atlantic Coast	930	2,89,986	171	51,930	1,297	1,99,955	8,763	8,44,765	3,861	10,18,668	+98	+1,73,893					
Other countries	1,325	6,13,911	1,405	5,40,033	3,370	13,15,786	3,240	14,34,951	4,173	17,61,912	+933	+3,26,961					
Total	282,214	16,09,09,567	217,018	12,56,97,711	250,350	14,66,43,227	332,796	19,48,77,104	324,043	18,27,02,013	-8,763	-1,21,75,091					

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The following table exhibits the export trade in Indian piece-goods during the past five years :—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase of decrease in 1935-36.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey—												
Ceylon	61,761	19,080	128,693	32,355	30,675	10,048	434,860	1,19,995	291,625	66,729	-143,235	-53,266
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	234,630	44,937	114,200	26,150	144,163	26,775	163,730	29,892	101,300	20,700	-62,430	-9,192
Aden and Depend- encies	979,805	2,08,429	169,950	37,675	245,040	49,493	422,580	80,961	493,460	97,570	+70,880	+16,609
Bahrain Islands ..	4,990	1,800	1,200	300	5,830	2,300	34,540	20,880	2,940	1,120	-31,600	-19,760
Mauritius and Depen- dencies	55,420	11,470	118,000	23,220	43,590	9,310	1,235,520	2,64,240	2,356,004	4,16,142	+1,120,484	+1,50,902
Zanzibar and Pemba	412,990	1,28,775	255,080	66,614	266,819	71,854	113,200	29,700	28,738	8,751	-89,522	-20,949
Iraq	6,760	2,570	111,320	32,122	129,637	37,116	67,050	15,303	51,600	9,200	-15,450	-6,105
Other Native States in Arabia.	185,300	35,600	21,360	4,855	76,450	13,415	54,920	9,680	43,784	8,950	-11,136	-730
Cyprus	35,200	5,741	..	..	..	..	306,140	58,807	991,220	2,03,890	+683,080	+1,45,083
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Pro- tectorate).	1,043,984	3,25,044	525,450	1,63,545	408,420	1,18,541	323,747	85,045	239,290	64,651	-86,457	-20,394
Straits Settlements	13,150	2,500	137,723	58,316	60,491	30,256	188,800	84,850	586,391	1,77,223	+397,591	+92,373
Egypt	405,000	66,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	301,300	50,302	+301,300	+50,302
Portuguese East Africa.	1,900,200	4,85,650	1,691,650	4,14,948	1,332,366	2,93,790	1,689,085	3,31,928	2,084,038	3,69,649	+394,953	+37,721
Italian East Africa ..	7,420	1,850	37,835	8,987	45,355	12,675	16,550	4,750	12,950	3,450	-3,600	-1,300
Tanganyika Territory	2,077,088	6,89,564	605,148	2,05,187	500,370	1,67,220	461,400	1,32,436	520,485	1,57,325	+59,085	+24,889
Siam	12,180	3,850	1,000	800	126,850	53,015	1,500	600	1,000	800	-500	+200
Persia	262,040	58,710	27,380	5,023	130,000	31,100	32,556	6,475	75,000	15,000	+42,444	+8,525
Other countries ..	620,804	1,31,021	545,244	1,24,119	423,304	88,936	588,976	1,17,351	578,673	1,13,719	-10,303	-3,632
Total, Grey ..	8,318,672	22,22,777	4,491,248	11,98,612	3,980,391	10,24,244	6,144,214	13,92,895	8,759,798	17,84,171	+2,615,584	+3,91,276
White	146,749	45,233	280,610	81,482	253,829	71,162	439,374	99,738	1,115,466	2,50,154	+476,112	+1,50,416

Coloured, Printed or Dyed— Aden and Dependen- cies.	1,179,845	4,22,017	738,157	3,19,597	788,600	2,69,603	863,750	2,94,295	810,155	2,87,980	—53,625	—8,315
Bahrain Islands ..	4,450,224	13,88,020	2,879,503	8,63,694	3,421,010	7,23,117	3,064,679	7,80,626	1,885,816	4,60,653	—1,178,863	—3,19,973
Ceylon ..	578,377	1,78,911	409,825	1,60,235	521,910	1,50,800	3,945,491	14,65,704	3,746,917	14,46,955	—198,574	—18,749
Union of South Africa.	43,500	16,550	61,250	23,750	51,132	14,072	25,550	9,275	109,580	13,004	+ 84,080	+ 4,829
Egypt	7,869	3,121	2,880	600	3,600	600	10,800	1,500	92,624	20,060	+ 81,824	+ 18,580
Kenya Colony (for- merly known as East African Protector- ate)	3,002,070	6,78,057	2,923,844	5,40,842	1,792,064	4,60,058	1,007,261	3,84,158	953,806	2,95,248	—53,455	—88,910
Straits Settlements	25,700	10,500	31,350	30,150	81,190	57,330	135,275	1,09,440	1,817,284	5,48,716	+ 1,632,000	+ 4,47,276
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,006,115	8,89,009	1,012,600	1,87,800	417,960	1,01,150	196,047	42,360	125,350	22,200	—70,697	—20,160
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Nigeria including Brit. Cameroons	1,421,098	3,70,385	1,090,564	4,24,119	1,035,537	4,17,496	1,206,295	2,89,390	1,007,965	2,80,655	—288,330	—68,735
Mauritius and Depen- dencies.	4 31,330	1,58,380	312,545	1,08,895	4,24 628	66,240	1,514,145	3,17,405	2,003,145	5,95 608	+ 1,089,000	+ 2,73,293
Iraq	12,741,291	36,71,727	4,923,855	12,72,237	4,547,923	8,90,586	2,320,501	5,96,942	1,303,584	3,56,107	—1,016,917	—2,40,835
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,510,233	5,49,586	1,036,888	2,11,575	1,060,732	3,28,593	1,482,428	3,31,513	1,263,840	2,83,240	—218,588	—43,273
Other Native States in Arabia.	2,787,302	8,35,045	2,707,969	7,25,817	2,239,928	5,13,513	1,676,392	4,22,114	1,320,960	3,34,308	—358,342	—87,806
Persia	19,789,729	46,70,314	7,923,054	18,02,962	8,049,353	17,45,071	5,989,587	12,50,549	9,016,363	16,15,280	+ 3,026,776	+ 3,55,731
Siam	633,923	4,26,295	482,700	3,18,900	763,407	4,90,025	1,041,580	7,13,000	1,337,990	9,39,700	+ 206,410	+ 2,26,700
Portuguese East Africa	4,243,604	8,34,415	4,268,232	8,36,983	1,407,894	2,61,786	1,064,929	2,21,552	861,912	1,78,724	—223,917	—42,828
Tanganyika Territory United States of America	8,618,966	15,17,118	5,036,124	8,51,704	2,325,720	3,86,067	1,389,980	2,21,132	1,294,588	2,16,067	—95,392	—5,065
Other countries ..	890,179	2,43,691	845,969	2,35,426	671,204	1,50,819	1,002,580	2,36,466	1,529,240	3,46,071	+ 526,650	+ 1,06,605
Total, Coloured ..	65,320,966	1,68,53,141	36,706,879	89,15,000	31,403,752	70,35,526	29,063,712	78,93,442	38,787,153	98,10,604	+ 9,683,441	+ 19,17,162
Total, Piece-goods	73,786,367	1,86,26,151	41,478,782	1,01,96,044	36,637,972	81,30,362	35,637,300	93,86,075	48,612,437	1,18,44,929	+ 42,976,137	+ 24,86,854

In spite of the existence of the adverse factors (particularly foreign competition) mentioned in last year's report, the position of the Indian mills continued to improve. The local production of cotton goods further increased by 3 per cent. The total exports of Indian cotton piece-goods also increased from over 35½ million yards to over 48½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 93·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·18 crore in value.

The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the chief markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. Shipments of grey piece-goods further improved from over 6 million yards to 8¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 13·93 lakhs to Rs. 17·84 lakhs in value due chiefly to larger despatches to Mauritius and Dependencies, Cyprus, the Straits Settlements, Portuguese East Africa and Egypt, the last of whom taking 301,000 yards valued at Rs. 50,302 as against none during the previous three years. Exports of coloured piece-goods also increased from over 29 million yards to nearly 38¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 78·93 lakhs to Rs. 98·11 lakhs in value as a result of a better demand from Nigeria including British Cameroons, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Dependencies, the U. S. A. and Siam; those to Bahrein Island and Iraq, however, showed decreases.

The price of standard long cloth which stood at annas 10-1/3 per lb. at the end of March 1935 dropped by a quarter anna in the middle of April 1935. It then slightly rose but again gradually began to decline and reached annas 9-¾ per lb. in September 1935. It again recovered and remained almost steady and stood at annas 9-2/3 per lb. at the end of the year.

Coloured piece-goods represented 80 per cent and grey 18 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piece-goods, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table.

Exports of piece-goods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92
1930-31	96	75	547	58
1931-32	83	52	653	73
1932-33	45	53	367	125
1933-34	40	45	314	130
1934-35	61	35	291	41
1935-36	88	44	387	34

C.—Cotton yarn.—

—	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		Increase or decrease in 1935-36.	
	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.	Lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	151,350	45,976	197,646	65,157	440,400	1,35,138	236,360	83,049	182,450	66,449	-53,910	-16,600
Egypt ..	2,194,800	12,36,824	328,800	1,69,603	171,800	96,662	101,600	54,300	304,000	1,57,126	+292,400	+1,02,826
French Somaliland ..	1,976,300	12,92,021	1,850,750	9,95,460	1,506,280	7,56,967	941,304	4,99,602	280,000	1,40,850	-661,304	-3,58,762
Aden and Dependencies	2,240,740	13,76,404	2,075,425	11,36,351	2,138,660	10,97,377	1,474,346	7,60,721	1,510,000	7,42,851	+44,654	-17,870
Hongkong ..	130,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	7,640	2,638	9,600	4,800	12,400	4,605	+2,800	-195
Turkey, European ..	31,600	15,050	22,800	11,400	..	..	11,600	6,412	..	..	-11,600	-6,412
Siam ..	1,054,000	7,47,421	756,200	4,04,075	829,300	404,425	657,200	3,28,240	530,800	2,64,250	-126,400	-63,990
Perala ..	6,680,505	38,20,136	3,653,260	20,41,198	4,548,830	23,61,336	1,535,850	8,23,075	8,200	3,781	-1,527,650	-8,19,
Straits Settlements ..	727,600	5,25,845	465,080	2,91,986	668,826	3,83,007	698,533	3,55,545	1,268,400	6,33,099	+569,867	+2,77,554
Iraq ..	1,702,200	7,30,684	1,099,000	4,57,250	805,500	3,18,758	740,000	2,74,131	848,100	3,29,738	+108,100	+55,557
Syria ..	2,140,100	14,27,654	2,282,800	11,21,977	2,804,400	13,75,056	3,407,201	16,61,579	2,445,006	12,05,663	-961,295	-4,55,916
Other countries ..	2,380,654	11,62,734	1,621,550	7,93,241	2,003,451	9,23,765	2,199,240	10,23,251	1,761,867	8,72,671	-437,373	-1,55,580
Total ..	21,259,849	1,24,24,749	14,323,311	74,87,698	15,725,057	78,65,929	12,012,834	58,79,755	9,161,123	44,21,083	-2,851,711	-14,58,672

As a result partly of general trade conditions, and partly of keen competition by China and Japan, total exports of yarn further declined in quantity by nearly 24 per cent. A reduced demand from most of the principal markets viz. Persia, Syria, French Somaliland and Siam accounts for this decline. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, Egypt and Iraq, however, showed noticeable increases.

D. *Wool, raw*.—As a result of the improved attendance of Home trade buyers an increased demand from the United Kingdom and effective support given by America to superior qualities at the various auctions held at Liverpool during the year, the total exports of raw wool from Bombay improved from $9\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. to $15\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 39·58 lakhs to Rs. 69·67 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·28 lakhs to $9\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at Rs. 39·69 lakhs and those to the U. S. A. from $1\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·27 lakhs to nearly 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19·79 lakhs. Exports to Belgium and Germany also rose but there was no shipment to the Netherlands during the year as against 250,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·08 lakh in the preceding year.

**Table showing distribution of trade of Bombay with Foreign
Countries in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.**

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42. The preceding table indicates in detail the direction of Bombay's trade. During the year under report Japan retained the principal place which she regained from the United Kingdom last year although her share in the total trade fell from 28·77 per cent. to 25·87 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom rose from 23·8 per cent. to 24·15 per cent. The proportionate shares of Continental Europe and America improved but those of Asia and Africa declined.

Under imports the share of the United Kingdom further fell from 30·07 per cent. to 27·76 per cent. and the total value figure also fell from 16·14 crores to 15·13 crores owing mainly to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents) and cotton spinning and electrical machinery. Imports of coal tar dyes, cottontwist and yarn and other sorts of machinery, on the other hand, recorded increases. The figures for British Possessions other than the United Kingdom further improved due chiefly to larger arrivals of cotton raw from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Anglo Egyptian Sudan, copra or coconut kernel from Ceylon and wheat from Australia. Imports from foreign countries also further increased on account of larger despatches of iron and steel, dyeing and tanning substances, paper and pasteborad and copper from Germany, despite smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles from France and Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from China recorded a noticeable decrease owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste) and silk piecegoods. Reduced shipments of dates are responsible for the fall in imports from Iraq. A heavy decline in the value of silk piecegoods, goods of silk mixed with other materials and woollen piecegoods accounts for the fall in imports from Japan in spite of larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn and coloured piecegoods. The total value of imports from Persia and Java improved as a result of increased despatches of fuel and kerosene oil from the former and of pepper from the latter. Imports from Africa decline due mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton raw from Egypt despite increased supplies of sugar from Portuguese East Africa while the substantial improvement in imports from America is entirely due to larger receipts of cotton raw although imports of motor cars and omnibuses recorded decreases.

Under exports, the share of Japan, though that country continues to occupy the first place, declined from 43·72 per cent. to 36·81 per cent. while the figure of value fell from Rs. 14·37 crores to Rs. 12·13 crores owing entirely to smller takings of cotton raw. The share of the United Kingdom, however, rose from 13·55 per cent. to 18·19 per cent., *i.e.*, from Rs. 4·46 crores to Rs. 6 crores in value, as a result of increased shipments of most of the principal articles. Among other countries the proportionate share of Germany improved on account of larger taking of cotton raw as did those of Belgium and France, both on account of cotton raw and seeds. The share of Italy declined owing entirely to the reduced demand for cotton raw and seeds. The share of Ceylon also declined while the improvement in that of the U. S. A. is due to increased takings of skins raw, wool raw, gums and resins—other sorts and coloured piecegoods in spite of heavy decline in shipments of seeds.

43. *Government Transactions (Stores).*—The total value of stores imported on Government account declined from Rs. 59·17 lakhs to Rs. 54·18

lakhs mainly representing smaller arrivals of arms, ammunition, etc., woollen piecegoods, machinery and millwork and chemicals. Imports of printing paper, instruments, etc., and flax manufactures recorded increases. Exports on Government account, however, improved from Rs. 2·62 lakhs to Rs. 6·32 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of all other articles—manufactured, arms, ammunition, etc., and hardware.

44. *Treasure.*

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—						
Private ..	1,66,13,106	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,533	+26,84,728
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	2,73,38,463	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,92,448	+2,15,173
Government ..	73,655	7,842	57,436	1,417	1,99,46,336	+1,99,44,919
Currency notes—						
Private ..	3,99,230	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	+1,84,389
Government ..	17,100	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Imports..	4,44,41,554	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	6,79,07,956	+2,30,29,209
EXPORTS.						
Gold—						
Private ..	59,70,11,809	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	—12,10,39,372
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	1,51,15,062	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	—85,65,460
Government ..	1,50,25,232	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	—46,99,498
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Exports..	62,71,52,103	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,964	44,21,54,624	—13,43,04,330

With a balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India of Rs. 30 crores, as against Rs. 23 crores last year, imports of treasure on private account further improved from Rs. 4·49 crores to Rs. 4·8 crores due mainly to larger receipts of gold, valued at Rs. 61·79 lakhs as against Rs. 34·94 lakhs. Imports of gold bullion slightly declined owing chiefly to smaller shipments from Muscat Territory and Aden and Dependencies; and none from Bahrein Islands against Rs. 1·27 lakh last year. The United Kingdom's despatches, however, were valued at Rs. 4·61 lakhs as against none in the previous year. Imports of sovereigns improved from Rs. 16·28 lakhs to Rs. 43·86 lakhs due chiefly to larger receipts from other Native States in Arabia and the United Kingdom which amounted to Rs. 25·52 lakhs against Rs. 5·21 lakhs and Rs. 7·81 lakhs as against Rs. 57,000 only, respectively, last year. Arrivals from France also amounted to Rs. 4·32 lakhs against nil but those from Aden and Dependencies were worth Rs. 2·1 lakhs as against Rs. 5·98 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of other coined gold declined from Rs. 1·24 lakh to Rs. 57,000 mainly on account of smaller arrivals from Other Native States in Arabia and Aden and Dependencies. Imports of bar silver rose from Rs. 2·87 crores to Rs. 3·81 crores due almost entirely to larger despatches from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth of Australia. Receipts from the United

Kingdom were valued at Rs. 3.33 crores as against Rs. 97.72 lakhs and those from the Commonwealth of Australia at Rs. 45.71 lakhs as against Rs. 25.56 lakhs in the previous year. There were, however, no receipts from China as against receipts worth Rs. 1.62 crore last year. Arrivals of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 33.05 lakhs to Rs. 30.66 lakhs, mainly as a result of reduced shipments from Mauritius and Dependencies and Iraq which amounted to Rs. 8.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.7 lakh as against Rs. 22.4 lakhs and Rs. 3.21 lakhs, respectively, last year. Supplies from Zanzibar and Pemba, on the other hand, were valued at Rs. 7.8 lakhs against none and those from Other Native States in Arabia amounted to Rs. 4.97 lakhs against Rs. 1.91 lakh in the preceding year. Imports of other coins fell from Rs. 91.51 lakhs to Rs. 2.35 lakhs only in consequence of smaller receipts from China.

Exports of gold on private account further declined from Rs. 50.36 crores to Rs. 38.26 crores. Shipments of bullion further fell from Rs. 49.86 crores to Rs. 37.78 crores due entirely to the United Kingdom taking exports worth Rs. 24.59 crores, as against Rs. 33.12 crores, the U. S. A. Rs. 11.71 crores against Rs. 15.21 crores and the Netherlands Rs. 79.51 lakhs against Rs. 97.17 lakhs last year. France, however, took Rs. 68.43 lakhs against Rs. 56.83 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns decreased from Rs. 49.57 lakhs to Rs. 47.34 lakhs owing entirely to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of other coined gold also decreased from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 7,000 only for want of demand from the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also declined from Rs. 3.16 crores to Rs. 2.31 crores, due entirely to smaller shipment of *British dollars* to Hongkong which amounted to Rs. 28.37 lakhs only as against Rs. 2.4 crores last year. Shipments of silver bullion, however, improved from Rs. 60.26 lakhs to Rs. 1.78 crore due entirely to the U. S. A. taking Rs. 82.42 lakhs against none and the United Kingdom taking Rs. 95.5 lakhs as against Rs. 60.15 lakhs in the previous year. Despatches of Government of India rupees increased from Rs. 15.95 lakhs to Rs. 23.72 lakhs. Shipments to Other Native States in Arabia were valued at Rs. 21.4 lakhs as against none while there were no exports to Zanzibar and Pemba as against Rs. 7.2 lakhs last year. Exports to Bahrein Islands also decreased from Rs. 7.1 lakhs to Rs. 1.82 lakh and those to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman from Rs. 1.65 lakh to Rs. 8,000 only.

There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 1.99 crore as against Rs. 2,000 only last year and consisted entirely of other coin from China. Exports of silver were valued at Rs. 3.65 crores as against Rs. 4.12 crores in the previous year and entirely represented shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom.

45. *Shipping.*—The following table exhibits particulars of the shipping engaged in the foreign trade of the Port during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

Vessels.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered— Steamers	539	2,530,376	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270	572	3,035,888	591	3,068,839
	23	106,963	18	60,723	44	143,214	24	76,943	24	88,476
Sailing Vessels	96	10,303	102	10,587	94	9,679	93	10,030	79	8,905
	..	..	..	..	1	124	..	..	1	75
Total	658	2,647,642	685	2,987,984	712	3,204,287	689	3,122,661	695	3,155,995
Cleared— Steamers	429	2,183,882	470	2,627,271	478	2,684,730	464	2,703,615	444	25,66,995
	54	215,836	60	222,535	47	199,275	41	125,192	78	3,20,199
Sailing Vessels	69	6,552	81	7,358	94	9,751	87	9,038	101	9,837
	1	56	3	277	7	558	1	49	..	..
Total	553	2,406,326	614	2,857,941	626	2,894,314	593	2,837,894	623	2,897,031
Grand Total	1,211	5,053,968	1,299	5,845,925	1,338	6,098,601	1,282	5,960,555	1,318	6,053,026

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,175 as against 5,307 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

46. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to principal nationalities:—

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.				1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	..	..	..	3,107,304	3,454,008	3,543,138	3,531,759	3,730,687
Japanese	..	..	..	518,140	536,749	499,107	534,495	639,971
Italian	..	..	..	653,233	822,848	963,722	889,661	719,874
American	..	..	..	72,748	337,826	347,158	359,517	339,763
Norwegian	..	..	..	116,969	113,595	145,372	104,005	89,425
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	21,221	7,444	10,478
Danish	..	..	..	..	1,725	..	24,961	2,191
French	..	..	..	22,992	..	21,274	..	..
German	..	..	..	321,140	321,174	283,115	274,229	302,100
Others	..	..	..	224,531	239,278	254,382	215,367	199,720
Total				5,037,057	5,827,203	6,078,489	5,941,438	6,034,209

47. *Freight.*—The freight rates from Bombay to ports in the United Kingdom on measurement cargo were steady throughout the year except for a rise of 1 shilling in October 1935. Rates for Manganese ore, however, declined by 2 shillings in May 1935 and stood at the same rate till January 1936, when they rose by 3½ shillings and remained at the same (the highest level attained) till the end of the year. The rates on 16 cwt. and 13 cwt. cargo remained steady for the first four months of the year but declined by 3 shillings in August 1935, when there was a successive rise and fall of 1 shilling during the next two months. In November 1935, they again rose by 3 shillings and were then steady till the end of the year.

				April 1935.	January 1936.	March 1936.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
United Kingdom—						
Cotton and wool, raw (measurement)	..	..	..	20 0	20 0	20 0
Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt.)	..	..	..	19 0	19 0	19 0
Castor seed and Cotton seed (13 cwt.)	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0
Manganese ore	..	..	..	18 6	20 0	20 0

Freight rates to other ports :

	April 1935.	January 1936.	March 1936.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Antwerp—			
Light seeds	17 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	32 0
Dunkirk—			
Light seeds	18 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	30 0	32 0
Havre—			
Light seeds	19 6	21 6	20 6
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	23 6	31 6	33 6
Hamburg—			
Light seeds	17 0	21 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	31 0
Genoa, Naples & Leghorn—			
Light seeds	15 0	18 0	18 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	25 0	25 0
Marseilles—			
Light seeds	17 0	20 0	19 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	21 0	30 0	32 0
Trieste and Venice—			
Light seeds	17 0	18 0	20 0
Heavy Seeds, Cotton and Measurement cargo ..	22 0	25 0	27 6

48. *Exchange*.—The rate of exchange for demand bills on London which was 18-3/32*d.* at the end of March 1935, remained almost steady till 20th August 1935. It then slightly recovered but again fell to 18-3/32*d.* on 1st October. On 16th December it again rose to 18-1/8*d.* but again dropped to 18-3/32*d.* on 29th January 1936 and stood at 18-1/8*d.* on 30th March 1936.

49. *Prices.*—The following table shows the variation in the average declared prices of certain important commodities the average for the three years ending 1900—1901 being taken as the standard :—

	Average for 3 years ending 1900- 1901.	1910- 1911.	1920- 1921.	1930- 1931.	1932 - 1933.	1933- 1934.	1934- 1935.	1935- 1936.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IMPORTS.								
Metals and Ores—								
Brass	100	103.47	165.49	91.77	68.94	63.11	57.42	57.40
Copper	100	108.52	173.94	90.95	65.92	59.78	53.36	52.69
Iron and Steel	100	94.71	297.38	111.22	108.13	108.35	112.30	103.31
Oils—Kerosene	100	88.88	173.33	114.95	90.49	53.33	77.78	69.78
Sugar, refined	100	93.56	374.82	52.91	47.57	46.76	46.10	46.34
Textiles—								
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	100	175.44	485.96	203.00	165.98	159.65	167.39	155.46
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	136.36	418.18	478.65	127.03	109.09	119.12	115.26
White	100	133.33	441.66	205.96	162.29	158.33	200.00	188.10
Coloured, printed or dyed. ..	100	125.00	450.00	177.66	118.75	112.50	130.02	108.12
Silk—Raw	100	107.26	208.66	131.90	100.44	82.40	74.30	77.62
„ Piece-goods	100	96.43	226.19	90.01	61.80	52.38	44.02	38.21
Wool—Piece-goods	100	108.33	496.43	212.64	185.48	178.57	175.62	184.05
EXPORTS.								
Grain, pulse and flour—								
Rice (Indian)	100	114.26	240.65	229.11	158.20	132.44	136.15	136.29
Seeds—								
Linseed	100	175.16	247.57	163.19	114.03	96.64	94.58	99.33
Rape	100	116.51	216.84	200.05	127.54	126.25	157.55	168.05
Til or Jinjili	100	125.41	251.76	213.84	120.97	93.78	114.91	134.43
Cotton	100	163.14	267.58	115.79	131.53	122.61	240.68	299.36
Castor	100	149.60	172.58	131.03	109.99	93.07	94.80	107.97
Textiles—								
Cotton, Raw	100	181.72	243.31	152.99	127.80	129.58	129.16	125.04
„ Twist and Yarn	100	156.66	403.33	225.70	174.25	166.67	163.00	160.83
„ Piece-goods—								
Grey	100	125.00	375.00	223.73	221.67	216.67	188.69	169.66
White	100	105.26	310.53	192.48	152.63	147.37	119.18	117.89
Coloured, printed or dyed. ..	100	95.45	218.18	124.23	110.00	100.00	123.27	115.00
Wool, Raw	100	122.92	270.83	117.00	84.37	87.50	86.44	96.00

50. It will be seen from the above table that the average prices of all the principal articles except woollen piecegoods, silk raw and sugar have fallen. The fall is especially marked in the case of cotton coloured piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn, iron and steel, kerosene oil and silk piecegoods. The export figures, however, show a rise in the prices of seeds, especially cotton, till or jinjili, castor, rape and linseed and wool raw and a fall in those of cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, cotton raw and cotton twist and yarn.

COASTING TRADE.

51 The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statements:—

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,51,87,661	1,64,62,075	2,13,10,476	97,19,478	1,08,51,077	+ 11,31,599
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—						
Cutch	11,30,675	2,92,894	3,86,215	3,93,331	7,16,625	+ 3,23,294
Kathiawar	3,52,42,316	2,52,16,183	2,78,98,614	3,39,68,614	2,40,89,638	— 98,78,976
Goa	80,44,154	68,34,518	30,02,761	53,84,342	51,11,491	— 7,72,851
Other Ports	7,83,006	11,49,948	13,97,046	8,68,176	9,00,523	+ 32,347
Total ..	4,52,00,151	3,34,93,543	3,26,84,636	4,11,14,463	3,08,18,277	— 1,02,96,186

	Imports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—						
Bengal	2,96,07,622	2,69,50,055	1,83,77,327	2,52,34,898	2,41,28,273	—11,06,625
Madras	2,77,42,686	2,36,35,592	2,67,38,174	3,09,89,786	2,71,63,749	—38,26,037
Burma	6,91,03,825	6,58,65,575	6,45,97,902	6,64,15,199	5,03,83,916	—1,60,31,283
Sind	2,65,86,497	1,92,85,509	2,16,62,728	2,71,06,799	3,56,63,346	+ 85,56,547
Total	15,30,40,630	13,57,36,731	13,13,76,131	14,97,46,682	13,73,39,284	—1,24,07,398
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	12,098	13,257	21,380	15,130	8,287	—6,843
State of Travancore	63,40,696	71,86,880	64,80,554	45,25,131	31,87,128	—13,38,003
Other Ports	134	728	2,847	47,590	45,939	—1,651
Total	63,52,928	72,00,865	65,04,781	45,87,851	32,41,354	—13,46,497
GRAND TOTAL	21,97,81,370	19,28,93,214	19,18,76,024	20,51,68,474	18,22,49,992	—2,29,18,482

		Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-36.
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency ..		2,13,19,726	2,26,10,244	2,03,35,579	1,71,26,243	2,06,12,883	+34,86,640
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—							
Cutch ..	..	20,73,937	14,79,139	11,37,055	11,77,986	12,82,442	+1,04,456
Kathiawar ..	..	2,32,06,192	2,16,82,178	1,90,65,148	2,10,14,507	2,06,06,109	-4,08,398
Goa ..	..	39,12,958	28,25,743	30,03,389	29,03,503	34,10,521	+5,07,018
Other Ports ..	..	17,16,783	18,71,239	18,52,711	17,77,430	20,64,720	+2,87,290
Total ..		3,09,09,870	2,78,58,299	2,50,58,303	2,68,73,426	2,73,63,792	+4,90,366
British Ports in other Presidencies—							
Bengal ..	..	5,33,88,336	6,97,99,173	3,58,56,655	4,57,33,477	4,35,31,540	-22,01,937
Madras ..	..	5,56,89,435	5,43,95,594	5,08,24,157	4,81,16,710	4,85,80,395	+4,63,685
Burma ..	..	2,95,27,509	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	2,61,43,630	2,42,59,636	-18,83,994
Sind ..	..	9,99,19,715	5,08,04,624	5,63,71,662	5,67,53,030	6,26,22,689	+58,69,659
Total ..		23,85,24,995	19,57,72,237	16,47,58,681	17,67,46,847	17,89,94,260	+22,47,413

	Exports.					Increase or decrease in 1935-1936.
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
Indian Ports not British in other Presi- dencies—						
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ..	1,57,977	1,21,314	12,50,885	6,73,392	5,59,528	-1,13,864
State of Travancore ..	86,34,034	35,14,416	75,00,180	73,43,490	61,91,455	-11,52,035
Other Ports ..	2,76,419	4,51,418	5,53,567	13,60,093	6,15,233	-7,44,860
Total ..	90,68,430	40,87,148	93,04,632	93,76,975	73,66,216	-20,10,759
GRAND TOTAL ..	29,98,23,021	25,03,27,928	21,94,57,195	23,01,23,491	23,43,37,151	+42,13,660

52. Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the principal items of the import trade :—

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	5,08	3,69	4,59	4,81	4,83
2. Grain, pulse and flour ..	5,17	4,00	4,90	5,06	3,24
3. Kerosene	1,04	1,62	1,58	1,33	1,06
4. Spices	1,00	90	81	87	86
5. Seeds	98	88	78	81	70
6. Coal	75	69	62	61	65
7. Teak wood	43	46	48	50	54
8. Tea, black	68	68	38	64	55
9. Jute manufactures ..	1,16	88	36	82	61
10. Ghi	30	34	32	41	42
11. Wool, raw	12	9	8	5	9

Imports which showed an improvement last year, declined during the year under report from Rs. 20·52 crores to Rs. 18·22 crores owing chiefly to smaller receipts of grain, pulse and flour—particularly rice and wheat,—cotton raw (excluding waste), kerosene oil, jute manufactures, seeds and tea, black. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell from Rs. 5·06 crores to Rs. 3·24 crores due

mainly to smaller shipments of rice not in the husk from Burma and wheat from Sind. Arrivals of kerosene oil fell from Rs. 1·33 crore to Rs. 1·06 crore owing entirely to reduced exports from Burma. The fall of Rs. 21·23 lakhs under jute manufactures is attributable to smaller supplies from Bengal and that of Rs. 10·36 lakhs under seeds represents decreased receipts from Madras and Travancore. Arrivals from British ports within the province and Kathiawar, however, improved. Imports of tea also decreased from Rs. 64·02 lakhs to Rs. 55·36 lakhs due entirely to smaller despatches from Bengal. On the other hand, imports of coal improved from Rs. 60·66 lakhs to Rs. 65·24 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals from Bengal and those of wood—teak—from Rs. 50·4 lakhs to Rs. 53·99 lakhs owing to larger shipments from Burma. Imports of wool raw also recorded an increase of Rs. 4·36 lakhs on account of larger despatches from Kathiawar and Cutch.

53. Exports from Bombay to Coast ports further improved from Rs. 23·01 crores to Rs. 23·43 crores due entirely to larger shipments of foreign merchandise. Shipments of Indian produce which represented more than 77 per cent. of the total export declined from Rs. 18·43 crores to Rs. 18·17 crores owing entirely to smaller exports of cotton manufactures—mainly piecegoods—and cotton raw. Exports of cotton piecegoods decreased from Rs. 11·58 crores to Rs. 11·07 crores as a result of smaller despatches to Burma, Bengal, Travancore and Madras. Shipments to Sind and Kathiawar, however, recorded increases. The fall from Rs. 23·61 lakhs to Rs. 12·71 lakhs in the exports of cotton raw is entirely due to smaller demand from all the principal ports. Exports of kerosene oil also fell from Rs. 20·22 lakhs to Rs. 17·69 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments to Kathiawar. Shipments of grain pulse and flour, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 1·59 crore to Rs. 1·73 crore owing entirely to increased exports of rice not in the husk, wheat, gram and wheat flour. Exports of rice not in the husk increased from Rs. 54·43 lakhs to Rs. 69·83 lakhs as a result of larger shipments to British ports within the province. The increase of Rs. 1·4 lakh and Rs. 1·2 lakh in the exports of wheat and gram respectively is chiefly attributable to better demand from Madras, and that of Rs. ·94 lakh in those of wheat flour mainly represents larger takings by Burma. Noticeable increases were also recorded in the exports of sugar due to larger supplies taken by Madras and British ports within the province, and those of provisions on account of larger exports to Madras and Sind. Shipments of pulse, however, declined from Rs. 69·9 lakhs to Rs. 64·98 lakhs due chiefly to the taking of smaller supplies by Madras and British ports within the province. Re-exports of foreign merchandise further improved from Rs. 4·58 crores to Rs. 5·27 crores representing larger reshipments of cotton piecegoods, carriages and carts, dyes obtained from coal tar and metals and ores. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods advanced from Rs. 82·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 crore in consequence of increased demand from Sind, Madras, Travancore and Kathiawar, and those of carriages and carts from Rs. 72·27 lakhs to Rs. 79·1 lakhs on account of larger re-exports to Bengal, Sind and Burma. The increase of Rs. 4·6 lakhs in the re-exports of dyes obtained from coal tar is accounted for by larger takings by Bengal and Madras and that of Rs. 4·06 lakhs in those of metals and ores represents larger reshipments chiefly to British ports within the province and Madras.

Figures for the most important items are given below :—

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	16,17	13,18	10,93	11,70	11,19
Cotton twist and yarn ..	1,93	1,56	1,18	1,18	1,18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2,38	2,14	1,86	1,59	1,73
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures ..	1,82	1,04	89	89	1,33
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	41	33	31	21	16
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof	31	30	47	72	79

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

54. The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dried fruits (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa, rice from Siam and dates from Iraq, increased further from Rs. 3,47,454 to Rs. 4,96,334. Exports, mainly representing cashew kernel to the United States of America and cotton raw to Japan, decreased from Rs. 52,14,013 to Rs. 14,96,368.

Coasting Trade.

55. The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports increased from Rs. 5.92 crores to Rs. 6.18 crores. Imports fell by Rs. 3.08 lakhs to Rs. 3.64 crores, but exports rose by Rs. 28.94 lakhs to Rs. 2.54 crores. 51 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports was with the chief port—Bombay.

In the table below the coasting trade is shown according to the

	Virangaum Range.		Surat Range.		Thana Range.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. British Ports with- in the Presidency—						
Import ..	63,719	1,04,102	27,37,603	35,85,665	17,74,597	18,41,062
Export ..	1,74,221	2,31,829	21,35,430	28,32,168	25,12,785	28,09,089
Total ..	2,37,940	3,35,931	48,73,033	64,17,833	42,87,382	46,50,151
II. Indian Ports not British in the Pre- sidency—						
Import ..	10,916	80,030	58,59,503	51,06,067	3,42,893	3,12,808
Export ..	17,210	15,070	21,29,549	20,92,129	20,41,910	20,23,025
Total ..	28,126	95,100	79,89,052	71,98,196	23,84,803	23,35,833
III. British Ports in other Presiden- cies—						
Import ..	4,310	18,545	16,67,944	16,91,672	1,43,493	65,901
Export ..	..	3,088	5,44,858	8,99,853	11,17,863	12,20,471
Total ..	4,310	21,633	22,12,802	25,91,525	12,61,356	12,86,372
IV. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—						
Import ..	..	..	13,330	13,961	..	..
Export ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	13,330	13,961	..	..
Grand Total { Import	78,945	2,02,677	1,02,78,380	1,03,97,365	22,60,983	22,19,771
Export	1,91,431	2,49,987	48,09,837	58,24,150	56,72,558	60,52,585
Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,70,376	4,52,664	1,50,88,217	1,62,21,515	79,33,541	82,72,356

six ranges under which the subordinate ports are grouped :—

Kolaba Range.		Kanara Range.		Goa Frontier.		Total.		Increase or decrease.
1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86,25,167	96,38,661	68,69,533	68,72,680	3,16,256	2,65,377	2,03,86,875	2,23,07,547	+19,20,672
44,88,338	59,65,965	43,75,230	42,51,007	1,90,634	1,66,805	1,38,76,638	1,62,56,863	+23,80,225
1,31,13,505	1,56,04,626	1,12,44,763	1,11,23,687	5,06,890	4,32,182	3,42,63,513	3,85,64,410	+43,00,897
7,38,244	5,24,563	7,45,677	7,92,087	51,062	31,937	77,48,295	68,47,492	—9,00,803
3,97,825	4,77,976	3,42,538	3,72,708	7,826	16,774	49,36,858	49,97,682	+60,824
11,36,060	10,02,539	10,88,215	11,64,795	58,888	48,711	1,26,85,153	1,18,45,174	—8,39,979
27,22,737	23,66,992	38,24,973	29,25,464	1,76,240	1,45,271	85,39,697	72,13,845	—13,25,852
14,24,594	13,89,848	5,05,907	5,04,495	5,599	8,747	35,98,821	40,26,502	+4,27,681
41,47,331	37,56,840	43,30,880	34,29,959	1,81,839	1,54,018	1,21,38,518	1,12,40,347	—8,98,171
3,855	1,162	128	..	..	..	17,313	15,123	—2,190
1,26,370	1,51,341	..	..	..	..	1,26,370	1,51,341	+24,971
1,30,225	1,52,503	128	..	..	..	1,43,683	1,66,464	+22,781
1,20,90,003	1,25,31,378	1,14,40,311	1,05,90,231	5,43,558	4,42,585	3,66,92,180	3,63,84,007	—3,08,173
64,37,127	79,85,130	52,23,675	51,28,210	2,04,059	1,92,326	2,25,38,687	2,54,32,388	+28,93,701
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	—4
1,85,27,130	2,05,16,508	1,68,63,990	1,57,18,441	7,47,617	6,34,911	5,92,30,871	6,18,16,395	+25,85,524

The principal articles exported from the four principal ranges are spices (betelnuts), dried fruits, and wood from Kanara ; rice, salt, bricks and myrabolams from Kolaba ; rice, salt, wood and bricks from Thana ; and cotton raw, pulse, cotton seed, ghee and wood from Surat.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE :

M. SLADE,

Bombay the 8th June 1936.

Collector of Customs.

15 NOV 1937

CBR.37.37

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REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind

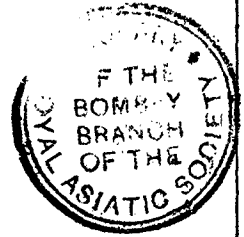
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BOMBAY TRADE REPORT.

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INTRODUCTORY.

This report for the year 1936-37 is issued in a revised form approved by the Central Board of Revenue, the object being to give information in a clearer and more acceptable form than has hitherto been the case. It is divided into two parts. Part I contains a general review of the trade of the Presidency. Commodities have been dealt with on the basis of their importance and value in the trade of the Presidency. A general paragraph has been devoted to articles of lesser value in each class of trade.

Part II contains statistical tables to which have been added the reasons for variations and explanations. A comparison has been made only with the figures for the four previous years and in the table showing the percentage variations in the prices of certain principal articles, the year 1927-28 has been taken as the base year.

PART I.

General Summary

Steady progress was made during the year under report towards a return of general trading conditions. Recovery was most marked in exports which increased considerably due to greater industrial activities in foreign manufacturing countries. There was a general rise in the prices of agricultural commodities whereas the prices of goods of Indian manufacture declined. The hope expressed in last year's report that European and American manufactures would enter the Indian market on a larger scale than has been the case in recent years was not fulfilled owing to the higher prices of such goods and the Japanese competition.

With the repealing of sanctions against Italy imports from that country gradually revised and the figures for the closing months of the year indicate that the trade is assuming normal proportions.

The civil war in Spain had an adverse effect on the trade with that country which was most noticeable in the reduction of her demand of Indian raw cotton.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 136·82 crores as compared with Rs. 139·26 crores last year, the value of merchandise being Rs. 94·36 crores as against Rs. 88·25 crores and that of treasure being Rs. 42·46 crores as against Rs. 51·01 crores in the preceding year.

Import trade.*—The total value of imports of private foreign merchandise into the Presidency of Bombay amounted to Rs. 49·33 crores showing a fall of Rs. 5·2 crores, or over 9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figure for the last year while that of private treasure (gold and silver) was Rs. 12·98 crores against Rs. 4·8 crores. The principal articles contributing to the fall in merchandise were metals and ores, raw cotton, sugar, cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, oils, cotton twist and yarn, postal articles not specified, silk manufactures and dyeing and tanning substances.

Variations in the more important articles of import have been separately commented upon in Part II. Of the articles† of lesser value the following showed noticeable variations, *viz.*, grain, pulse and flour (—Rs. 18·34 lakhs) owing mainly to there being no importations of wheat from Australia and to smaller receipts of rice from Siam, carriages and wagons and parts for railways—(—Rs. 18·17 lakhs due almost entirely to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom) and bobbins (—Rs. 9·36 lakhs). Imports of tea recorded a fall (—1,187,612 lbs. in quantity and—Rs. 7·71 lakhs in value) owing chiefly to smaller receipts of green tea from China. Imports of leather and leather manufactures and belting for machinery also declined by Rs. 5·72 lakhs and Rs. 5·18 lakhs respectively. Under spices, cloves of the value of Rs. 10·26

* (*Vide* Table No. 1).

† (*Vide* Table No. 5).

lakhs were imported from Madagascar as against worth Rs. .97 lakh only last year but pepper from Java was valued at Rs. 4.21 lakhs as against Rs. 15.63 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of seeds improved from Rs. 55.27 lakhs to Rs. 62.85 lakhs. The increase from Rs. 7.94 lakhs to Rs. 23.75 lakhs under clocks and watches is due to the inclusion of imports of watches by post which prior to April 1936 were being recorded under the head "Unspecified articles imported by post."

Export trade.—The total value of exports of foreign private merchandise including re-exports rose from Rs. 33.11 crores to Rs. 44.41 crores or by 34 per cent. but that of treasure (gold and silver) fell from Rs. 40.57 crores to Rs. 29.27 crores, the value of gold exported being Rs. 29.25 crores as compared with Rs. 38.26 crores last year. The increase in exports of merchandise is chiefly attributable to larger shipments of raw cotton, seeds, postal articles not specified, hides and skins (foreign) and cotton manufactures.

The principal articles have been separately dealt with in Part II. As regards the remaining articles* there were noticeable variations in the exports of postal articles, jewellery and plate of gold and silver, fruits and vegetables and metals and ores. The increase from Rs. 1.39 crores to Rs. 2.57 crores under postal articles was due chiefly to larger exports of skins to the United Kingdom. Larger shipments of jewellery to France and of fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—other sorts chiefly to the United States of America accounted for the increases under jewellery and plate of gold and silver and fruits and vegetables respectively. Increased shipments of manganese ore to Belgium, the United Kingdom and France, of iron, old for remanufacture to Japan and the Union of South Africa were responsible for the increase under metals and ores. There were also larger shipments of leather and hides and skins tanned and bristles chiefly to the United Kingdom and gums and resins—other sorts to Germany and the Netherlands. Exports of hemp raw and myrobalans, on the other hand, recorded decreases.

Coasting trade†.—The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure of the Presidency increased from Rs. 47.84 crores to Rs. 50.16 crores or by nearly 5 per cent. both imports and exports sharing in the increase. Imports rose from Rs. 21.86 crores to Rs. 23.2 crores owing mainly to larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kathiawar, Goa and British ports within the province and rice from Burma. Imports of foreign sugar however were less by Rs. 39.91 lakhs. Exports increased from Rs. 25.98 crores to Rs. 26.96 crores chiefly as a result of larger shipments of cotton piecegoods to Burma and Sind, of raw cotton to British ports within the Province and of carriages and cars, etc., to Bengal.

Prices.*—The average prices of the most important commodities of imports except kerosene oil, cotton grey goods and woollen piecegoods were higher than those in the previous year. On the export side while there was a decline in the average prices of cotton seed, til or jinjili seed and cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, there was an improvement in those of the other oil seeds, rice and wool raw.

* (*Vide* Table No. 23).

† (*Vide* Tables Nos. 30 to 32).

‡ (*Vide* Table No. 29).

Distribution*.—The British Empire accounted for 37·62 per cent. of the total foreign private trade, the share of the United Kingdom increased from 24·1 to 26·25 per cent. and that of Japan from 25·85 to 29·04 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however decreased from 8·36 to 7·71 per cent. and from 6·64 to 5·13 per cent. respectively.

Subordinate ports.—There are 78 subordinate Customs ports in the Presidency and for administrative purposes they are grouped under 28 Talukas which are again grouped under 6 Ranges.

Trade at the subordinate ports with foreign countries is negligible and is restricted mainly to dried fruits such as cashew nuts, cashew kernels, dates and rice. Foreign private imports amounted to Rs. 8·74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·96 lakhs last year and exports amounted to Rs. 20·58 lakhs against Rs. 14·96 lakhs.

The coasting trade mainly represents the movements of Indian produce and manufactures from the subordinate ports to and from ports in other provinces as also between themselves. The total value of this trade rose from Rs. 6·18 crores to Rs. 6·43 crores. Exports increased from Rs. 2·54 crores to Rs. 2·82 crores but imports decreased from Rs. 3·64 crores to Rs. 3·6 crores.

Miscellaneous.—(a) *Shipping.*—The total number of vessels which entered inwards was 706 of 3,159,555 tons as against 700 of 3,156,378 tons and that which cleared outward was 598 of 2,840,541 tons against 624 of 2,897,157 tons. Of the total tonnage of 6,000,096 tons that of steam vessels of British Nationality was almost equal to that in the preceding year, but that of the Japanese and of German Nationalities showed increases. The tonnage of vessels of American and Norwegian Nationalities however showed noticeable decreases.

(b) **Revenue.**—The amounts of import and export duty excluding the various cesses collected during the year compared with those in the preceding year were :—

					1935-36.	1936-37.
Import duty	..	..	..	..	15,76,42,210	15,25,94,784
Export duty	..	..	..	..	1,61,066	1,34,835

The ratio of true expenditure to revenue at the Bombay Custom House during the year was 1·17 per cent. as against 1·05 per cent. in the previous year.

* (Vide Tables No. 4).

† (Vide Tables 33 to 33-3).

PART II.—Statistical Tables.

General Summary.

I.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1. TOTAL VALUE OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE, FOREIGN AND COASTING,
INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS, COMPARED WITH THE FOUR
PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—FOREIGN TRADE—					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private ..	54,31,54,339	46,18,75,025	53,69,55,405	54,52,53,450	49,32,91,658
Government ..	39,72,564	45,00,936	59,17,140	54,18,138	58,07,504
Total ..	54,71,26,903	46,63,75,961	54,28,72,545	550,671,10,588	49,90,99,162
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private ..	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	1,19,94,608
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private ..	1,10,00,490	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	11,76,04,067
Government ..	7,842	57,436	1,417	1,99,52,479	23,023
Currency Notes—					
Private ..	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	2,31,925
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	5,79,14,099	12,98,53,623
<i>Re-exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise—					
Private ..	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,95,960	4,85,56,608
Government ..	1,80,632	3,51,118	1,01,761	4,21,093	1,27,549
Total ..	1,99,13,804	2,19,08,372	2,39,06,646	2,71,17,053	4,86,84,157

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Merchandise—					
Private	23,16,87,185	28,34,68,765	31,04,91,198	30,448,3,5263	39,54,56,673
Government ..	75,256	1,13,57	1,60,38	2,10,447	3,72,964
Total ..	23,17,62,441	28,35,82,337	31,06,51,586	30,46,96,010	39,58,29,637
Total Re-exports and Exports.	25,16,76,245	30,54,90,709	33,45,58,232	33,18,13,063	44,45,13,794
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	29,24,93,299
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26	2,16,26,418	2,20,429
Government ..	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	..
Currency notes—					
Private	12,000	7,000	..	..	3,000
Government ..	..	..	..	..	20,00,000
Total ..	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,954	44,21,54,624	29,47,16,728
Total foreign trade, excluding Treasure.	79,88,03,148	77,18,66,670	87,74,30,777	88,24,84,651	94,36,12,956
B.—COASTING TRADE.					
<i>Imports</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private—					
Indian produce and Manufactures.	21,19,28,593	20,70,74,432	22,67,84,695	20,29,95,304	21,92,34,994
Foreign manufacture	1,65,15,887	1,18,86,618	1,47,91,509	51,6,38,695	1,27,47,159
Total ..	22,84,44,480	22,52,61,050	24,15,76,204	21,86,33,990	23,19,82,153

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Imports—contd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—					
Indian produce and manufacture.	4,05,785	31,7,252	4,47,252	5,62,403	720,397
Foreign manufactures	4,99,376	2,61,986	1,19,166	2,42,554	1,72,881
Total ..	9,05,161	5,79,905	5,66,418	8,04,957	8,93,278
Total Imports	22,93,49,641	22,58,40,955	24,21,42,622	21,94,38,956	232,875,431
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private ..	4,03,161	6,21,773	4,92,824	3,79,253	5,17,320
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private ..	37,13,964	6,13,891	12,77,388	14,72,515	3,81,440
Government ..	2,30,021	8,10,115	15,03,780	3,22,740	2,42,310
Total ...	43,47,146	20,45,779	32,73,993	23,74,508	11,11,070
<i>Exports.</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private—					
Indian produce and manufacture.	24,12,24,501	20,92,40,317	20,63,14,505	20,66,29,091	21,68,40,152
Foreign manufacture	4,16,51,016	4,43,53,485	4,60,63,223	5,31,40,448	5,28,00,410
Total ..	28,28,75,517	25,35,93,802	25,23,77,728	25,97,69,539	26,96,40,562
Government—					
Indian produce and manufacture.	1,57,206	2,09,672	2,20,731	6,23,280	3,75,459
Foreign manufacture	4,74,669	4,64,742	6,57,937	3,94,135	2,87,005
Total ..	6,31,877	6,74,414	8,78,668	10,17,415	6,62,464
Total Exports ..	28,35,07,394	25,42,68,216	25,32,56,396	26,07,86,954	27,03,03,026

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private	14,842	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	24,701	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	7,02,597
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Currency Notes—					
Private	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36,543	803,822	14,100	3,13,247	7,02,597
Total Coasting Trade excluding Treasure.	51,28,57,035	48,01,09,171	49,53,99,018	48,02,25,910	05,31,78,457
Grand total of Trade excluding Treasure.	1,31,16,00,183	1,25,19,75,844	1,37,28,29,795	1,36,27,10,561	1,44,67,91,413

PORT OF BOMBAY.—A. GENERAL.

2. TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY, FOREIGN AND COASTING, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS, COMPARED WITH THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Foreign Trade.					Coasting Trade.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Imports.</i>										
Merchandise—										
Private ..	5,430.08	4,616.46	5,366.08	5,447.57	4,924.17	1,922.93	1,918.76	2,048.84	1,822.50	1,959.36
Government ..	39.72	45.01	59.17	54.18	58.07	7.79	4.25	4.58	6.84	9.69
Total ..	5,469.80	4,661.47	5,425.25	5,501.75	4,982.24	1,930.72	1,923.01	2,053.42	1,829.34	1,969.05
Treasure—										
Gold—										
Private ..	76.74	56.61	34.94	61.79	119.95	4.03	6.22	4.93	3.79	5.17
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—										
Private ..	110.00	40.36	411.87	414.92	1,176.04	37.14	6.14	12.77	14.72	3.82
Government ..	.08	.57	.01	199.52	.23	2.30	8.10	15.04	5.23	2.12

Currency notes—

Private ..	..	4-30	4-34	1-96	3-81	2-32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	191-12	101-88	448-78	679-14	1,298-54	43-47	20-46	32-74	23-74	11-11	..
Total Imports ..	..	5,660-92	4,763-35	5,874-03	6,180-89	6,280-78	1,980-19	1,943-47	2,086-16	1,853-08	1,980-16	..
<i>Exports (including re-exports).</i>												
<i>Merchandise—</i>												
Private ..	..	2,513-93	2,949-42	3,287-98	3,296-85	4,419-51	2,503-28	2,194-57	2,301-24	2,343-37	2,414-30	..
Government ..	..	2-56	4-65	2-62	6-32	5-00	5-82	6-23	8-33	9-74	6-14	..
Total	..	2,516-49	2,954-07	3,290-60	3,303-17	4,424-51	2,509-10	2,200-80	2,309-57	2,353-11	2,420-44	..
<i>Treasure—</i>												
<i>Gold—</i>												
Private ..	..	6,053-30	5,363-92	5,036-22	3,825-83	2,924-93	-12	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Silver—</i>												
Private ..	..	14-74	8-82	316-27	230-61	2-20	-25	8-04	14	3-13	7-03	..
Government ..	..	132-94	447-87	412-10	365-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

		Foreign Trade.					Coasting Trade.				
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Exports (including re-exports)</i>											
Currency notes—											
Private ..	..	12	0.7	..	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total		6,201.10	5,820.68	5,764.59	4,421.55	2,947.16	.37	8.04	.14	3.13	7.03
Total Exports (including re-exports)		8,717.59	8,774.75	9,055.19	7,724.72	7,371.67	2,500.47	2,208.84	2,309.71	2,356.24	2,427.47
Balance of Trade		+ 3,056.37	+ 4,011.40	+ 3,181.16	+ 1,543.83	+ 1,090.89	+ 5.29.28	+ 265.37	+ 223.55	+ 503.16	+ 447.31
Total Trade, excluding Treasure		7,986.29	7,615.54	8,715.85	8,804.92	9,408.75	4,445.82	4,123.81	4,362.99	4,182.45	4,389.49

B.--FOREIGN TRADE.

3. TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE PORT OF BOMBAY, CLASSIFIED UNDER FIVE MAIN HEADINGS.

	Imports.					Exports (including re-exports).				
	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.	1934-35. Rs. Lakhs.	1935-36. Rs. Lakhs.	1936-37. Rs. Lakhs.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.	1934-35. Rs. Lakhs.	1935-36. Rs. Lakhs.	1936-37. Rs. Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	427.51	379.54	355.71	411.15	317.79	149.23	135.73	132.97	151.83	169.66
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,249.80	789.92	964.49	1,115.76	1,036.21	1,809.16	2,295.41	2,643.94	2,565.82	3,444.30
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,615.79	3,311.62	3,899.15	3,782.18	3,404.03	426.47	446.14	433.24	436.36	545.69
IV. Living animals	10.66	11.97	13.86	10.80	11.52	3.63	2.74	3.34	1.56	2.55
V. Postal Articles	126.32	123.41	133.35	127.68	94.62	65.44	69.40	74.49	141.28	257.31
Total ..	5,430.08	4,616.46	5,366.56	5,447.51	4,924.17	2,513.93	2,949.42	3,287.98	3,296.85	4,419.51

4. GEOGRAPHICAL

Table showing the Distribution of the Foreign Trade of the

	Imports.			
	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.	
			1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
<i>British Empire.</i>				
United Kingdom	1,512.29	1,385.16	27.73	28.09
Kenya colony	315.89	299.85	5.80	6.08
Straits Settlements	81.98	70.64	1.50	1.43
Ceylon	53.36	58.20	.98	1.18
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	45.23	41.96	.83	.85
Tanganyika Territory	42.17	35.86	.77	.73
Commonwealth of Australia	47.03	32.47	.86	.66
Canada	46.81	30.36	.85	.61
Aden and Dependencies	2.69	2.86	.05	.06
Bahrein Islands	4.44	3.55	.08	.07
Union of South Africa	1.48	3.81	.03	.07
Mauritius and Dependencies	.27	.36	.01	.01
Other countries	63.60	77.59	1.17	1.57
Total British Empire ..	2,217.24	2,042.67	40.66	41.41
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
<i>Europe—</i>				
Germany	571.64	532.16	10.48	10.79
Belgium	88.28	110.92	1.62	2.25
Switzerland	103.02	89.39	1.89	1.81
Italy	105.08	64.74	1.93	1.31
France	65.84	53.23	1.21	1.08
Netherlands	46.24	50.39	.85	1.02
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)	35.80	39.84	.66	.81
Czechoslovakia	35.34	35.07	.65	.71
Sweden	39.18	32.42	.72	.66
Spain	14.27	13.69	.26	.28
Other countries	100.86	72.06	1.84	1.46
Total Europe ..	1,205.55	1,093.91	22.11	22.18

DISTRIBUTION.

Presidency of Bombay in Private Merchandise by Countries.

Exports.				Re-exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
1935-36.	1936-37	Percentage.		1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.		1935-36.	1936-37.
		1935-36.	1936-37.			1935-36.	1936-37.		
Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
503.03	822.88	16.52	20.81	96.63	252.33	36.20	51.97	24.10	26.25
23.40	25.26	.77	.64	8.22	15.67	3.08	3.23	3.96	3.64
34.82	36.62	1.44	.93	5.40	6.53	2.02	1.34	1.39	1.21
44.27	44.42	1.45	1.12	25.92	23.02	9.71	4.75	1.41	1.34
7.77	11.36	.25	.29	6.44	10.80	2.41	2.22	.68	.68
8.70	10.86	.29	.27	3.07	3.40	1.15	.70	.62	.54
6.29	17.75	.21	.45	.38	.31	.14	.06	.61	.54
4.93	19.96	.16	.50	.05	.03	.02	.01	.59	.54
48.83	50.68	1.61	1.28	11.67	25.61	4.37	5.27	.72	.84
12.66	17.10	.41	.43	6.01	8.44	2.25	1.74	.26	.31
14.24	13.73	.47	.35	1.75	1.40	.66	.29	.20	.20
15.58	12.54	.51	.32	.55	.91	.21	.19	.19	.15
42.70	40.79	1.40	1.03	7.79	11.23	2.91	2.30	1.30	1.38
767.22	1123.65	25.19	28.42	173.88	359.68	65.13	74.07	36.03	37.62
154.88	185.52	5.09	4.69	5.72	4.79	2.14	.99	8.36	7.71
139.48	201.18	4.58	5.09	.78	1.18	.29	.24	2.61	3.34
1.41	1.35	.05	.03	.16	.25	.06	.05	1.19	.97
89.17	94.74	2.93	2.40	1.77	.59	.66	.12	2.24	1.71
175.83	172.21	5.77	4.35	3.85	2.99	1.44	.62	2.80	2.44
40.68	66.35	1.33	1.68	1.13	.71	.42	.14	1.00	1.25
.05	.28	..	.01	..	..	..	..	.41	.43
.12	.33	..	.01	..	..	..	..	.40	.38
4.45	5.26	.15	.13	.11	.08	.04	.02	.50	.40
51.92	17.14	1.72	.43	.05	..	.02	..	.76	.33
30.30	45.42	.99	1.15	.72	.62	.28	.13	1.50	1.26
688.29	789.78	22.61	19.97	14.29	11.21	5.35	2.31	21.77	20.22

	Imports.			
	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.	
			1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
Asia—				
Japan	1,049.00	1,048.71	19.24	21.26
China (ex of Hongkong and Macao) ..	98.72	84.22	1.81	1.71
Persia	135.56	71.75	2.49	1.45
Java	78.67	13.12	1.44	.27
Iraq	32.83	31.40	.60	.64
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	14.92	13.66	.27	.28
Other Native States in Arabia ..	3.23	4.66	.06	.09
Other countries	19.52	26.95	.36	.54
Total Asia ..	1,432.50	1,294.47	26.27	26.24
Africa—				
Egypt	121.03	160.20	2.22	3.24
Madagascar	.97	10.31	.02	.21
Portuguese East Africa	26.43	11.17	.48	.23
Other countries	.90	.28	.02	.01
Total Africa ..	149.33	181.96	2.74	3.69
America—				
United States of America	413.45	311.92	7.58	6.32
Other countries	34.47	7.99	.64	.16
Total America ..	447.92	319.91	8.22	6.48
Oceania	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign countries ..	3,235.30	2,890.25	59.34	58.59
Grand Total ..	5,452.54	4,932.92	100.00	100.00

Exports.				Re-exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.		1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.		1935-36.	1936-37.
		1935-36.	1936-37.			1935-36.	1936-37.		
Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
1,206.68	1,655.00	39.63	41.85	10.45	18.04	3.91	3.72	25.85	20.04
85.68	50.64	2.82	1.28	.23	.48	.09	.10	2.10	1.44
27.47	30.15	.90	.76	12.06	16.30	4.52	3.36	2.00	1.26
1.24	.68	.04	.02	.67	1.45	.25	.30	.92	.16
22.52	30.87	.74	.78	15.49	23.10	5.80	4.76	.81	.91
8.02	6.64	.26	.17	7.87	7.57	2.95	1.56	.35	.30
18.98	24.47	.62	.62	6.46	9.51	2.42	1.96	.33	.41
29.75	43.39	.98	1.09	3.06	3.74	1.15	.76	.60	.80
1,403.4	1,841.84	45.99	46.57	56.29	80.19	21.09	16.52	32.96	34.32
7.17	31.78	.23	.81	2.94	4.83	1.10	.99	1.50	2.10
.04	.10	..	..	.01	.02	..	..	.01	.11
16.37	18.66	.54	.47	2.78	2.57	1.04	.53	.52	.35
8.34	3.06	.28	.08	4.69	1.57	1.76	.33	.16	.05
31.92	53.60	1.05	1.36	10.42	8.99	3.90	1.85	2.19	2.61
156.70	144.12	5.15	3.65	12.04	25.46	4.51	5.24	6.64	5.13
.38	1.28	.01	.03	.04	.04	.02	.01	.41	.10
157.08	145.40	5.16	3.68	12.08	25.50	4.53	5.25	7.05	5.23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,277.63	2,830.62	74.81	71.58	93.08	125.89	34.87	25.93	63.97	62.38
3,044.85	3,954.57	100.00	100.00	266.96	485.57	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

British Empire.—During the year under report imports into the Presidency of Bombay declined from Rs. 22·17 crores to Rs. 20·43 crores, *i.e.*, by nearly 8 per cent. but exports (including re-exports) advanced from Rs. 9·41 crores to Rs. 14·84 crores or by over 57 per cent.

United Kingdom.—Imports recorded a fall of 8 per cent. as compared with those in the previous year. The fall was spread over most of the principal articles the more important being cotton piecegoods, iron and steel, cotton textile spinning and weaving machinery, cotton twist and yarn, silk yarn, motor cars, coal tar dyes and bobbins. Electric machinery however showed an increase. Exports (including re-exports) on the other hand improved by 79 per cent. due chiefly to larger shipments of hides and skins raw (mainly foreign), seeds, postal articles, oilcakes, bristles and wool raw. Exports of hemp raw however declined slightly.

British Possessions.—Imports fell from Rs. 7·05 crores to Rs. 6·58 crores but exports rose from Rs. 3·41 crores to Rs. 4·08 crores. The fall in imports is attributable to smaller arrivals of cotton raw from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, of motor cars and chassis from Canada and to there being no shipments of wheat from Australia. Ceylon however sent more cocoanut kernel or copra. The increase in exports (including re-exports) was due to larger re-exports of other textile manufactures (mainly artificial silk piecegoods) to Aden and Dependencies and larger shipments of linseed and castorseed to Australia : of cotton piecegoods to Straits Settlements and Bahrein Islands and of sesamum oil to Kenya Colony.

Foreign countries.—Imports declined by Rs. 3·45 crores but exports improved by Rs. 5·86 crores.

Europe.—Imports from all Continental countries except Belgium, the Netherlands and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic were less than those in the previous year. Imports from Italy and Germany declined substantially. Artificial silk yarn, woollen piecegoods, Postal articles, dyes and silk yarn contributed to the fall in imports from Italy while smaller receipts of metals—mainly copper and iron and steel—dyes and hardware account for the decrease under Germany. Imports of paper and pasteboard from Germany were however larger by Rs. 3·87 lakhs. The fall in imports from Switzerland was mainly due to smaller receipts of postal articles not specified (excluding watches). The increases under imports from Belgium entirely represented larger receipts of diamonds as a result of reduction in duty on precious stones. The increase in exports is attributable to larger shipments of raw cotton to Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, of seeds to Germany, the Netherlands and France, of groundnut cake to Germany and the Netherlands and of gums and resins to Germany. Shipments of cotton raw to France and Germany and of postal articles not specified to France, on the other hand, recorded noticeable decreases.

Asia.—Smaller arrivals of sugar and spices from Java, mineral oils and fruits from Persia, cotton twist and yarn and green tea from China mainly accounted for the fall in imports though receipts of silk raw (including waste) from China recorded an increase. Noticeable decreases were also recorded in the imports from Japan of cotton piecegoods, metals—brass, cotton twist

and yarn, goods of silk mixed, silk raw, silk yarn and silk piecegoods but these were counterbalanced by larger receipts of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed, artificial silk yarn, cotton fents and woollen piecegoods. Of the total increase of Rs. 4.65 crores on the exports side, shipments of raw cotton to Japan accounted for an increase of Rs. 4.51 crores though China reduced her takings by Rs. 35.52 lakhs. Exports of merchandise to Iraq and Persia also showed increases.

Africa.—Both imports and exports advanced. The increase under imports was chiefly due to larger receipts of raw cotton from Egypt and dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa although there were no imports of sugar from the latter country. The increase under exports is chiefly attributable to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods, especially grey to Egypt.

America.—Imports declined considerably though exports (including re-exports) improved slightly. Smaller receipts of raw cotton, copper sheets, motor cars from the United States of America are mainly responsible for the decline, though receipts of motor omnibuses, motor vans and lorries from that country were more. Imports of raw cotton from Peru also recorded a considerable fall. On the export side, though shipments of seeds fell, those of dried fruits (cashew kernels), raw cotton and cotton waste and cotton piecegoods improved.

C.—FOREIGN TRADE—IMPORTS.

5. IMPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage to total imports during 1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	7,04,25,158	3,41,96,653	5,00,81,608	6,36,05,002	5,40,28,839	10.97
Cotton Manufactures ..	6,49,04,061	4,97,11,547	5,54,81,413	4,92,61,609	4,35,85,841	8.85
Machinery and Millwork	3,66,75,008	4,21,69,751	4,26,77,712	3,99,76,577	3,54,51,309	7.20
Artificial Silk ..	2,77,12,704	1,94,98,410	2,59,15,138	2,37,88,937	3,01,81,567	6.13
Metals and ores ..	3,43,59,890	3,09,82,841	3,61,41,579	3,58,78,498	2,58,99,165	5.26
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,19,20,948	1,68,86,251	2,58,75,411	2,46,25,764	2,51,02,059	5.10
Dyeling and Tanning substances.	1,66,12,805	1,64,95,041	2,12,60,661	2,37,01,120	2,06,77,388	4.20
Instruments and Apparatus.	1,39,74,538	1,60,08,337	1,90,26,242	2,02,49,269	1,99,50,358	4.05
Oils	2,89,22,618	2,07,45,901	2,34,39,943	2,35,44,070	1,92,26,877	3.90
Silk Manufactures including Silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,56,41,338	2,41,69,644	2,28,75,777	1,76,15,841	1,45,85,507	2.96
Cotton, twist and yarn	1,64,59,509	86,82,186	1,36,73,723	1,67,97,520	1,25,20,162	2.54
Paper and Pasteboard ..	1,10,56,914	95,67,159	98,81,882	1,07,53,887	96,08,665	1.95
Wool Manufactures including Yarn and knitting wool.	79,18,830	86,06,234	1,36,75,385	95,84,308	96,04,991	1.95
Postal articles not specified.	1,26,31,718	1,23,40,776	1,33,35,140	1,27,68,396	94,62,378	1.92
Hardware	1,01,43,248	95,22,246	99,70,103	98,93,304	86,86,235	1.76
Fents being bonafide remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics.	..	..	62,81,151	63,80,143	80,52,314	1.64
Drugs and Medicines ..	74,26,333	75,27,575	76,11,923	86,89,901	80,04,847	1.63
Liquors	69,59,888	71,97,188	74,28,052	76,58,852	78,16,612	1.59
Rubber	72,38,091	66,24,659	75,50,908	76,52,078	75,89,363	1.54
Fruits and Vegetables ..	69,87,457	55,66,009	73,57,105	68,81,854	74,64,800	1.52
Chemicals	76,42,579	68,52,174	81,76,349	90,11,642	72,30,054	1.47
Precious stones and pearls, unset	39,99,577	45,62,149	31,48,685	27,90,607	66,76,569	1.36
Spices	60,96,189	53,67,315	45,60,398	67,24,252	66,19,054	1.34
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	68,84,201	60,24,548	61,80,348	65,78,501	65,99,309	1.34
.. ..	8,63,635	28,68,488	31,38,930	55,26,588	62,84,664	1.28

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage to total imports during 1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass and glass ware ..	69,78,307	54,94,676	58,90,471	54,50,898	50,14,216	1.02
Silk, raw (including waste)	82,95,669	48,79,516	40,13,084	34,69,360	37,40,854	.76
Haberdashery and Millinery.	24,60,394	20,86,794	32,92,503	27,81,081	32,61,030	.66
Paints and Painters' Materials.	32,20,615	34,37,342	33,95,429	33,69,941	31,01,863	.63
Leather and Manufactures of.	32,67,521	28,66,754	34,06,417	34,45,889	28,74,444	.58
Starch, dextrine and Farina.	23,51,600	22,68,381	26,68,551	26,61,744	28,62,374	.58
Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	21,86,943	25,92,178	25,12,300	32,55,294	26,41,968	.54
Books printed and printed matter.	18,95,198	20,22,114	21,72,971	22,34,418	25,65,067	.52
Apparel	39,87,742	38,88,685	38,84,453	26,73,511	25,60,609	.52
Tallow and Stearine ..	19,23,331	14,78,218	17,24,036	21,66,456	24,41,997	.50
Clocks and Watches ..	6,04,632	7,54,726	7,36,612	7,93,627	23,75,504	.48
Stationery	23,33,363	20,43,931	24,24,823	25,17,533	22,94,023	.47
Toilet requisites ..	18,98,890	19,34,869	21,69,183	24,06,592	22,64,405	.46
Carriages and Wagons and parts for railways.	15,40,950	11,04,788	18,87,358	39,73,720	21,56,556	.44
Wood and Timber ..	26,54,450	27,57,148	26,47,760	20,79,899	21,53,505	.44
Building and Engineering Materials.	20,52,013	15,43,886	16,78,830	22,68,154	20,06,043	.41
Belting for Machinery ..	25,84,033	21,54,525	23,71,143	23,68,527	18,51,213	.38
Grain, pulse and flour ..	12,32,601	23,38,370	16,86,883	36,36,120	17,50,873	.36
Wool, raw	18,23,871	12,45,598	15,21,652	13,59,216	16,36,436	.33
Earthenware and Porcelain.	21,40,909	17,78,736	19,17,123	16,00,114	15,07,171	.31
Tobacco	17,43,072	11,74,002	9,84,304	11,21,188	14,96,679	.30
Toys and requisites for games.	19,86,285	21,52,318	20,10,795	18,54,589	14,39,792	.29
Gums and Resins ..	13,50,281	14,88,599	15,72,853	16,85,074	13,69,312	.27
Bobbins	23,93,720	16,48,218	23,05,391	22,54,687	13,18,584	.26
Tea	27,76,290	21,54,812	11,95,812	20,09,140	12,38,374	.25
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	10,84,608	11,22,548	10,30,628	11,94,343	12,14,111	.25
Animals, living ..	10,66,280	11,97,163	13,86,181	10,79,792	11,52,174	.23
Sugar	1,15,72,709	1,00,17,230	81,08,223	83,22,355	5,94,694	.12
Other Articles ..	2,01,44,251	1,98,47,331	2,12,66,616	2,07,85,334	2,06,24,249	4.19
Total ..	54,30,07,765	46,16,46,538	53,66,07,951	54,47,57,116	49,24,17,047	100.00

6. COTTON RAW AND COTTON GOODS.

—		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
			Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.
<i>Cotton, raw—</i>											
Kenya Colony	.. Ton.	20,511	176.06	23,646	197.04	32,083	270.84	36,029	307.25	34,338	291.98
Egypt ..	.. "	8,330	70.90	5,420	46.70	14,922	134.14	13,243	116.83	16,235	167.65
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	.. "	6,349	65.40	871	7.19	3,354	29.36	4,654	45.22	3,998	40.89
Tanganyika Territory	.. "	944	8.14	2,526	22.51	2,427	22.13	4,470	38.31	3,990	33.47
United States of America	.. "	44,338	372.96	8,071	63.60	1,583	15.43	10,437	90.83	927	8.24
Peru ..	.. "	..	..	45	.37	1,264	11.92	3,271	31.27	335	4.04
Other Countries	.. "	1,703	10.79	903	4.56	2,170	17.00	704	6.34	472	4.02
Total Cotton, raw	.. Ton.	82,175	704.25	41,482	341.97	57,803	500.82	72,808	636.05	60,695	540.29
<i>Cotton, Waste—</i>		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Twist and Yarn—</i>											
Japan ..	.. Lbs.	10,617,759	107.01	4,714,692	47.31	6,369,065	70.49	11,828,877	108.21	9,813,875	90.85
United Kingdom	.. "	3,261,920	32.73	2,142,913	20.87	1,885,677	19.47	2,288,308	23.98	1,500,739	16.71
China..	.. "	3,508,200	24.82	2,568,593	17.98	5,944,025	46.92	4,304,000	31.93	2,001,800	16.21
Other Countries	.. "	3,492	.03	107,386	.66	121,030	.86	522,340	3.85	179,994	1.43
Total Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	17,391,371	164.59	9,533,584	86.82	14,319,817	136.74	18,943,525	167.97	13,496,398	126.20

Manufactures—										
Piecegoods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
Plain Grey—										
Japan ..	64,747,573	93.56	51,267,720	63.79	69,714,247	91.96	76,383,604	96.45	58,336,966	71.28
United Kingdom ..	14,861,546	16.25	12,833,955	14.30	11,288,358	12.75	11,092,944	12.74	5,355,689	6.42
Other Countries ..	903,345	1.48	293,373	.58	342,985	.90	359,407	.92	68,038	.18
Total plain grey .. Yds.	80,512,464	111.29	64,395,048	78.67	81,345,590	105.61	87,835,955	110.11	63,760,683	77.88
Bordered grey—										
United Kingdom ..	3,243,639	5.95	3,139,208	5.04	1,667,854	3.20	2,421,651	4.39	1,036,360	2.00
Japan ..	368,920	.43	202,000	.22	185,300	.22	20,000	.03	702,161	.83
Other Countries ..	788	..	..	..	40,000	.05	..	..	..	..
Total Bordered grey ..	3,613,347	6.38	3,341,208	5.26	1,893,154	3.47	2,441,651	4.42	1,738,521	2.83
Total Grey plain and Bordered .. Yds.	84,125,811	117.67	67,736,256	83.93	83,238,744	109.08	90,277,606	114.53	65,499,204	80.71
White (bleached)—										
United Kingdom ..	33,138,284	75.46	29,294,055	73.10	27,973,877	68.54	25,311,677	64.73	24,064,825	65.01
Japan ..	37,518,422	52.41	32,881,084	42.05	14,973,317	26.08	16,808,069	25.32	15,064,183	25.12
Other Countries ..	5,206,711	20.05	1,297,251	4.14	4,690,462	17.59	2,783,106	11.32	3,203,709	12.69
Total White (bleached) ..	75,863,417	147.92	63,472,390	119.29	47,637,656	112.21	44,902,862	101.37	42,332,717	102.82

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
Printed Goods—										
Japan	65,116,914	75.78	50,417,053	59.09	50,205,812	66.84	72,144,952	79.92	62,848,149	79.03
United Kingdom	32,446,694	75.83	23,205,551	54.14	31,603,690	68.59	20,647,319	46.15	17,534,182	39.56
Other Countries	147,004	.39	46,435	.05	226,179	.59	143,252	.31	128,654	.24
Total printed goods .. Yds.	97,710,612	152.00	73,669,039	113.28	82,035,681	136.02	92,940,523	126.38	80,510,985	118.83
Dyed goods—										
United Kingdom	28,017,564	74.35	26,065,292	70.73	36,863,217	95.96	24,286,390	67.99	19,706,511	56.21
Japan	6,539,762	8.68	4,395,017	6.14	2,449,649	4.29	4,988,708	7.32	3,002,843	5.11
Other countries	5,013,837	20.53	475,910	1.67	4,183,462	14.99	2,495,585	9.06	2,388,769	8.05
Total dyed goods .. Yds.	39,571,163	103.56	30,936,219	78.54	43,496,328	115.24	31,770,683	84.37	25,098,123	69.37
Women Coloured goods—										
Japan	8,131,637	12.51	2,556,855	5.01	3,647,190	11.32	2,319,550	5.42	3,177,700	8.04
United Kingdom	2,871,361	11.22	2,858,020	11.11	1,828,840	9.11	1,177,135	5.47	974,681	4.82

Other Countries	540,801	3 75	130,890	-62	192,434	1 46	436,839	94	185,450	1 35
Total woven coloured goods	11,543,799	27 48	5,355,355	16 74	5,608,404	21 80	3,633,524	11 83	4,337,840	14 21
Total Coloured, printed or dyed	148,825,574	283 04	110,160,613	208 56	131,200,473	273 15	428,344,730	222 58	1,09,946,948	202 41
Total piecegoods	308,814,802	548 63	241,360,259	411 78	262,076,873	494 44	263,225,188	438 48	2,17,778,809	385 94
Other Cotton Manufactures	..	56 51	..	53 42	..	60 38	..	54 14	..	49 92
Total Cotton Manufactures	..	605 14	..	465 20	..	554 82	..	492 62	..	435 86
Grand Total, Cotton raw and Cotton goods	..	1,473 98	..	803 99	..	1,192 38	..	1,296 64	..	1,101 35

Cotton raw.—The decrease of 12,113 tons in quantity and of Rs. 96 lakhs in value was mainly due to smaller arrivals from the United States of America as a result of very high prices and the Dock strike in Los Angeles.

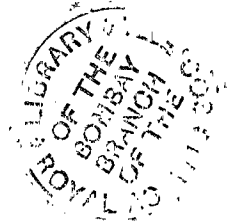
Twist and yarn.—Higher prices both of English and Japanese yarn coupled with the advance made by the local mills in the production of yarn of higher counts, kept imports down considerably. The fall in the total imports mainly represents smaller receipts of higher counts and two-folds from Japan and the United Kingdom, though China sent 2 million lbs. of lower counts valued at Rs. 16·21 lakhs as against nil last year.

Piecegoods.—The total imports were less by 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ million yards or 17 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 52·54 lakhs in value than those in the previous year. Imports from Japan, which continued to be the largest supplier of grey and coloured, fell by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards of 17 per cent. and those from the United Kingdom, which is the largest supplier of whites since 1934-35, by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards or 19 per cent. The fall of 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 33·82 lakhs in value in greys is chiefly attributable to higher prices in Japan which adversely affected the demand in the Indian market and to the competition with the local mills. The share of Japan in grey goods declined by over 22 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom by over 52 per cent. A noteworthy feature was that about 702,000 yards valued at Rs. 83,000 of bordered grey were imported from Japan as against only 20,000 yards valued at Rs. 3,000 last year. Higher replacing costs both in the United Kingdom and Japan were responsible for the variations in the imports of white and coloured goods. The United Kingdom goods could not stand in competition with Japanese goods.

7. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	43·62	48·10	48·02	47·07	46·62
Electrical machinery of all kinds ..	33·90	47·65	61·29	59·47	66·99
Machinery not being prime movers—					
Agricultural machinery ..	1·26	3·03	4·35	2·51	4·17
Boilers	17·40	20·46	17·22	29·66	22·76
Metal working machinery ..	11·69	10·75	9·53	11·86	12·41
Oil crushing and refining machinery ..	4·55	4·63	4·46	3·32	5·27
Pumping machinery ..	..	5·44	8·72	8·37	7·81
Refrigerating machinery ..	5·13	5·64	4·67	3·70	5·69
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	12·38	13·14	17·63	17·39	13·80
Sugar machinery	11·09	65·93	24·03	11·42	10·40
Textile machinery—					
Cotton	173·10	142·61	159·55	128·37	103·17
Other sorts	13·62	12·60	18·66	14·65	11·50
Typewriters and parts ..	1·90	1·76	2·52	3·55	2·75
Other sorts of machinery ..	37·11	39·96	46·13	57·93	41·17
Total ..	366·75	421·70	426·78	399·77	354·51

The decrease of Rs. 45·26 lakhs in the total imports was mainly due to the depression in the textile industry and the limited requirements of other industries. Depreciation of foreign currencies and particularly the facilities given to Indian importers by German manufacturers by way of barter compensation also contributed to the fall in the total value. The total imports of machinery and millwork from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 2·17 crores as against Rs. 2·44 crores in 1935-36 and those from Germany to Rs. 72·04 lakhs against Rs. 68·2 lakhs.



8. METALS AND ORES

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium	..	8,131	..	17,382	..	20,384	..	24,282	..	20,080
Brass, bronze and similar alloys	..	283,168	..	240,365	..	314,656	..	258,709	..	176,957
Copper	..	182,670	..	136,251	..	256,877	..	217,793	..	66,535
German silver (including nickel silver)	..	13,807	..	11,938	..	12,039	..	17,243	..	19,301
Iron and Steel—										
Bars other than cast-steel .. Ton.	..	14,210	..	15,798	..	20,257	..	18,352	..	7,778
Beams, channels, &c.	..	6,403	..	5,733	..	8,186	..	10,948	..	5,098
Bolts and nuts	..	2,442	..	2,435	..	3,049	..	3,418	..	2,458
Fencing materials	..	1,536	..	1,963	..	2,136	..	3,170	..	3,605
Hoops and strips	..	7,908	..	9,711	..	10,438	..	13,621	..	13,399
Nails, rivets and washers	..	4,471	..	3,777	..	4,475	..	5,094	..	3,820
Sheets and plates—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galvanised	..	26,685	..	20,504	..	12,567	..	17,473	..	14,729
Tinned	..	1,392	..	2,945	..	1,974	..	1,778	..	775
Not galvanised or tinned	..	6,793	..	6,045	..	10,559	..	11,741	..	8,010

Tubes, pipes and fittings .. "	5,104	13-25	0,060	15-72	7,354	19-28	13,102	25-49	7,810	16-42
Other sorts of Iron and Steel ..	20,082	35-47	23,022	35-55	17,808	33-19	20,217	35-95	15,500	32-51
Total of Iron and Steel ..	97,026	154-43	98,583	157-23	98,963	163-42	118,914	180-86	82,982	137-96
Protected .. "	62,273	91-04	56,793	89-67	57,129	88-50	80,235	112-36	50,702	76-43
Non-protected .. "	34,753	63-39	41,790	67-56	41,734	74-92	38,679	68-60	32,280	61-53
Lead Cwt.	8,343	1-30	10,411	1-47	11,856	1-66	10,388	1-04	10,839	1-99
Quicksilver lbs.	92,826	3-29	77,246	2-06	34,736	.84	110,473	2-51	7,222	.21
Tin Cwt.	13,140	13-09	7,838	11-35	9,538	14-72	9,628	14-19	6,095	9-58
Zinc or Spelter "	13,482	1-98	17,576	2-01	21,939	2-82	22,013	2-89	27,384	3-47
Metals and Ores, unenumerated .. "	4,737	1-92	4,492	2-17	5,931	2-74	5,836	3-35	4,283	2-49
Total .. Ton.	123,441	343-60	150,930	309-83	131,539	361-42	147,268	358-78	99,586	258-99

The decrease in the import of metals reflects the enhanced European demand for rearmament purposes, which together with the inevitable rise in prices, has restricted delivery of supplies to India. The fall in iron and steel, brass, bronze, etc. and copper is chiefly attributable to very high Home prices and the keener competition of Indian indigenous production during the year under report : also to heavy importations during the previous year owing to favourable rates. Imports of iron and steel from most of the principal countries recorded a fall, those from the United Kingdom falling from 42,936 tons valued at Rs. 79.32 lakhs to 27.424 tons valued at Rs. 58.84 lakhs, from Belgium from 26,023 tons valued at Rs. 29.94 lakhs to 18,860 tons valued at Rs. 22.73 lakhs. Imports from Germany also fell from 20,999 tons to 16,991 tons in quantity and from Rs. 29.9 lakhs to Rs. 24.76 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America however rose from 785 tons to 1,897 tons. Imports of quicksilver declined owing entirely to smaller arrivals from Italy and the United Kingdom. The increase in the imports of German silver was due to 10,908 cwt. valued at Rs. 5.04 lakhs having been received from Japan as against only 1 cwt. in 1935-36. There were however smaller importations of this commodity from Germany, Italy and Austria. The increase in zinc or spelter represents larger imports from Poland, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars (including taxicabs)	2,525	53.52	4,739	83.16	8,015	136.82	6,843	125.96	6,080	113.15
Motor cycles (including scooters)	318	1.56	249	1.20	263	1.32	213	1.00	363	1.25
Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	2,112	29.31	4,472	49.22	7,553	83.97	6,016	79.87	6,967	93.35
Parts of motor vehicles (excluding rubber tyres)	..	34.82	..	35.28	..	37.64	..	39.44	..	43.27
Total	..	119.21	..	168.86	..	268.75	..	246.26	..	251.02

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The decrease in motor cars is accounted for by the fact that during the last year many new makes of cars, particularly Continental, such as the Adlers, Mercedes-Beuz, Skoda, D. K. W., Opal, etc., were put on the market on an experimental basis. Only the Adlers, Mercedes-Beuz and Opal were however to a certain extent able to hold the market. The fall in value is also partly attributable to the reduction in the prices of German cars; the prices of English cars however remained steady. The total imports from Canada decreased from 1,313 to 691, from the United States of America from 2,831 to 2,550 and from the United Kingdom from 2,282 to 2,006 cars. Germany however supplied 612 cars as against 278 in the previous year. The increase in motor cycles was due to larger supplies from Germany. The increase under motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries was chiefly due to larger imports from the United States of America and the United Kingdom on account of the rapidly enhancing road transport in India. More high priced Diesel engined vehicles were imported during the year under report than in the previous year.

10. SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE-GOODS.

—	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
SILK PIECEGOODS—										
Japan ..	21,855,047	111.46	29,941,728	139.02	23,297,969	84.99	18,530,913	60.59	14,124,790	54.21
China ..	7,217,808	38.04	5,464,485	26.24	4,206,175	17.21	3,576,334	11.76	3,125,760	11.22
Other countries ..	279,611	2.92	993,267	4.61	914,483	4.29	1,686,371	4.09	1,991,280	5.44
Total	29,352,466	152.42	36,404,480	160.07	28,418,627	106.49	23,796,618	76.44	19,241,830	70.87
GOODS OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS—										
Japan ..	3,588,717	16.94	5,675,125	31.72	10,494,538	53.95	7,142,523	32.46	4,718,302	22.79
China ..	864,957	6.15	1,226,128	6.68	810,595	4.69	250,378	1.36	574,111	3.34
Other countries ..	350,994	4.28	293,922	4.18	490,032	4.57	512,361	3.80	319,850	2.77
Total	4,774,668	27.37	7,195,175	42.58	11,795,165	63.21	7,905,262	37.62	5,612,263	28.90
ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS—										
Japan ..	81,091,544	183.62	36,198,712	97.79	56,915,691	164.69	61,737,763	167.07	95,504,430	222.19
United Kingdom ..	1,939,387	9.56	1,394,936	7.20	2,340,137	9.58	1,322,124	5.69	469,368	3.62
Other countries ..	4,298,317	21.56	5,589,238	26.43	1,142,394	6.20	658,675	3.51	591,695	3.48
Total	87,329,248	214.74	43,182,886	131.42	60,398,222	180.47	63,718,562	176.27	96,565,493	229.29
GRAND TOTAL	121,456,382	394.53	86,782,541	334.07	100,612,014	350.17	95,420,442	290.33	121,419,586	329.06

The decrease in imports of both silk piecegoods and goods of silk mixed with other materials was mainly due to keen competition from artificial silk of the same varieties. Competition from smuggled goods and a keen demand for transshipment particularly to the Persian Gulf and Arabian Ports are also responsible for the decrease.

The increase of over 51 per cent. in quantity of artificial silk piecegoods imported during the year is attributable to the following reasons *viz.* (1) the apprehension felt by most of the local dealers that these fabrics would be brought under the quota system in order to get larger shares in the quota orders were booked to the utmost capacity. (2) Japan's tendency to maintain easy replacing prices. (3) Heavy bookings during the first half of the year in view of the imposition of export duty in Japan on artificial silk fabrics and their mixtures ordered after 1st July 1936. (4) Japan succeeded in manufacturing many styles in pure artificial silk which were formerly made of pure silk or silk and artificial silk mixed. Such goods became more popular on account of their cheapness and gave a further fillip to importations of artificial silk fabrics.

11. DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
DYES OBTAINED FROM COAL TAR—										
Alizarine	1,440,429	10.37	1,564,827	12.74	2,238,971	14.37	1,303,099	8.47	1,557,799	9.75
Congo red	1,047,220	8.27	889,401	6.28	1,979,569	11.11	1,895,437	10.30	1,909,432	10.21
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	7,20,845	29.73	983,339	28.37	1,697,113	38.29	19,98,283	42.38	1,552,443	33.92
Vats	914,945	41.40	989,681	44.60	1,224,681	62.90	1,301,079	88.50	11,12,747	88.93
Sulphur black	1,841,914	9.08	2,597,050	10.35	2,455,770	7.61	3,687,667	10.05	23,83,111	5.15
Metanil yellow	204,252	2.39	311,125	2.82	490,750	4.24	618,719	4.94	629,064	4.77
Others	2,833,421	51.31	2,793,592	45.65	3,842,368	60.17	4,222,835	66.31	2,973,108	45.98
Saffron	43,472	9.72	48,337	10.90	49,240	10.25	33,955	6.78	29,029	8.06
Other sorts	..	3.86	..	3.24	..	3.67	..	2.28	..	5.00
Total	..	166.13	..	164.95	..	212.61	..	237.01	..	296.77

During the period of the Italo-Abyssinian war heavy speculative buying took place and large stocks were ordered. With the resumption of normal conditions there was a considerable fall in imports owing to large undisposed stocks held by the local firms.⁹ The rise in imports of metanil yellow was due partly to a fall in average value per lb., partly to the imports of larger quantities of the diluted article and partly to speculative buying. The general fall in price level was due to imports of diluted stuffs and Japanese competition. The last factor also accounts for the fall in the average value per lb. of sulphur black. The increase in the imports of alizarine and metanil yellow represented larger receipts from Germany. Imports of congo red from the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic—Northern, also rose from 161,376 lbs. to 412,969 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 91 lakh to Rs. 2.35 lakhs in value but of those from the United States of America and Japan fell by over 118,000 lbs. each. The fall in sulphur black and coupling dyes of the Naphthol group was chiefly due to smaller arrivals from Germany, while that under others was shared by all the principal supplying countries.

12. OILS (MINERAL).—

		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.
<i>From foreign countries.</i>											
Kerosene—											
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern	{Tins ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{Bulk ..	11,404,021	37-82	12,708,233	30-07	11,066,423	29-88	13,021,531	31-18	14,837,080	35-59
Persia	{Bulk ..	3,845,838	24-05	..	..	6,028,326	35-21	92,17,374	39-02	1,587,043	4-34
	{Tins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..
United States of America	{Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	487	..	50,968	40	..	..
	{Tins ..	203	..	82,506	60	1,22,885	93	..	..	65,778	51
Celebes and other Islands	Bulk ..	1,313,023	8-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roumania	Bulk ..	6,287,374	23-13	7,502,359	18-76	2,787,745	6-97	8,08,393	2-02	..	..
Borneo (Dutch) ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	7,210	02	..	..	..	..
British Borneo ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	1,724,575	9-16	..	..	..	..
Other countries	{Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	285	..
	{Tins ..	343	..	196	..	127	..	20	..	106	..
Total kerosene		22,850,356	93-21	20,210,592	48-83	23,114,760	81-24	23,098,342	72-62	16,424,408	39-93
		576	..	82,702	60	1,25,012	93	26	..	65,892	51
Total		22,850,832	93-21	20,293,294	49-43	23,237,778	82-17	23,098,368	72-62	16,490,300	40-44

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Gallons.	Ra. lakhs.	Gallons.	Ra. lakhs.	Gallons.	Ra. lakhs.	Gallons.	Ra. lakhs.	Gallons.	Ra. lakhs.
Other sorts—										
Persia	42,270,932	79.33	37,016,374	66.50	42,139,783	71.88	52,228,766	77.26	49,244,985	51.15
{Fuel oils	..	..	569	.01	..	..	360	..	4,388,084	8.24
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,279	.01
United States of America	2,335,509	20.94	2,111,223	24.44	2,555,149	30.43	2,861,592	31.07	2,494,283	29.57
{Fuel oils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,665,284	22.94
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Borneo	10,276,558	19.10	11,546,799	20.68	13,796,936	23.32	12,671,367	21.08	..	..
{Fuel oils	..	..	1,500	..	5,475	.01	..	..	..	..
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994,568	9.22
United Kingdom	6,06,757	8.24	901,383	10.48	7,54,633	9.10	7,01,834	7.31	820,458	6.88
Germany	199,221	2.02	126,479	1.24	141,113	1.19	442,747	4.14	..	..
{Fuel oils	..	..	7, 927,059	14.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681,363	1.70
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern.	4,152,744	7.73	2,958,454	5.46	912,132	1.31	1,150,640	1.48	543,483	.73
{Fuel oils	..	..	1,301,192	3.25	881,783	2.20	618,033	1.54	..	..
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	12,29,730	5.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{Fuel oils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..
{Other sorts	..	..	46,534	.51	63,147	.51	15,420	.18	218,831	1.96
Other countries	60,640,261	114.55	59,450,186	107.26	56,854,326	96.52	66,060,773	100.72	61,456,185	74.83
{Fuel oils	..	..	4,490,380	39.93	4,395,825	43.43	4,439,976	44.24	9,598,187	57.57
{Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Other sorts	6,021,988	52.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total ..		66,662,249	167.37	63,940,566	147.19	61,250,151	130.95	70,490,749	144.96	71,054,372	132.40
Total (foreign) ..		80,513,081	200.58	84,233,800	196.62	84,487,929	222.12	93,689,117	217.58	87,544,672	172.84
From Burma—											
Kerosene ..	..	23,682,198	161.73	30,200,793	153.15	25,681,841	133.04	23,340,619	106.16	33,164,702	97.08
Other mineral oil ..	..	19,286,304	143.22	19,236,478	65.19	23,383,397	67.71	26,913,578	72.11	24,514,832	61.71
Total (Burma)	..	47,968,502	304.95	49,437,271	214.34	49,065,238	200.75	49,254,197	178.27	57,679,534	158.79
Grand total ..		137,481,673	565.53	133,671,131	410.96	133,553,167	422.87	142,843,314	395.86	145,224,266	391.63

The drop in the imports of foreign kerosene from 23 million gallons to nearly 16½ million gallons was due to smaller arrivals of bulk oil from Persia and cessation of shipments from Roumania. Though supplies from Burma increased from over 23¼ million gallons to over 33 million gallons, there was a fall in the total value which is attributable to the comparatively low prices prevailing during the year under review. The increase in other sorts was chiefly due to larger receipts of motor spirit mainly from Persia and Roumania. There was keen competition between the Indian and foreign concerns resulting in a rate war which kept the prices down and increased the purchasing power of the public. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company which had not imported any petrol from foreign countries since 1932 imported 2 consignments from Abadan (Persia) during the year. Imports of petrol from Burma declined by over 2 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 12·81 lakhs in value. Imports of lubricating oils from the United States of America also declined but those from the United Kingdom and Burma improved.

13. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Electrical	71·69	82·14	96·95	99·18	97·04
Musical	6·16	9·38	9·14	7·99	6·41
Optical	2·56	3·17	2·79	2·98	2·79
Photographic—					
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc.	..	..	..	..	8·57
Cinematograph films ..	15·94	24·13	31·06	29·67	30·86
All others	16·59	15·68	18·55	21·69	14·22
Scientific	8·78	7·26	8·35	8·95	7·66
Surgical	6·51	6·16	6·42	7·22	6·29
Wireless apparatus	7·03	6·65	8·77	15·70	18·06
Other kinds	4·48	5·51	8·23	9·11	7·60
Total	139·74	160·08	190·26	202·49	199·50

The slight decline in imports is attributable to unusually heavy imports toward the close of last year owing to the threat of a European imbroglio and to a general reduction in the level of prices brought about chiefly by the barter discount system introduced by Germany. The decrease under electrical instruments was chiefly due to smaller arrivals from Italy (Rs. 1·99 lakhs), the Netherlands (Rs. 1·09 lakhs) and the United States of America

(Rs. .88 lakhs), though imports from Japan and the United Kingdom were larger by Rs. .73 lakhs and Rs. .66 lakhs respectively. Imports of wireless apparatus from the United States of America increased from Rs. 8.44 lakhs to Rs. 9.82 lakhs and those from the Netherlands from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 1.01 lakhs.

14. POSTAL ARTICLES—NOT SPECIFIED.

			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
			Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
United Kingdom	..	..	64.36	55.04	58.56	55.27	56.57
Switzerland	..	..	31.52	40.39	50.62	52.71	24.44
France	..	..	6.93	6.82	7.42	6.86	5.89
Japan	..	..	.66	1.87	2.53	2.27	2.04
Germany	..	..	3.53	3.09	2.38	3.01	1.65
Italy	..	..	15.51	11.23	8.01	3.63	1.11
Belgium	..	..	.32	1.48	.87	1.09	.95
Other countries	..	..	3.49	3.49	2.96	2.84	1.97
Total	..	..	126.32	123.41	133.85	127.68	94.62

Hitherto only 5 articles, *viz.*, (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread and (5) cigarettes were being specified. With effect from April 1936, a sixth article *viz.*, watches has also been specified. Figures of imports of these articles by post are included under the relative trade heads. The number of parcels assessed was almost the same as that last year but that of letter packets containing dutiable articles increased from 29,478 to 30,933.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The total value of imports increased from Rs. 27.91 lakhs to Rs. 66.77 lakhs of which Rs. 62.44 lakhs represented the value of diamonds mainly from Belgium. This sudden spurt to more than twice the previous year's figure was chiefly due to the reduction in duty on diamonds from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. which came into effect from the 8th February 1936, and the consequent diversion of the smuggled trade to legitimate channels.

15. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.
Paper—										
Packing and wrapping paper ..	159,649	21.24	110,690	12.92	148,254	16.24	193,889	25.52	150,057	20.70
Printing paper ..	247,531	30.81	297,225	31.86	281,579	28.39	369,714	36.20	352,515	31.23
Writing paper and envelopes ..	76,358	19.23	79,383	17.95	64,664	15.13	74,070	16.65	69,511	14.77
Other kinds of paper (including old news-papers),	205,637	19.73	218,252	18.82	231,665	20.74	180,105	10.52	194,183	10.67
Paper manufactures ..	5,152	3.04	5,702	3.60	12,637	5.05	13,959	6.31	14,786	7.35
Total ..	694,327	94.05	711,252	85.15	738,799	85.55	831,737	95.20	781,052	84.72
Protected ..	105,351	23.98	121,654	24.68	96,126	20.28	114,391	23.10	104,809	20.31
Non-protected ..	588,976	70.07	589,598	60.47	642,673	65.27	717,346	72.10	676,243	64.41
Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard ..	205,291	16.52	138,885	10.52	179,104	13.27	182,899	12.34	176,380	11.37
GRAND TOTAL ..	899,618	110.57	850,137	95.67	917,903	98.82	1,014,636	107.54	957,432	96.09

The decrease in imports was due to abnormal imports last year owing to the fear of a general war resulting from the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and to the German barter system which reduced the prices of goods imported from Germany. The decrease is more marked in the case of packing and wrapping paper from Sweden and the United Kingdom, printing paper from Finland, Austria and Norway and of other kinds of paper from the United States of America. Imports of writing paper from Norway and the United Kingdom also decreased but those from Germany increased. Imports of printing paper from Germany and Czecho-slovakia and of other kinds of paper from the United Kingdom, however, recorded increases. Imports of paste board, millboard and cardboard fell chiefly owing to smaller arrivals from Sweden and Japan.

16. HARDWARE.—

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Builders' hardware, etc. ..	4.27	3.54	3.36	4.69	3.31
Domestic hardware, etc. ..	2.37	2.27	2.23	3.08	3.68
Enamelled ironware	5.55	4.87	4.45	4.04	2.97
Implements and tools, other than agricultural implements, etc.	10.43	9.43	9.50	13.54	11.30
Lamps and parts	16.61	14.83	16.72	13.84	11.64
Hand pumps	..	..	..	..	1.07
Stoves	2.02	1.92	2.17	1.82	2.16
Other sorts	60.18	58.36	61.27	57.92	50.73
Total ..	101.43	95.22	99.70	98.93	86.86

Heavy stocks, lack of demand and a rise in prices are mainly responsible for the fall of Rs. 12.07 lakhs in the total imports under this head. Imports from all the principal sources of supply except Japan decreased; Japan's share being slightly more than in the previous year. Smaller receipts from the United Kingdom and Germany account for the decrease under implements and tools while the fall under lamps and parts was due to decreased import of metal lamps from the United States of America and Japan. Larger arrivals from Sweden and Germany are responsible for the increase under stoves.

17. WOOL, RAW AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Wool—										
Raw lbs.	36,22,234	18-24	1,994,098	12-46	2,516,292	15-22	2,485,724	13-59	2,074,727	16-36
Yarn and knitting wool lbs.	467,409	6-20	534,084	7-48	754,574	13-54	421,963	6-63	689,016	12-58
Manufactures—										
Blankets and rugs other than.. "	703,354	6-25	1,045,773	8-65	1,467,489	13-08	1,286,174	9-87	867,684	6-75
floor rugs.										
Braids "	4,246	0-06	3,415	0-06	32,075	1-12	229	0-01	391	0-02
Carpets and floor rugs "	122,483	2-71	70,510	1-18	63,592	1-22	83,048	1-39	81,853	1-67
Hosiery "	90,824	2-24	103,373	2-59	144,509	3-86	152,198	4-75	108,172	3-75
*Woolen and worsted piece goods yds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,981,476	44-73	3,108,255	46-69
†Goods of wool mixed with other materials.	..	..	..	..	1,263,646	19-04	982,738	14-75	1,098,022	15-64
*Ruffle cloth and shawl cloth "	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,703	0-29	7,828	0-07
*Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,792	3-37	74,435	2-14
Piece goods "	37,36,348	58-23	4,131,197	62-17	4,783,314	70-58	..	..	..	..
Shawls and lohis No.	24,632	1-31	43,487	2-01	74,699	3-33	80,667	3-08	75,691	2-54
Other sorts lbs.	168,821	2-19	156,885	1-92	1,366,709	11-98	769,084	6-98	492,380	4-20
Total wool manufactures Value	..	72-99	..	78-58	..	123-21	..	89-22	..	83-47
Total wool Value	..	97-43	..	98-52	..	151-97	..	109-44	..	112-41

†Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1934, figures for previous years being included in those under "Piece goods".

*Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1935, figures for previous years being included in those under "Piece goods".

The prices of Bradford qualities were well maintained and the replacing costs also being higher than the ruling prices merchants found it difficult to book further orders and in consequence imports of woollen and worsted piece-goods from the United Kingdom declined from 1,174,000 yards to 969,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 25.12 lakhs to Rs. 22.78 lakhs in value. A noteworthy feature is that Polish face cloths and chesters were to some extent pressed into service as a substitute for the Italian varieties. In woollen chesters Germany also quoted attractive prices. Supplies of woollen and worsted piece-goods from Japan, on the other hand, increased from 1,481,000 yards to 1,838,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 14.8 lakhs to Rs. 19.04 lakhs in value. The total imports of wool raw declined by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in quantity owing chiefly to smaller supplies from Persia and Australia but improved in value by Rs. 2.77 lakhs. The fall of over 32 per cent. in the imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs and of 36 per cent. in woollen manufactures other sorts is chiefly attributable to the operation of sanctions against Italy.

18. DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Drugs and medicines—					
Camphor	9.23	7.08	6.34	7.36	5.08
Proprietary and patent medicines	17.81	13.07	21.91	45.80	47.94
Quinine salts	7.44	8.71	8.87	9.93	6.76
Other sorts	39.78	46.42	39.00	23.81	20.27
Total Drugs and medicines ..	74.26	75.28	76.12	86.90	80.05
Chemicals—					
Acids	2.38	1.93	2.86	3.21	2.55
Ammonia and salts thereof ..	1.90	1.63	2.03	2.13	1.92
Bleaching materials	4.84	4.04	5.02	5.16	2.58
Calcium compounds	.66	.50	.43	.70	.87
Disinfectants	2.65	2.88	2.72	2.75	3.04
Glycerine	.83	1.05	1.20	1.50	.43
Lead compounds	.64	.58	.65	.44	.48
Magnesium compounds	.52	1.12	1.24	1.12	1.16
Potassium compounds	5.15	4.48	4.14	5.15	2.98
Sodium compounds	26.52	22.12	30.57	30.66	23.05
Sulphur (Brimotone)	2.84	2.30	2.61	2.82	2.62
Zinc compounds	2.84	2.37	4.30	4.45	3.49
Other sorts	24.66	23.52	23.99	30.03	27.13
Total Chemicals	76.43	68.52	81.76	90.12	72.30
Grand Total	150.69	143.80	157.88	177.02	152.35

The drop of Rs. 6.85 lakhs in the total value of drugs and medicines is accounted for by (1) a general reduction of about 5 per cent. in the import values of many articles, (2) the fact that the drug and medicine market took in heavy stocks last year on account of the Abyssinian war and (3) the progress made by indigenous manufactures.

The decrease of about 20 per cent. in the total value of imports of chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and drugs, etc.) as compared with that of the previous year is attributable to (a) diversion of trade in certain chemicals to Kathiawar ports, (b) the release for sale of large stocks which were held up on account of the Abyssinian war, (c) a general reduction in prices made by foreign manufacturers and (d) Japan's competition in cheap chemicals.

19. SUGAR.—

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	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.	Tons.	Ra.
Germany ..	249	·27	50	·06	117	·12	..	..	..	..
France ..	38	·04	..	..	..	..	25	·03	..	..
United Kingdom ..	54	·19	3,559	3·69	3,623	3·79	1,863	2·62	65	·24
Netherlands ..	439	·46	1,270	1·36	1,776	1·77	1,835	1·90	1,649	1·76
Belgium ..	2,379	2·42	10	·03	1,299	1·27	242	0·25	14	·02
Czecho-Slovakia ..	434	·50	..	..	78	·08	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	783	1·71	929	1·36	999	1·37	742	1·11	2,108	2·44
Java ..	86,970	89·15	74,743	75·02	57,830	57·72	58,296	58·19	1,134	1·14
Poland (including Dantzig)	..	..	..	..	1,054	1·06	..	..	..	..
Russia ..	5,251	5·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	·30
Japan ..	2,636	2·90	2,750	3·33	2,180	2·27	3,555	3·78	40	·05
Portuguese East Africa ..	12,652	12·73	15,218	15·30	11,088	10·77	15,956	15·94	..	..
Other countries ..	18	·05	11	·02	863	·86	1	..	3	..
Total	111,903	115·72	98,540	100·17	80,897	81·08	82,615	83·22	5,313	5·05
Re-exports ..	560	·84	1,135	1·93	824	1·34	1,877	2·42	5,096	6·08
Exports in Coasting Trade (Foreign)	12,803	32·95	11,610	30·59	7,642	20·69	6,847	17·85	4,271	10·46

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The heavy fall in imports during the year under report was due mainly to the reduced consumption of Java sugar on account of competition with Indian sugar the prices of which were appreciably lower because of increased production. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned Indian sugar has almost completely driven Java sugar out of the market. The demand for the latter has been mainly from foreign countries as will be noticed from the figures of re-exports which amounted to 5,036 tons during the year under report as against 1,877 tons during last year. A noticeable feature is that there were no imports from Portuguese East Africa during the year though large quantities were imported in each of the preceding four years.

20. LIQUORS.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter	1,241,326	22.36	1,147,229	20.74	1,102,338	20.88	1,188,922	23.20	1,266,723	25.34
Cider and other fermented liquors ..	1,991	.09	2,000	.09	2,740	.12	4,190	.17	4,687	.18
Spirit—										
Brandy	40,765	5.55	45,216	6.46	44,463	6.73	43,503	6.61	40,897	6.35
Gin	25,446	2.26	24,373	2.17	22,997	2.04	24,037	2.13	26,790	2.43
Liqueurs	1,127	.19	2,054	.37	1,910	.37	2,115	.42	2,915	.50
Rum	893	.08	978	.09	877	.08	1,291	.11	1,040	.09
Whisky	79,373	13.04	73,394	12.17	74,935	12.53	82,000	13.62	82,883	13.64
Spirit, present in drugs medicines or chemicals.	43,130	13.42	49,730	14.33	51,491	15.32	60,230	16.68	61,043	17.11
Spirit, perfumed	2,233	1.90	3,149	2.86	3,424	3.11	3,045	2.76	2,982	2.48
Spirit, denatured	316,537	3.30	325,247	5.23	271,610	4.25	154,866	1.99	195,819	1.55
Other sorts	7,301	2.71	6,633	2.48	8,775	3.30	9,138	3.45	8,015	3.00
Total spirits	516,805	42.45	530,774	46.16	480,482	47.73	380,225	47.77	422,384	47.15
Wines	48,545	4.70	49,194	4.98	51,050	5.55	53,036	5.45	49,918	5.49
Grand Total	1,808,667	69.60	1,729,197	71.97	1,636,610	74.28	1,626,373	76.59	1,743,712	78.16

The increase of 117,339 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 1·57 lakhs in value in the total imports of liquors during the year under report is brought about chiefly by larger arrivals of ale and beer in bottles from the United Kingdom the Netherlands and Germany, gin and whisky from the United Kingdom and liqueurs from France and the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit present in drugs from France also increased but from the United States of America decreased. Denatured spirit came entirely from Java. The increase was due to a temporary cessation of supply from the Nasik distillery. The fall in the import of wines is attributable to smaller receipts of Port from the United Kingdom and Portugal, other sorts of wines from Italy and also to the discontinuance of imports of still white wines from Spain. Imports of sherry, madeira and marsala from the United Kingdom and still red wines other than port from the United Kingdom and France however showed increases.

21. RUBBER.--

		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.
Rubber--											
Raw	..	80,955	..16	435,995	..97	444,891	1.40	385,392	1.27	103,793	..44
Manufactures--											
Pneumatic motor covers ..	No.	109,001	45.26	113,606	38.80	125,518	43.49	112,223	45.67	118,438	48.71
" tubes ..	"	110,557	7.02	106,831	5.31	127,043	6.12	112,380	5.97	110,002	5.47
" cycle covers ..	"	2,214	..32	2,066	..26	1,353	..17	1,236	..16	894	..11
"	"	4,430	..12	3,613	..08	2,196	..05	1,245	..03	1,446	..04
" cycle covers ..	"	480,703	6.73	527,288	6.84	491,488	6.19	604,471	7.55	568,610	7.24
" tubes ..	"	644,916	3.36	716,515	3.76	751,305	3.65	711,299	3.79	859,141	3.77
Solid tyres for motor vehicles	"	1,250	1.52	1,693	2.06	1,852	1.93	1,586	1.82	1,074	1.22
Other manufactures except apparel, boots, and shoes,	Val.	..	7.89	..	8.17	..	12.51	..	10.26	..	8.89
Total ..	Val.	..	72.38	..	66.25	..	75.51	..	76.52	..	75.89

The increase under pneumatic motor covers was due chiefly to larger imports from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany.

D.—FOREIGN TRADE—EXPORTS.

22. RE-EXPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage to total re-exports during 1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hides and skins, raw ..	23,31,876	15,69,518	46,44,634	80,05,715	24,041,363	49.51
Other textiles—manufactured.	7,28,038	30,94,145	33,45,973	27,64,592	55,27,954	11.38
Metals and Ores ..	9,69,189	16,99,976	18,11,793	21,31,034	26,34,648	5.42
Cotton manufactures ..	46,25,516	51,40,762	24,86,837	20,78,201	24,52,524	5.05
Silk manufactures ..	2,07,858	4,92,105	16,95,765	16,77,105	23,58,611	4.86
Vehicles, excluding locomotives, etc., for Railways.	7,46,141	9,01,142	18,60,573	19,37,730	18,34,091	3.78
Fruits and vegetables ..	4,31,519	3,15,965	2,98,089	3,93,347	12,13,092	2.50
Spices	3,96,891	3,43,913	62,900	8,25,004	8,51,606	1.75
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.	4,15,017	3,96,952	5,66,201	5,39,755	7,83,745	1.61
Wool manufactures ..	8,26,012	4,70,269	4,48,627	7,79,545	5,99,068	1.23
Sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above.	81,566	1,92,939	1,33,794	2,40,964	6,08,302	1.25
Hardware	6,60,529	6,64,137	6,20,760	5,68,673	5,91,201	1.22
Gums and Resins ..	7,10,422	6,09,906	5,54,714	5,77,345	5,10,505	1.05
Apparel	5,81,970	4,09,506	3,74,041	4,38,541	4,85,081	1.00
Machinery and Millwork	4,60,523	3,43,121	4,29,691	3,83,447	4,83,900	1.00
Cotton twist and yarn ..	9,61,686	4,10,570	2,54,383	1,75,590	55,898	.10
Dyeing and Tanning substances.	3,12,677	2,44,330	2,35,941	2,36,606	4,20,845	.87
Haberdashery and Millinery.	3,30,199	3,22,187	3,11,108	3,63,922	4,27,968	.88
Cotton, raw	89,156	3,86,202	4,15,605	3,16,343	1,44,124	.29
Postal articles ..	3,90,356	4,75,016	4,29,822	2,08,776	5,395	.01
Other articles ..	34,76,031	31,74,593	28,23,634	25,53,725	25,27,187	5.24
Total	1,97,33,172	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,95,960	4,85,56,608	100.00

The increase of Rs. 2·19 crores or 82 per cent. in the total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise over the corresponding value in the previous year was shared by most of the articles, the more marked being hides and skins (chiefly Persian lamb skins). Stocks of skins of better quality which were held up on account of an exhibition in Kabul last year were released for shipment as better return was expected in view of the demand in England in connection with the Coronation. There was also a general increase in prices of skins by about 20 per cent. The United Kingdom took 301 tons valued at Rs. 2·26 crores as against 138 tons valued at Rs. 72·08 lakhs and the United States of America 21 tons valued at Rs. 14·25 lakhs against 10 tons valued at Rs. 7·98 lakhs. The increase under metals and ores mainly represents larger shipments of iron, old for remanufacture to Japan which took 41,000 tons valued at Rs. 12·76 lakhs as against 19,000 tons valued at Rs. 5·03 lakhs and that under fruits and vegetables was due to larger shipments (of cashew kernels) to the United States of America. Shipments of cotton piecegoods white and coloured printed or dyed to Persia also recorded a noticeable increase. Exports of foreign sugar increased from 1,874 tons valued at Rs. 2·41 lakhs to 5,036 tons valued at Rs. 6·8 lakhs in the year under report.

23. EXPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percent- age to total imports during 1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Indian Merchandise.</i>						
Cotton, raw	12,25,53,200	14,29,06,190	19,01,07,966	17,62,90,920	22,31,19,752	56·72
Seeds	3,06,50,018	4,59,60,004	3,22,59,095	3,01,62,820	4,98,56,046	12·68
Postal articles ..	61,52,834	64,64,701	70,19,572	1,39,19,386	2,57,26,066	6·54
Cotton Manufactures ..	1,05,98,928	85,51,339	98,53,344	1,22,49,287	1,54,00,685	3·91
Oil cakes	95,61,672	88,93,950	94,65,396	73,37,488	93,18,266	2·37
Grain, Pulse and flour ..	69,32,605	61,07,301	6,449,718	72,85,240	78,43,031	1·99
Wool, raw	46,39,271	82,75,481	39,58,070	69,66,949	76,97,780	1·96
Hides and skins, raw ..	21,37,828	38,56,089	46,07,797	55,69,765	50,98,559	1·30
Cotton twist and yarn ..	74,87,698	78,55,029	58,79,755	44,21,083	53,61,563	1·36
Leather	27,34,937	35,03,637	26,27,182	30,67,101	40,23,605	1·02
Oils	37,01,735	34,85,847	28,63,187	33,72,954	39,03,734	·99
Metals and Ores ..	12,37,110	20,18,735	20,48,308	18,86,046	31,16,745	·80
Bristles	10,83,825	14,68,816	20,63,827	19,82,577	26,61,572	·68
Gums and resins ..	10,29,330	12,73,978	13,97,026	16,79,185	24,85,215	·63
Tobacco	18,01,936	20,65,987	22,17,613	22,51,589	20,55,678	·52
Myrabolans	28,46,646	33,95,264	25,66,449	26,87,961	19,30,277	·49
Spices	20,70,221	16,19,126	15,80,547	13,79,750	15,42,385	·39
Fruits and Vegetables ..	12,96,450	12,87,382	10,90,614	13,27,316	13,77,190	·35
Jewellery (ex. imitation Jewellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver.)	13,908	7,481	85,560	2,870	12,56,672	·32
Wool manufactures ..	8,92,072	8,02,145	9,41,792	10,13,918	10,31,972	·26
Manures	2,40,605	2,77,067	3,59,516	5,50,117	10,71,801	·27
Dyeing and tanning sub- stances except Myrabo- lans.	8,40,304	9,41,501	9,44,456	8,41,083	10,20,593	·26
Wood and timber ..	6,19,872	8,78,121	8,68,880	8,23,894	8,73,580	·22
Hemp, raw	9,19,470	11,66,568	12,35,434	16,78,891	8,47,108	·22
Provisions and oilman's Stores.	8,53,982	8,02,756	8,20,917	8,04,232	7,61,825	·19
Other articles ..	87,63,548	95,20,253	1,16,80,714	1,34,36,473	1,40,16,478	·356
Total Indian Merchandise	23,16,60,005	27,33,84,728	30,49,92,735	30,29,88,895	39,33,98,179	100·00

24-A. COTTON, RAW.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Ra. Lakhs.	Tons.	Ra. Lakhs.	Tons.	Ts. Lakhs.	Tons.	Ra. Lakhs.	Tons.	Ra. Lakhs.
Japan	140,452	838.75	135,456	817.82	242,131	1,470.09	204,964	1,202.87	285,197	1,649.96
United Kingdom	6,282	39.83	14,916	93.60	10,613	63.57	16,098	92.29	19,235	112.23
Belgium	11,164	67.40	15,533	88.92	12,499	73.57	16,083	91.15	24,621	143.75
Germany	4,285	24.86	7,651	43.31	5,438	31.26	15,734	90.51	12,901	77.97
Italy	8,410	51.72	17,470	105.44	19,759	114.54	10,801	60.96	11,359	66.02
France	12,140	68.50	16,427	92.35	8,435	48.82	12,308	71.10	10,011	58.20
China	18,149	103.57	33,949	203.31	14,654	82.72	15,312	84.99	8,920	49.47
Netherlands	1,194	6.53	2,226	11.33	1,878	10.50	1,794	9.90	2,535	15.77
French Indo-China	..	..	1,387	7.84	..	..	458	2.76	2,459	14.90
Spain	3,160	18.78	5,080	36.67	5,164	30.26	6,540	37.55	2,595	14.06
Poland	..	..	1,039	5.62	955	5.80	807	4.78	1,623	9.83
United States of America	..	..	..	..	110	.63	300	1.72	1,199	6.67
Greece	514	2.83	2,165	15.01	2,169	13.44	1,453	9.14	1,087	6.44
Other countries	476	2.76	210	1.63	697	4.25	1,152	6.91	2,006	12.04
Total	206,226	1,225.53	253,519	1,522.75	324,502	1,949.45	303,804	1,766.63	3,85,742	2,237.91

Of the increase of about 82,000 tons in the total exports during the year under review over those in the previous year, larger shipments to Japan account for nearly 80,000 tons. Exports to Belgium and the United Kingdom also increased by 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. Shipments to China and Spain were however smaller by about 6,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. The increase in the total exports was due to the cheap prices of the Indian crop. The improved demand from The United Kingdom no doubt resulted from the working of the Indo-British Agreement.

24. A. 2.—COTTON YARN.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Syria	2,282,800	11.22	2,804,400	13.75	3,407,201	16.62	2,445,906	12.06	3,560,200	18.17
Straits Settlements	465,080	2.92	668,826	3.83	668,533	3.55	1,268,400	6.33	1,386,800	6.69
Aden and Dependencies	2,075,425	11.36	2,138,660	10.97	1,474,346	7.61	1,519,000	7.43	1,149,300	5.63
Iraq	1,099,000	4.57	805,500	3.19	740,000	2.74	848,100	3.30	1,023,240	4.02
Egypt	328,800	1.70	171,800	.97	101,600	.54	304,000	1.57	418,350	2.40
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	.10	656,800	2.34
Siam	756,200	4.04	829,300	4.04	657,200	3.28	530,800	2.64	290,000	1.45
Palestine	359,600	1.72	367,600	1.84	375,525	1.88	387,300	1.92	270,400	1.36
Cyprus	123,230	.52	216,525	.94	237,350	.96	255,066	1.09	286,100	1.23
Bulgaria	286,000	1.09	326,400	1.09	135,589	.56	10,000	.03	249,600	1.21
Other Native States in Arabia	245,780	1.35	171,072	.90	117,150	.62	138,940	.76	169,018	.94
Persia	3,653,260	20.41	4,348,830	23.61	1,535,850	8.23	8,200	.04	56	..
French Somaliland	1,820,750	9.95	1,506,280	7.57	941,304	5.00	280,000	1.41	80,700	.40
Other countries	827,386	4.03	1,369,864	5.85	1,591,186	7.21	1,140,911	5.53	1,654,783	7.78
Total	14,323,311	74.88	15,725,057	78.55	12,012,834	58.80	9,161,123	44.21	11,195,347	53.62

Although the total exports show a rise of 2 million lbs. over those in the previous year on account of better demands from Syria, Belgium, and Bulgaria it is noteworthy that Persia has gradually ceased to depend on Bombay yarn and that French Somaliland is also following Persia.

A.3.—COTTON PIECE-GOODS.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Grey (unbleached).—</i>										
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	301,300	.50	12,400,900	20.74
Portuguse East Africa ..	1,691,650	4.15	1,332,366	2.94	1,689,085	3.32	2,084,038	3.70	2,592,359	4.06
Mauritius & Dependencies ..	118,000	.23	48,590	.09	1,235,520	2.64	2,356,004	4.15	1,937,320	3.44
Tanganyika Territory ..	605,148	2.05	500,370	1.67	461,400	1.32	520,485	1.57	910,644	2.42
Straits Settlements ..	137,733	.58	66,491	.39	188,900	.85	586,391	1.77	1,056,740	2.14
Other countries ..	1,938,712	4.98	2,032,574	5.15	2,568,409	5.80	2,911,580	6.15	4,221,538	7.80
Total ..	4,491,243	11.99	3,980,391	10.24	6,144,214	13.93	8,759,798	17.84	23,119,501	40.60
<i>White (bleached).</i>										
Straits Settlements ..	30,980	.08	27,500	.05	8,400	.04	403,365	.75	1,574,539	3.73
Ceylon ..	7,780	.02	7,954	.03	41,715	.11	24,870	.08	833,871	2.26
Other countries ..	241,850	.71	218,375	.63	389,259	.85	687,251	1.67	2,025,803	3.77
Total ..	280,610	.81	253,829	.71	439,374	1.00	1,115,486	2.50	4,434,213	9.76

Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	7,923,054	18-03	8,649,353	17-45	5,988,587	12-60	9,016,353	16-15	12,204,840	17-85
Ceylon	409,825	1-60	521,910	1-51	3,945,491	14-66	3,746,917	14-47	4,002,467	16-46
Bahrain Islands ..	2,879,503	8-64	3,121,010	7-23	3,084,679	7-81	1,885,816	4-61	2,849,680	7-15
Iraq	4,923,865	12-72	4,547,923	8-91	2,320,501	5-97	1,303,584	3-56	2,837,042	6-71
Straits Settlements ..	31,950	-30	81,190	-57	185,275	1-01	1,817,284	5-49	2,613,826	6-67
Nigeria including Br. Camerons	..	..	..	..	906,760	1-76	6,863,254	13-96	3,113,707	5-67
Other Native States in Arabia ..	2,707,989	7-26	2,239,928	5-14	1,676,392	4-22	1,320,050	3-34	2,145,402	4-80
Siam	482,700	3-19	763,467	4-91	1,041,580	7-13	1,337,990	9-40	502,800	4-76
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	1,690,564	4-24	1,935,537	4-17	1,296,295	2-89	1,007,965	2-31	1,892,482	4-31
Aden and Dependencies ..	738,157	3-20	788,600	2-70	863,780	2-96	810,155	2-88	1,272,878	4-20
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	312,545	1-03	424,628	-66	1,514,145	3-17	2,603,145	5-96	1,761,229	3-71
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	49,642	-25	793,690	2-25	1,027,548	3-25
Portuguese East Africa ..	4,258,232	8-36	1,407,804	2-62	1,084,929	2-22	861,912	1-79	1,283,040	2-28
Kenya Colony	2,323,844	5-47	1,792,064	4-66	1,007,261	3-84	953,806	2-95	894,482	2-07
Tanganyika Territory ..	5,056,124	8-52	2,325,720	3-88	1,389,980	2-21	1,294,588	2-16	1,783,110	2-70
Other Countries	2,959,537	6-59	2,804,618	5-95	2,717,415	6-23	3,120,634	6-83	3,289,608	6-63
Total	36,706,879	89-15	31,403,752	70-36	29,053,712	78-93	38,737,153	98-11	43,474,151	99-22
Grand Total	41,478,732	101-95	35,637,972	81-31	35,637,300	93-86	48,612,437	118-45	71,027,865	149-58

The increase of about 22½ million yards in quantity and of Rs. 31·13 lakhs in value in the total exports under this head during the year under review was shared by all the three categories, especially grey piecegoods, there being a good demand from almost all the consuming centres. Local mills were also able to compete with Japanese greys owing to replacing cost of the latter being higher. A new market for Indian goods has been found in Egypt and it is noteworthy that while there were no exports of grey piecegoods to that country during the years 1932-33 to 1934-35 and those in 1935-36 were 301,300 yards of the value of Rs. 50,000 only, shipments in 1936-37 amounted to nearly 12½ million yards and were valued at Rs. 20·74 lakhs. Shipments of coloured, printed or dyed goods to the United States of America continued to increase, but those to Nigeria including Cameroons recorded a fall from over 6½ million yards to a little over 3 million yards.

24. B. SEEDS.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>										
<i>Essential</i>	3,301	10.41	4,890	14.31	5,244	14.97	5,051	16.74	4,479	13.19
<i>Non-essential—</i>										
<i>Linseed—</i>										
United Kingdom	320	.74	46,761	58.80	22,634	41.08	22,637	30.83	116,144	174.51
United States of America ..	200	.24	83,961	108.62	64,698	84.40	31,029	42.28	16,653	24.87
Germany	9,180	12.99	8,610	11.31	5,171	6.79	8,110	10.64	12,311	18.09
Canada- via Atlantic Coast ..	..	..	..	..	7,141	9.23	..	..	6,896	11.74
Egypt	28	.04	38	.04	1,502	1.80	..	..	..	..
Italy	10,328	17.90	19,590	28.89	9,518	12.25	6,696	8.86	750	.92
Commonwealth of Australia ..	..	..	11	.02	..	..	56	.08	6,857	10.38
France	3,759	5.46	14,368	20.21	5,800	7.44	2,400	3.25	4,260	6.31
Netherlands	..	..	2,596	3.53	600	.75	..	..	4,000	6.20
Other Countries	1,212	1.50	8,785	11.73	3,255	4.24	4,639	6.29	1,738	2.73
Total	25,027	38.87	184,720	243.15	130,319	167.98	75,567	102.23	169,609	255.75

		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Non-essential—contd.</i>											
<i>Groundnut—</i>											
France ..	..	46,020	86.26	23,152	31.75	18,831	24.29	32,282	49.29	32,906	54.70
United Kingdom	..	10,194	20.56	17,608	22.16	15,093	18.97	19,659	30.46	18,977	32.20
Germany ..	..	3,565	6.46	12,708	16.92	9,582	11.37	7,562	11.97	20,529	31.90
Netherlands	..	2,790	5.32	6,418	9.24	6,089	7.90	12,299	19.24	16,628	26.24
Italy ..	..	18,121	29.27	28,175	34.29	19,038	23.15	3,836	6.71	8,088	14.96
Other Countries ..	..	2,307	4.17	3,315	4.56	5,445	7.21	4,604	8.41	3,676	7.90
Total	..	82,997	152.24	91,376	118.91	74,678	92.89	80,242	126.08	100,804	167.90
<i>Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—</i>											
Italy ..	..	4,596	7.77	8,454	11.12	785	.95	5	.01	4,268	7.78
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	5.00
Netherlands	..	600	1.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,241	4.37
Ceylon ..	..	339	.81	688	1.40	401	.83	84	.16	583	1.60
Egypt ..	..	2,763	5.37	3,269	4.68	568	.78	380	.52	883	1.22
Other Countries ..	..	1,525	3.58	1,903	3.88	1,969	4.17	649	1.68	2,400	5.03
Total	..	9,823	18.70	14,284	21.08	3,721	6.73	1,118	2.37	12,875	25.00

Castor—

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France ..	12,529	17.89	8,363	10.81	7,954	10.35	8,048	12.09	4,174	6.64
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	1.08	1,984	2.83
Belgium ..	1,691	2.58	..	..	..	..	833	.73	1,750	2.71
United Kingdom ..	13,836	20.24	11,137	12.87	5,645	7.00	7,449	10.50	1,002	2.61
Italy ..	5,975	8.70	7,801	9.50	4,402	5.09	6,618	9.27	1,456	2.46
Commonwealth of Australia	400	.52	230	.37	850	.90	767	1.02	1,655	2.35
Other Countries ..	14,958	20.48	6,005	7.61	6,313	7.58	6,432	8.97	2,377	3.56
Total	49,389	70.40	33,626	40.56	25,164	30.92	31,197	43.66	14,998	23.16
Cotton—										
United Kingdom ..	1,500	.85	3,394	1.89	..	..	..	..	7,785	4.36
Other Countries ..	139	.17	1,641	.99	35	.04	33	.05	153	.15
Total	1,639	1.02	4,975	2.88	35	.04	33	.05	7,931	4.51
Mustard—										
France ..	1,671	2.96	1,792	2.91	1,514	2.67	1,498	2.80	1,672	3.08
Other Countries ..	1,367	2.31	920	1.61	876	1.65	468	1.02	587	1.14
Total	3,028	5.27	2,717	4.52	2,390	4.32	1,966	3.82	2,259	4.22
Other sorts ..	5,616	9.40	10,311	13.92	1,925	3.28	1,918	3.63	1,218	2.92
Total non-essential	177,419	295.90	342,009	445.02	238,232	306.16	192,041	281.74	309,654	483.46
Other than oil seeds ..	87	.19	124	.36	114	1.57	526	3.15	494	1.09
Total seeds ..	180,807	306.50	346,963	459.69	243,590	322.70	197,618	301.63	314,627	498.64

Linseed.—Exports were more than double those of last year due to better demand from the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, the Netherlands and France in consequence of the failure of crop in Argentine, which is India's only competitor in this commodity.

Groundnut seed.—Despite Madras offering lower rates and the competition from the African product, shipments recorded an increase over those of the preceding year owing to better demand from Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.

Sesamum.—There was an appreciable fall in prices due to heavy stocks and this led to an increased demand especially from Italy, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Castor Seed.—The local demand for oil and oil cakes increased considerably thereby reducing the quantity of seed available for export. In consequence the total exports fell by over 16,000 tons.

Cotton seed.—The increase in exports during the year under report over those in the previous year is attributable to the high prices quoted for Egyptian, Russian and American cotton seed owing to a fear of shortage. As the prices of Indian cotton seed remained comparatively low, there was a good demand for it especially from the United Kingdom.

24 C.—OIL CAKES.

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	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Groundnut cake—</i>										
United Kingdom	14,977	10.74	52,780	28.05	75,373	38.07	65,875	34.90	63,259	47.53
Germany	46,517	32.92	18,241	11.43	26,160	16.43	13,122	8.25	23,455	16.64
Belgium	10,742	7.56	10,501	7.77	20,700	13.39	15,745	10.40	13,467	9.19
Netherlands	19,422	14.33	25,664	18.84	8,130	4.89	5,875	3.92	9,053	6.24
Other countries	2,317	2.83	7,112	4.73	19,200	10.68	6,689	4.12	3,995	2.51
Total	93,975	68.38	114,298	70.82	149,563	83.46	96,706	61.59	113,229	82.11
<i>Linseed cake—</i>										
United Kingdom	16,326	11.95	14,227	9.81	7,995	5.75	14,786	9.30	11,167	8.04
Netherlands	8,251	5.74	5,064	3.82	2,110	1.54	1,030	.64	1,595	1.18
Belgium	10,328	7.12	4,149	2.89	3,357	2.52	727	.49	543	.40
Other countries	2,139	1.51	640	.42	325	.23	45	.03	286	.21
Total	37,044	26.32	24,080	16.94	13,787	10.04	16,588	10.46	13,501	9.83
Other sorts	1,563	.91	2,327	1.18	2,269	1.15	2,246	1.32	2,131	1.24
Grand Total	132,582	95.61	140,705	88.94	165,619	94.65	115,540	73.37	128,951	93.18

The total exports under this head which had fallen by 30 per cent. in quantity last year as compared with those in 1934-35 recovered during the year under report by 11.6 per cent. the average value per ton also rising by 27 per cent. over that of the previous year.

24 D.—GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Java and Egypt—</i>										
Adon and Dependencies ..	746	·87	1,000	1.14	436	·48	1,823	1.84	3,196	3.45
Other Native States in Arabia ..	2,752	2.49	3,122	2.53	1,907	1.77	3,507	3.41	1,688	1.57
Germany ..	5,679	4.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony ..	145	·30	134	·27	130	·23	134	·21	911	·91
French Somaliland ..	237	·26	94	·12	39	·03	268	·23	701	·82
Italian East Africa ..	419	·41	30	·02	59	·06	2,530	2.51	218	·22
Other countries ..	2,577	2.20	560	·62	969	1.01	808	·86	330	·52
Total	12,555	11.09	4,940	4.70	3,540	3.58	8,130	8.06	7,034	7.49
<i>Pulse—</i>										
United Kingdom ..	3,631	3.70	5,642	5.43	5,600	5.04	6,419	6.31	10,758	10.89
Ceylon ..	3,184	6.82	5,850	10.42	5,383	9.95	5,732	7.87	3,919	5.50
Straits Settlements ..	592	1.13	797	1.53	1,229	2.94	3,161	4.87	2,242	4.13
Union of South Africa ..	851	1.77	906	1.74	1,069	2.02	1,075	1.82	1,203	2.17
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	1,918	3.40	757	1.22	1,337	2.27	1,444	2.63	1,344	2.25
Other countries ..	2,165	4.57	2,784	4.04	4,088	6.90	3,682	5.73	3,670	5.96
Total	12,341	21.39	16,736	25.03	19,306	29.72	21,513	29.13	23,136	30.90

Rice not in the husk—

Bahrein Islands ..	3,121	3.93	3,769	3.46	2,619	2.34	3,616	3.34	3,713	3.63
Portuguese East Africa ..	2,028	4.14	1,661	3.11	1,751	3.16	1,729	3.14	1,665	3.27
Kenya Colony ..	858	2.10	850	2.52	1,094	3.20	1,267	3.22	1,241	3.45
Other Native States in Arabia ..	1,915	2.18	2,241	2.00	1,801	1.74	1,747	1.93	1,802	1.96
Union of South Africa ..	790	1.88	680	1.53	849	1.77	837	1.75	715	1.50
Aden and Dependencies ..	400	.64	423	.61	253	.33	422	.62	887	1.17
Ceylon ..	431	1.09	400	.84	506	1.08	647	1.23	541	1.14
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	388	.56	887	1.00	1,437	1.39	1,152	1.22	701	.76
Other countries ..	1,906	3.67	1,769	3.04	2,665	4.05	1,862	3.06	1,579	2.76
Total ..	11,837	20.19	12,680	18.11	12,975	19.06	13,279	19.51	12,844	19.70

United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony ..	117	.28	157	.34	177	.34	280	.47	313	.56
Tanganyika Territory ..	244	.56	248	.50	271	.49	313	.53	369	.62
Aden and Dependencies ..	191	.40	201	.40	221	.40	215	.41	249	.46
Zanzibar and Pamba ..	390	.74	243	.54	235	.49	242	.44	256	.49
Other Countries ..	460	.95	393	.72	380	.77	495	.76	489	.88
Total ..	1,312	2.93	1,242	2.50	1,284	2.49	1,545	2.61	2,276	3.70

Wheat—

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Wheat flour—</i>										
Other Native States in Arabia ..	993	1.47	1,295	2.00	837	1.38	1,203	1.96	3,138	5.27
Straits Settlements ..	1,045	1.98	1,149	1.67	1,630	2.41	2,861	4.17	3,011	4.47
Kenya Colony ..	1,612	3.45	1,422	2.62	1,495	2.42	3,546	4.77	1,368	2.16
Ceylon ..	61	.12	23	.03	92	.13	51	.06	463	.89
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	1,490	2.82	641	1.09	507	.85	342	.63	388	.60
Other countries ..	1,282	2.29	1,096	1.83	555	.87	477	.77	1,107	1.73
Total ..	6,393	12.13	5,626	9.24	5,116	8.06	8,480	12.26	9,475	15.12
Other sorts ..	1,033	1.60	1,091	1.49	1,329	1.74	1,153	1.45	1,289	1.69
Grand Total ..	45,471	69.33	42,315	61.07	43,550	64.65	54,100	73.02	56,054	78.60

With the exception that there was an improvement in the case of pulse to the United Kingdom and of wheat flour to Other Native States in Arabia, the trade under this head was normal. It is however interesting to note that for the first time since 1931-32 the United Kingdom purchased Indian wheat, the quantity being 600 tons.

24-E.—HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.—

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	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Hides, raw—</i>										
Germany	246	1.47	257	1.52	219	1.28	239	1.83	250	1.38
Netherlands	181	.82	620	2.62	1,279	6.66	271	1.33	107	.61
United Kingdom	..	..	3	.02	1	.02	1	.01	61	.42
Other countries	46	.23	120	.50	69	.33	73	.64	28	.40
Total	473	2.52	900	4.66	1,568	8.29	584	3.81	446	2.71
<i>Skins, raw—</i>										
United States of America	1,268	11.84	2,041	21.07	2,393	24.82	3,369	39.76	2,380	23.66
United Kingdom	223	4.48	683	8.30	422	8.64	572	9.50	483	11.09
France	33	.63	231	1.99	52	2.24	97	.62	29	.85
Commonwealth of Australia	62	.84	14	.18	16	.18	47	.55	29	.49
Other countries	102	.89	174	2.24	148	1.82	132	1.35	37	1.36
Total	1,687	18.68	3,143	33.78	3,031	37.70	4,217	51.78	2,958	48.65
Cuttings of hides and skins, raw	62	.18	85	.12	28	.09	75	.11	181	.23
Grand Total	2,222	21.38	4,128	38.56	4,627	46.08	4,476	55.70	3,585	50.99

Though shipments of hides, raw to Germany slightly increased in volume the value fell owing to the introduction of the better system. The figures show a general decline of trade under this head.

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom ..	9,027,520	38.34	14,383,376	58.14	6,708,343	26.28	9,515,323	39.69	7,720,020	44.92
United States of America ..	413,952	1.79	1,737,344	8.28	1,251,152	6.27	3,961,814	19.79	2,459,489	19.09
Belgium ..	876,512	3.96	2,342,592	9.93	1,073,446	4.90	1,488,017	8.72	1,608,403	11.93
France ..	313,488	1.43	616,000	2.73	129,263	.43	119,277	.57	116,626	.58
Germany ..	399,360	.84	447,776	2.01	50,808	.29	121,968	.63	62,197	.34
Netherlands ..	..	..	225,456	1.01	249,648	1.08	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	8,120	.09	151,984	.65	67,118	.33	55,935	.27	11,564	.12
Total ..	11,438,952	46.39	19,904,528	82.75	9,538,785	39.58	15,262,334	69.67	11,988,301	76.98

In consequence of a general restoration of confidence in America combined with active buying on the part of the United Kingdom trade, there was an unusually large business in held-over stocks of East Indian wools at prices which advanced almost daily especially in the third quarter of the year. Consequently buyers preferred to wait on account of the sharp rise in prices and restricted their purchases to actual requirements. These reasons account for the drop of over 3½ million lbs. in quantity but a rise of about Rs. 7.31 lakhs in value of the total exports of raw wool during the year under report as compared with the corresponding figures of last year.

E.—TREASURE INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

25. TABLE SHOWING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT AND ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Gold—					
Private	76,73,840	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	1,19,94,608
Government	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	1,10,00,490	40,35,606	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	11,76,04,067
Government	7,842	57,436	1,417	1,99,52,479	23,023
Currency Notes—					
Private	4,30,340	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	2,31,925
Government	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	1,91,12,512	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	6,79,14,000	12,96,58,623
<i>Exports.</i>					
Gold—					
Private	60,53,30,400	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	29,24,93,299
Government	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	14,73,963	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	2,20,429
Government	1,32,94,202	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	..
Currency notes—					
Private	12,000	7,000	..	..	3,000
Government	..	..	..	..	20,00,000
Total Exports	62,01,10,565	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,954	44,21,54,624	29,47,16,728

Treasure.—The noticeable increase in the imports of gold on private account was due almost entirely to the United Kingdom sending sovereigns of the value of Rs. 79·54 lakhs as against Rs. 7·81 lakhs last year. Receipt of sovereigns from Other Native States in Arabia during the year was however worth Rs. 10·38 lakhs only as against Rs. 25·52 lakhs in the previous year. The sudden increase in the import of silver to nearly three times those of the preceding year chiefly represents larger despatches of bar silver by the United Kingdom which were valued at Rs. 10·88 crores as against Rs. 3·33 crores. The Commonwealth of Australia also sent bar silver worth Rs. 60·52 lakhs against Rs. 45·71 lakhs and imports from Canada and the United States of America were valued at Rs. 11·28 and Rs. 4·11 lakhs as against none last year. Exports of gold during the year gradually dwindled to less than half of what they were in 1932-33, shipments of bullion bar, etc., to the United Kingdom having fallen from Rs. 24·59 crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 14·82 crores. France also took no bullion or bar against Rs. 68·43 lakhs last year while the Netherlands reduced her demand from Rs. 79·51 lakhs to Rs. 27·28 lakhs. Shipments of gold bullion, bar, etc. to the United States of America however improved from Rs. 11·71 crores to Rs. 14·12 crores. The United Kingdom also did not import any sovereigns against Rs. 45·54 lakhs worth taken by her last year. The considerable drop in the exports of silver is attributable to a cessation of demand for bullion, bar, etc. from the United Kingdom and the United States of America which amounted to Rs. 95·5 lakhs and Rs. 82·42 lakhs respectively last year. Hongkong also did not take any British dollars and Other Native States in Arabia any Government of India rupees against Rs. 28·37 lakhs and Rs. 21·4 lakhs worth respectively last year.

25-A. *Government transactions.*—Imports of stores on Government account amounted to Rs. 58·08 lakhs as against Rs. 54·18 lakhs last year mainly representing larger receipts of arms, ammunition and military stores (+ Rs. 14·63 lakhs). Exports were valued at Rs. 5·01 lakhs against Rs. 6·32 lakhs in the previous year.

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26. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, EXCLUDING SIND.

Vessels.	1932-33.		1933-34..		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered—</i> Steamers ..	565	2,916,674	573	3,051,270	572	3,035,688	591	3,058,539	568	2,982,625
	18	60,723	44	143,214	24	76,943	24	88,476	45	167,572
	113	11,201	101	10,143	98	10,499	83	9,162	90	8,921
	..	..	1	124	..	..	2	201	3	437
Total ..	696	2,988,598	719	3,204,751	694	3,123,130	700	3,156,378	706	3,159,555
<i>Cleared—</i> Steamers ..	470	2,627,271	478	2,684,730	464	2,703,615	444	2,566,995	438	2,483,445
	60	222,535	47	199,275	41	125,192	78	320,199	77	349,048
	81	7,858	95	9,903	87	9,038	102	9,963	82	7,900
	3	277	7	558	1	49	..	..	1	148
Total ..	614	2,857,941	627	2,894,466	593	2,837,894	624	2,897,157	598	2,840,541
Grand Total ..	1,310	5,846,539	1,346	6,099,217	1,287	5,961,024	1,324	6,053,535	1,304	6,000,096

27. TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL STEAM TONNAGE (ENTERED AND CLEARED) ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

Nationality.				1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	..	..	..	3,454,008	3,543,138	3,531,759	3,730,687	3,731,781
Japanese	..	..	..	536,749	499,107	534,495	639,971	659,788
Italian	..	..	..	822,848	963,722	889,661	719,874	715,355
American	..	..	..	337,826	347,158	359,517	339,763	263,383
Norwegian	..	..	..	113,595	145,372	104,005	89,425	59,202
Greek	..	..	..	..	21,221	7,444	10,478	25,889
Danish	..	..	..	1,725	..	24,961	2,191	7,212
French	..	..	..	..	21,274	..	..	3,126
German	..	..	..	321,174	283,115	274,229	302,100	362,881
Others	..	..	..	239,278	254,382	215,367	199,720	154,073
Total				5,827,203	6,078,489	5,941,438	6,034,209	5,982,690

28. FREIGHT RATES FROM BOMBAY TO THE UNITED KINGDOM PORTS IN SHILLINGS PER TON.

Months.	Cotton and wool (measure-ment).	Manganese Ore.	Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt. cargo).	Castor seed, Cotton seed and myrabolans (13 cwt. cargo).	Remarks.
April 1936	32 0	16 6	19 0	16 0	
May 1936	30 0	16 6	21 0	18 0	
June 1936	30 0	16 6	19 0	16 0	
July 1936	30 0	16 6	21 0	18 0	
August 1936	30 0	16 6	21 0	18 0	
September 1936 ..	30 0	16 6	21 0	18 0	
October 1936 ..	30 0	16 6	21 0	18 0	
November 1936 ..	32 6	18 6	24 0	21 0	
December 1936 ..	40 0	18 6	27 0	24 0	
January 1937 ..	40 0	18 6	32 0	29 0	
February 1937 ..	40 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	
March 1937	40 0	30 0	27 0	24 0	

29. PRICES.—VARIATIONS IN THE AVERAGE DECLARED PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES.

	1927-28.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Metals and Ores—						
Brass	100	67·29	61·59	56·04	56·02	63·69
Copper	100	69·51	63·04	56·26	55·55	85·01
Iron and steel	100	96·17	96·67	100·19	92·12	100·78
Oils—						
Kerosene	100	89·13	52·17	76·09	67·39	54·35
Sugar—						
Refined	100	51·44	50·56	49·86	50·11	55·68
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Twist and Yarn	100	73·64	70·54	73·64	68·99	72·09
Piecegoods						
Grey	100	56·00	48·00	52·00	52·00	48·00
White	100	59·37	59·37	75·00	71·87	75·00
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	54·28	51·43	60·00	48·57	51·43
Silk—						
Raw	100	61·43	50·34	45·39	47·44	53·75
Piecegoods	100	44·06	37·29	31·36	27·12	31·36
Wool—						
Piecegoods	100	79·19	76·14	75·13	78·68	76·65
<i>Exports.</i>						
Grain, Pulse and flour						
Rice (Indian)	100	68·09	57·00	58·64	58·66	61·27
Seeds—						
Linseed	100	72·55	61·49	60·18	63·20	70·44
Rape	100	66·30	65·63	81·90	87·36	103·59
Til or Jinjili	100	65·78	51·00	62·50	73·46	67·08
Cotton	100	66·25	61·75	121·23	150·78	60·96
Castor	100	68·30	57·79	58·87	67·05	74·00
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Raw	100	58·99	59·81	59·62	57·72	57·58
Twist and Yarn	100	68·42	65·79	64·47	63·16	63·16
Piecegoods—						
Grey	100	93·10	89·66	79·31	68·97	62·06
White	100	78·38	75·68	62·16	59·46	59·46
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	77·42	70·97	87·10	80·65	74·19
Wool—						
Raw	100	46·59	47·73	46·59	52·27	72·73

G.—COASTING TRADE.

30. TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE PORTS FROM WHICH GOODS WERE IMPORTED OR TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED (EXCLUDING TREASURE).

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Imports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency.	4,12,29,659	4,18,84,225	2,98,21,903	3,31,58,624	4,15,44,886
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—					
Cutch	3,17,583	4,10,153	4,10,647	7,32,355	5,18,858
Kathiawar ..	2,88,55,003	3,20,34,724	4,02,05,155	2,96,50,063	3,85,47,512
Goa	76,19,056	37,96,270	66,13,942	56,20,892	95,85,787
Other Ports ..	12,68,040	14,74,990	16,33,014	16,62,459	15,59,069
Total ..	3,80,59,682	3,77,16,137	4,88,62,758	3,76,65,769	5,02,11,226
British Ports in Other Presidencies—					
Bengal	2,69,54,855	1,83,77,352	2,52,66,018	2,41,60,901	2,48,08,387
Madras	2,66,89,027	2,87,57,480	3,28,93,960	2,90,19,869	2,40,79,046
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	20
Burma	6,87,20,242	7,01,15,489	7,28,18,446	5,52,84,254	6,13,76,877
Sind	1,95,82,608	2,18,97,066	2,73,07,955	3,60,88,105	2,65,02,695
Total ..	14,19,46,732	13,91,47,387	15,82,86,379	14,45,53,129	13,67,67,025
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—					
Baluchistan (Agency tracts).	20,799	29,900	30,350	23,410	41,051
State of Travancore	71,86,880	64,80,554	45,27,224	31,87,128	31,08,321
Other Ports ..	728	2,847	47,590	45,939	3,09,644
Total ..	72,08,407	65,13,301	46,05,164	32,56,477	34,59,016
Grand Total ..	22,84,44,480	22,52,61,050	24,15,76,204	21,86,33,999	23,19,82,153

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Exports.</i>					
British Ports within the Presidency.	4,66,28,627	4,55,49,852	3,07,18,431	3,68,69,746	4,21,27,606
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—					
Cutch	18,45,512	14,35,585	16,15,475	18,02,651	14,28,890
Kathiawar ..	2,50,54,798	2,39,47,608	2,48,72,959	2,43,98,116	2,49,75,301
Goa	37,06,124	33,97,149	32,82,468	33,30,235	35,63,376
Other ports ..	21,48,013	21,67,926	20,39,382	23,35,472	22,49,334
Total ..	3,27,64,447	3,09,48,268	3,18,10,284	3,23,61,474	3,22,36,901
British Ports in other Presidencies—					
Bengal	6,97,99,173	3,58,89,555	4,67,63,376	4,35,64,133	4,41,49,237
Madras	5,76,98,324	5,35,17,283	5,15,14,856	5,23,54,499	4,90,65,111
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	42,453
Burma	2,07,72,846	2,17,06,207	2,61,43,630	2,42,59,636	2,98,90,970
Sind	5,09,39,880	5,64,74,223	5,69,23,806	6,28,42,494	6,51,55,336
Total ..	19,92,10,223	16,75,87,268	18,03,45,668	18,30,20,762	18,83,03,107
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—					
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts).	1,21,314	12,50,885	6,73,392	5,59,528	13,75,167
State of Travancore ..	35,56,742	76,03,993	74,20,781	62,15,213	48,38,811
Other Ports ..	6,04,164	6,53,536	14,09,172	7,42,816	7,58,970
Total ..	42,82,220	95,08,414	95,03,345	75,17,557	69,72,948
Grand Total ..	28,28,75,517	25,35,93,802	25,23,77,728	25,97,69,539	26,96,40,562

31. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORT IN THE COASTING TRADE.

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1. Grain, pulse and flour ..	4,93	5,98	6,14	4,25	5,68
2. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	3,73	4,62	4,82	4,89	5,34
3. Kerosene	1,77	1,74	1,49	1,21	1,13
4. Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,30	1,26	1,21	1,09	1,02
5. Seeds	1,01	90	91	80	88
6. Spices	97	87	94	94	85
7. Cotton manufactures ..	49	53	63	60	60
8. Tea	72	42	69	60	57
9. Jute manufactures	95	40	86	66	57
10. Coal	69	63	62	67	56
11. Teak wood	50	51	54	57	47
12. Ghi	41	38	49	50	40

32. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORT (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE) IN THE COASTING TRADE.

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	13,19	10,94	11,71	11,20	11,79
Cotton twist and yarn	1,56	1,18	1,18	1,19	99
Grain, pulse and flour	2,63	2,32	2,09	2,39	2,31
<i>Foreign produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	1,04	89	89	1,33	1,47
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above.	33	31	21	18	10
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof.	30	47	72	79	92

The total coasting trade of the Presidency of Bombay which had declined last year, improved from Rs. 47·84 crores to Rs. 50·16 crores or by nearly 5 per cent. both imports and exports contributing to the increase. Imports rose from Rs. 21·86 crores to Rs. 23·2 crores or by 6 per cent., and exports from Rs. 25·98 crores to Rs. 26·96 crores or by nearly 4 per cent. This improvement was entirely due to increased movements of Indian produce and manufactures; imports of foreign merchandise falling from Rs. 1·56 crores to Rs. 1·27 crores and exports from Rs. 5·31 crores to Rs. 5·28 crores. The improvement in imports is chiefly attributable to larger receipts of rice (+Rs. 1·3 crores), almost entirely from Burma, and of raw cotton (+Rs. 43·6 lakhs) from Kathiawar, Goa and British Ports within the Province, though shipments from Sind and Madras were smaller. Imports of foreign sugar fell from Rs. 51·74 lakhs to Rs. 11·83 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from Kathiawar, British ports within the Province, but those of dried fruits rose from Rs. 11·04 lakhs to Rs. 21·71 lakhs due to larger arrivals from Karachi. Receipts of ghee from Kathiawar, coal from Bengal, teak wood from Burma, spices from Travancore, Madras and British Ports within the Province, Jute from Bengal and cotton grey piecegoods from Kathiawar however recorded decreases. The improvement under exports was brought about mainly by increased shipments of Indian cotton piecegoods (+Rs. 59·19 lakhs) to Burma and Sind and of raw cotton (+Rs. 28·75 lakhs) and rice (+Rs. 13·09 lakhs) chiefly to British Ports within the Province. Shipments of cotton piecegoods to Travancore however recorded a noticeable decline. Exports of pulse also fell by Rs. 26·59 lakhs on account of smaller shipments to Madras and British Ports within the Province though Kathiawar took larger quantities. Exports of cotton twist and yarn fell by Rs. 19·51 lakhs in consequence of smaller demand from most of the Provinces. Shipments of foreign cotton piecegood improved from Rs. 1·27 crores to Rs. 1·41 crores owing to larger re-exports to Sind and Madras though Kathiawar and Travancore took less quantities. Re-exports of carriages and carts also increased from Rs. 79·2 lakhs to Rs. 92 lakhs due to better demand from Bengal. Re-exports of sugar to British Ports within the Province however fell from Rs. 16·58 lakhs to Rs. 6·06 lakhs.

33. SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant and is carried on by country craft mainly *via* Bombay. The total value rose from Rs. 19·93 lakhs to Rs. 29·33 lakhs, both imports and exports sharing in the improvement. Imports rose from Rs. 4·96 lakhs to Rs. 8·74 lakhs due almost entirely to larger receipts of fruits, dried salted or preserved (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa and Kenya Colony into the ports of Malwan and Vengurla, of rice from Siam and of dates from Iraq. The increase in exports from Rs. 14·96 lakhs to Rs. 20·58 lakhs chiefly represents larger shipments of cotton raw to Japan from Jambusar and Broach (+Rs. 3 lakhs) and of fruits dried, salted or preserved—Other sorts (cashew kernels) from Malwan and Vengurla to the United States of America (+Rs. 1·99 lakhs), Belgium (+Rs. 32,000) and the United Kingdom (+Rs. 18,000)

2.—COASTING TRADE.

A.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL COASTING TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL TALUKAS OF THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY (EXCLUDING SIND).

	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.	
			1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Broach	81,59,521	87,77,403	13.20	13.66
Ratnagiri	54,37,201	62,23,971	8.80	9.69
Karanja	39,69,948	41,07,186	6.42	6.39
Surat	53,63,576	40,52,873	8.68	6.30
Dabhol	35,31,687	39,71,171	5.71	6.18
Malwan	35,79,729	37,75,024	5.79	5.88
Vengurla	28,88,941	28,63,860	4.67	4.46
Bankot	28,53,725	28,41,447	4.62	4.42
Honavar	29,43,507	28,36,646	4.76	4.42
Uran	23,84,259	28,33,186	3.86	4.41
Bhandup	24,95,632	26,34,665	4.04	4.10
Jaitapur	24,25,500	25,39,714	3.92	3.95
Revdanda	23,39,688	23,32,356	3.79	3.63
Belapur	20,73,180	21,52,410	3.35	3.35
Sanikatta	21,21,576	20,25,129	3.43	3.15
Dharasna	18,72,254	19,66,978	3.03	3.06
Karwar	15,44,969	16,07,285	2.50	2.50
Bassein	9,53,677	11,36,221	1.54	1.77
Other Talukas	48,77,825	55,78,611	7.89	8.68
Total	6,18,16,395	6,42,56,136	100.00	100.00

B.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, EXCLUDING SIND.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Fruits and Vegetables—					
Fresh fruits—					
Coconuts ..	11,50,569	7,39,040	7,63,698	8,40,764	9,37,755
Grain, Pulse and Flour—					
Pulse ..	7,38,016	6,22,162	6,32,517	6,66,246	7,05,372
Rice in the husk ..	5,16,309	5,16,305	5,20,625	6,80,014	8,09,277
Rice not in the husk	69,24,874	88,19,606	86,33,771	75,65,288	90,23,587
Wheat flour ..	3,16,969	2,85,260	3,10,117	3,69,673	4,36,601
Metals and Ores—					
Iron or steel ..	7,51,048	8,21,912	9,84,566	12,23,767	9,25,059
Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosene ..	15,52,485	15,39,450	15,44,988	14,52,311	15,61,904
Vegetable Non-essen-					
tial.					
Coconut ..	12,12,774	8,64,768	6,54,821	8,43,640	9,92,426
Provisions and oilman's					
Stores—					
Ghi ..	6,67,683	5,37,881	7,96,161	8,37,428	6,10,258
Salt ..	11,31,915	10,71,003	9,58,421	8,24,314	11,73,085
Sugar 16 D. S. and	49,57,210	51,39,969	70,09,651	65,52,146	45,71,028
above.					
Tea ..	4,35,497	3,19,328	5,13,972	4,47,925	6,32,058
Textiles—					
Cotton Piecegoods—					
Grey (unbleached)	6,62,246	4,83,155	5,68,859	4,77,989	4,73,828
Coloured, Printed	7,88,709	6,44,667	6,79,351	7,27,231	7,39,820
or Dyed.					
Jute—					
Manufactures—					
Gunny Bags ..	6,46,164	3,76,530	3,78,003	4,94,845	5,28,000
Other articles ..	1,30,98,798	1,06,03,990	1,17,42,659	1,23,80,426	1,19,25,905
Total ..	3,55,51,266	3,33,85,026	3,66,92,180	3,63,84,007	3,60,46,059

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUB-ORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, EXCLUDING SIND.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.					
Bricks and Tiles ..	7,60,637	7,70,457	8,16,891	8,86,543	9,34,120
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fresh fruits—					
Other Sorts ..	2,13,477	1,68,939	7,65,190	7,35,169	6,75,306
Grain, Pulse and flour—					
Pulse	8,31,096	7,48,742	9,44,140	16,03,294	8,94,362
Rice in the husk ..	14,74,222	15,57,184	15,70,499	22,15,868	23,07,775
Rice not in the husk	21,80,136	19,76,801	21,22,837	25,15,969	25,30,580
Salt	37,41,768	31,83,060	33,36,593	31,04,560	35,80,819
Seeds—					
Non-essential—					
Cotton	8,46,194	5,65,951	5,36,265	6,93,241	8,21,890
Groundnut ..	2,08,707	1,96,361	4,20,256	8,43,500	17,98,259
Spices—					
Betelnuts	23,37,989	19,94,872	18,75,566	20,63,007	16,50,359
Textiles—					
Cotton Raw ..	1,01,58,511	1,49,41,061	11,67,345	16,70,460	39,33,434
Wood and Timber—					
Teak wood ..	14,35,968	12,40,900	14,29,754	13,47,866	13,15,118
Other articles ..	83,58,884	67,92,279	72,68,901	77,52,911	77,68,061
Total ..	3,25,47,589	3,41,36,607	2,22,54,237	2,54,32,388	2,82,10,083

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE ;
BOMBAY ;
The 8th July 1937.

M. E. RAHMAN,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX.

List showing the Ranges, together with the Talukas constituting the same and the ports included in each Taluka.

Name of the Range.	Talukas in the Range.	Customs ports in each Taluka.
I. Viramgam Range.	Dhandhuka	(1) Dholera.
	Ghogo	(1) Ghogo.
	Jambusar	(1) Tankari. (2) Kavi.
	Broach	(1) Broach. (2) Dehej. (3) Dehgam.
	Surat	(1) Bhagwa. (2) Surat. (3) Matwad.
II. Surat Range ..	Dharasana	(1) Bulsar. (2) Umarsadi.
	Daman Frontier	(1) Kolak. (2) Kalai.
	Maroli	(1) Maroli. (2) Umbergaon.
	Dahanu	(1) Dahanu. (2) Tarapur. (3) Nawapur. (4) Satpati. (5) Mahim. (6) Kelva.
	Bassein	(1) Bassein. (2) Arnala.
	Rai	(1) Utan. (2) Manori. (3) Vesava. (4) Bandra.
	Bhandup	(1) Thana. (2) Kalyan. (3) Bhendi Bunder. (4) Bhiwandi.
	Trombay	(1) Trombay. (2) Mahul.
III. Thana Range	Belapur	(1) Panvel.
	Karanja	(1) Karanja.
	Uran	(1) Mora.

Name of the Range.	Talukas in the Range.	Customs ports in each Taluka.
IV. Ratnagiri Range	Revdanda	(1) Thal. (2) Alibag. (3) Revdanda. (4) Mandad.
	Bankot	(1) Bankot. (2) Kelshi. (3) Harnai.
	Dabhol	(1) Dabhol. (2) Boria.
	Ratnagiri	(1) Jaigad. (2) Varavda. (3) Ratnagiri. (4) Purnagad.
	Jaitapur	(1) Jaitapur. (2) Viziadurg.
	Malwan	(1) Devgad. (2) Achra. (3) Malwan.
	Vengurla	(1) Nivti. (2) Vengurla.
	Shifoda	(1) Redi.
V. Kanara Range	Karwar	(1) Tilmati (Majali). (2) Sadashivgad. (3) Karwar. (4) Bingi. (5) Chendia. (6) Belikeri.
	Sanikatta	(1) Ankola. (2) Tadri. (3) Gangavati.
	Honavar	(1) Kumta. (2) Honavar. (3) Manki. (4) Murdeshwar. (5) Shirali. (6) Bhatkal.
VI. Goa Frontier	Dodamarg	(1) Kirmapani.



REPORT

ON THE

Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency

FOR THE

Official Year ending 31st March 1938

BY

P. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., Collector of Customs, Bombay.

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BOMBAY TRADE REPORT.

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INTRODUCTORY.

In consequence of the separation of Burma from India with effect from 1st April 1937, the trade of Bombay with Burma has been included in the foreign trade tables and excluded from the coasting trade tables.

A separate table showing the figures of trade between Bombay and Burma in the more important commodities during each of the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38 has been inserted as an Appendix B.

PART I.

General Summary

The year under review opened with clear indications that trade had emerged out of the depression which had prevailed for some years and that more prosperous conditions were in sight. A general rise in the prices of commodities and Indian manufactures enhanced purchasing power in general and gave an impetus to imports. The rearmament policy of the United Kingdom and other European countries continued to provide employment and created a demand for commodities on a scale which stimulated an expansion of international trade in which India also had its share. Local industrial production also improved considerably. Indian mills were able to increase their production and to dispose of stocks satisfactorily.

Unfortunately, this encouraging trend did not last long. The latter part of the year began to show a general downward tendency of which reduced railway earnings, decreasing exports, and falling prices for many essential commodities were visible signs. The world overproduction of cotton combined with the reactions of the Sino-Japanese conflict resulted in a sharp decline in this country in the price and export of this staple commodity and seriously affected the whole trade of the Presidency. Before the year under review came to a close, the general conditions were such as to indicate that trade was definitely on the down-grade and the question which engaged serious consideration was whether this set-back was a portent of a general slump or was merely in the nature of a temporary pause in the progress of trade.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 135·42 crores as compared with Rs. 136·82 crores last year, the value of merchandise being Rs. 114·41 crores as against Rs. 94·36 crores and that of treasure being Rs. 21·01 crores as against Rs. 42·46 crores in the preceding year.

IMPORT TRADE*.—The total value of imports of merchandise on private account into the Presidency of Bombay amounted to Rs. 73·74 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 24·41 crores or over 49 per cent. over the last year's figure. This total includes the value of imports from Burma which amounted to Rs. 6·91 crores and which are being treated as foreign trade since April 1937. Excluding the value of imports from Burma, the improvement was of Rs. 17·50 crores or over 35 per cent. over last year. The value of private treasure (gold and silver) was Rs. 2·55 crores against Rs. 12·96 crores. The principal articles which contributed to the improvement were cotton raw grain pulse and flour, oils, machinery and mill work, metals and ores, motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses and parts), paper and pasteboard, wood and timber, wool manufactures, artificial silk, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments, etc., postal articles, cotton manufactures, precious stones and pearls unset and chemicals and chemical preparations.

* (Vide Table No. 1.)

Variations in the more important articles of import have been separately commented upon in Part II. Of the other articles* the following showed noticeable variations, *viz.*, grain, pulse and flour (+Rs. 4·67 crores) and wood and timber (+Rs. 66·05 lakhs). These increases were chiefly due to the inclusion of imports of rice amounting to Rs. 4·61 crores and of teak wood valued at Rs. 54·49 lakhs from Burma and also to larger arrivals of wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia (+Rs. 7·77 lakhs) and of teakwood from Java (+Rs. 4·25 lakhs). There were however no imports of rice from Siam as against Rs. 7·6 lakhs last year. Imports of bobbins improved from Rs. 13·19 lakhs to Rs. 29·6 lakhs on account of larger receipts from the United Kingdom and Japan and those of clocks and watches from Rs. 23·75 lakhs to Rs. 37·79 lakhs due chiefly to larger despatches of watches from Switzerland. The increase of Rs. 13·16 lakhs under leather is attributable to larger arrivals of leather manufactures chiefly from the United Kingdom and France. Imports of glass and glassware registered an increase of Rs. 12·86 lakhs as heavy orders were booked on account of the fear that there would be a shortage owing to the Sino-Japanese war and that the prices would go up. Japan's share in this increase was Rs. 5·98 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 11·37 lakhs under belting for machinery represented larger arrivals of belting of leather from the United States of America and the United Kingdom and of other materials from Japan. Fents recorded a decrease of Rs. 44·63 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of fents of silk, artificial silk and silk mixtures from Japan which fell from 5,169,803 lbs. to 75,366 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 43·47 lakhs to Rs. 6·63 lakhs in value. Imports of fents of cotton not exceeding 4 yards in length from Japan also fell from 4,289,789 lbs. valued at Rs. 26·56 lakhs to 1,715,863 lbs. valued at Rs. 14·61 lakhs, but those from the United States of America and the United Kingdom rose from 513,245 lbs. to 1,465,997 lbs. and from 801,254 lbs. to 1,382,475 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 2·37 lakhs to Rs. 8·67 lakhs and Rs. 6·05 lakhs to Rs. 10·49 lakhs respectively in value. The decrease of Rs. 14·45 lakhs under spices was chiefly the result of smaller arrivals of cloves from Zanzibar (—Rs. 11·3 lakhs) and Madagascar (—Rs. 6·01 lakhs) and of pepper from Java (—Rs. 3·51 lakhs), though imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements were larger (+Rs. 5·78 lakhs).

EXPORT TRADE†.—The total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise on private account, including also those to Burma, amounted to Rs. 39·9 crores showing a fall of Rs. 4·5 crores or 10 per cent. or, if trade with Burma is excluded, of Rs. 7·39 crores or over 16 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. Exports of treasure (gold and silver) also fell from Rs. 29·27 crores to Rs. 18·42 crores, the value of gold exported being Rs. 17·85 crores against Rs. 29·25 crores last year. The fall in exports of merchandise was chiefly attributable to reduced shipments of Indian produce and manufactures chiefly cotton, raw, seeds, and postal articles. Re-exports of foreign merchandise recorded an increase chiefly on account of larger re-shipments of raw skins.

* (Vide Table No. 5).

† (Vide Table No. 1).

The more important articles of exports of Indian produce and manufacture and foreign merchandise have been separately dealt with in Part II. As regards the remaining articles*, there were noticeable decreases in the exports of postal articles (—Rs. 55·75 lakhs) and jewellery and plate of gold or silver (—Rs. 12·35 lakhs). The decrease under postal articles was due to smaller despatches to the United Kingdom though despatches to Aden and Dependencies and France were larger and that under jewellery was entirely due to there being no shipments to France as against Rs. 12·4 lakhs last year. Although there were larger shipments of leather unwrought to the United Kingdom exports of hides and skins tanned to that country were smaller. There were also no shipments of saddlery and harness to Persia as against Rs. 2·21 lakhs last year. Exports of provisions, on the other hand registered an increase of Rs. 10·86 lakhs chiefly as a result of inclusion of figures of exports to Burma, and those of wool manufactures of Rs. 8·9 lakhs mainly owing to larger shipments of carpets and rugs to the United Kingdom and Canada.

COASTING TRADE†.—The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure of the Presidency fell from Rs. 50·16 crores to Rs. 42·74 crores or by over 14 per cent., both imports and exports sharing in the fall. Imports decreased from Rs. 23·2 crores to Rs. 18·16 crores due partly to the exclusion of imports from Burma (*Vide* Appendix B) and partly to smaller arrivals of cotton raw from Kathiawar, Goa and British ports within the Province, coal and matches from Bengal, sugar (foreign) from British ports within the Province and Kathiawar and cotton piecegoods-grey from Kathiawar. Imports of cotton raw and wheat from Sind, seeds from British ports within the Province and spices from Madras, Travancore and British ports within the Province recorded noticeable increases. The export trade decreased from Rs. 26·96 crores to Rs. 24·58 crores owing partly to the exclusion of exports to Burma. (*Vide* Appendix B) and partly to smaller shipments of rice to British ports within the Province, cotton piecegoods to Sind and Madras and carriages and carts to Bengal. Exports of other textile manufactures (Foreign) to Sind and of seeds to British ports within the Province recorded a noticeable increase. Exports of cotton raw to Madras increased but those to British ports within the Province decreased.

PRICES‡.—The average prices of most of the important commodities of import and export were higher than those in the previous year except in the case of both imports and exports of cotton white piecegoods and exports of cotton twist and yarn, the average prices of which were equal to those in the preceding year.

DISTRIBUTION§.—Of the total foreign trade in merchandise, the proportion of the trade with the British Empire amounted to 46·48 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom however declined from 26·25 per cent. to 24·18 per cent. The share of Japan and Germany declined from 29·04 per cent. to 19·7 per cent. and from 7·71 per cent. to 7·07 per cent. respectively, but that of the United States of America improved from 5·13 per cent. to 7·22 per cent.

SUBORDINATE PORTS¶.—There are 74 subordinate Customs ports in the Presidency and for administrative purposes they are grouped under 28 Talukas which are again grouped under 6 Ranges (*Vide* Appendix A).

* (*Vide* Table No. 23)

† (*Vide* Tables Nos. 30 to 32.)

‡ (*Vide* Table No. 29)

§ (*Vide* Tables No. 4).

¶ (*Vide* Tables 33-A and 33-B).

Trade at the subordinate ports with foreign countries is negligible and is restricted mainly to dried fruits such as cashew nuts, cashew kernels, dates, and rice. Foreign private imports were valued at Rs. 42·51 lakhs as against Rs. 8·75 lakhs and exports at Rs. 8·27 lakhs against Rs. 20·58 lakhs last year; the increase in imports being entirely due to the imports from Burma being treated as foreign trade from 1st April 1937. The decrease in exports was attributable to smaller shipments of cashew kernels to the United States of America and to cessation of direct exports of cotton raw to Japan.

The coasting trade mainly represents the movements of Indian produce and manufactures from the subordinate ports to and from ports in other provinces as also between themselves. The total value of this trade decreased from Rs. 6·43 crores to Rs. 5·74 crores, imports falling from Rs. 3·6 crores to Rs. 2·93 crores and exports from Rs. 2·82 crores to Rs. 2·81 crores. The exclusion of trade with Burma was partly responsible for the decrease.

MISCELLANEOUS.—(a) *Shipping*.—The total number of vessels which entered inwards was 733 of 3,380,914 tons as against 706 of 3,159,555 tons and that which cleared outward was 667 of 3,234,258 tons against 598 of 2,840,541 tons. Of the total tonnage of 6,615,172 tons that of steam vessels of British, Italian, American, Norwegian and Danish Nationalities increased while the tonnage of steam vessels of the Japanese, German and Greek Nationalities decreased. There was no change in steam vessels of French nationality.

(b) *Revenue*.—The amount of import and export duty excluding the various cesses collected at the Bombay Custom House during the year compared with those in the last year were :—

						1936-37.	1937-38.
						Rs.	Rs.
Import duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,24,85,341*	17,51,25,820
Export duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,496*	92,569

The ratio of true expenditure to revenue at the Bombay Custom House during the year was 1·13 per cent. as against 1·17 per cent. in the preceding year.

* Figures for 1936-37 shown in the last year's report include duty recovered at sub-ports also.

PART II.—Statistical Tables.

General Summary.

I.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1. TOTAL VALUE OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE, FOREIGN AND COASTING, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS, COMPARED WITH THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—FOREIGN TRADE.					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private ..	46,18,75,025	53,69,55,405	54,52,53,450	49,32,91,658	73,74,45,319*
Government ..	45,00,936	59,17,140	54,18,138	58,07,504	66,94,363
Total ..	46,63,75,961	54,28,72,545	55,06,71,588	49,90,99,162	74,41,39,682
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private ..	56,60,687	34,63,855	61,78,583	1,19,94,608	1,39,21,166
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private ..	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	11,76,04,067	1,15,65,082
Government ..	57,436	1,417	1,99,52,479	23,023	3,000
Currency Notes—					
Private ..	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	2,31,925	3,17,395
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	6,79,14,099	12,98,53,623	2,58,06,643
<i>Re-exports.</i>					
Foreign Merchandise—					
Private ..	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,95,960	4,85,56,608	658,06,152
Government ..	3,51,118	1,01,761	4,21,093	1,27,549	7,31,930
Total ..	2,19,08,372	2,39,06,646	2,71,17,053	4,86,84,157	6,65,38,082

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Exports.</i>					
Indian Merchandise—					
Private	28,34,68,765	31,04,91,198	30,44,85,263	39,54,56,673	33,21,76,224*
Government ..	1,13,572	1,60,388	2,10,747	3,72,964	2,40,956
Total ..	28,35,82,337	31,06,51,586	30,46,96,010	39,58,29,637	33,34,17,180
Total Re-exports and Exports.	30,54,90,709	33,45,58,232	33,18,13,063	44,45,13,794	39,99,55,262
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,356	38,25,82,984	29,24,93,299	17,85,00,120
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	2,20,429	56,76,765
Government ..	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	..	..
Currency notes—					
Private	7,000	..	..	3,000	..
Government ..	..	..	..	20,00,000	1,09,862
Total ..	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,654	44,21,54,624	29,47,16,728	18,42,86,750
Total Foreign trade, excluding Treasure.	77,18,66,670	87,74,30,777	88,24,81,651	94,36,12,956	1,14,40,94,944*
B.—COASTING TRADE.					
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private—					
Indian produce and Manufactures.	20,70,74,432	22,67,84,695	20,29,95,304	21,92,34,994	16,55,60,806*
Foreign manufacture	1,18,86,618	1,47,91,509	5,16,38,695	1,27,47,159	1,60,49,635
Total ..	22,52,61,050	24,15,76,204	21,86,33,990	23,19,82,153	18,16,10,441

For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports—contd.</i>					
Government—					
Indian produce and manufacture.	3,17,252	4,47,252	5,62,403	7,20,397	4,61,024
Foreign manufactures	2,61,086	1,19,166	2,42,554	1,72,881	1,20,876
Total ..	5,79,905	5,66,418	8,04,957	8,93,278	5,81,900
Total Imports	22,58,40,955	24,21,42,622	21,94,38,056	23,28,75,431	18,21,92,341
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private ..	6,21,773	4,92,824	3,79,253	5,17,320	4,17,823
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private ..	6,13,891	12,77,388	14,72,515	3,81,440	3,47,006
Government ..	8,10,115	15,03,780	5,22,740	2,12,310	7,75,060
Total ..	20,45,779	32,73,993	23,74,508	11,11,070	15,39,889
<i>Exports.</i>					
Merchandise—					
Private—					
Indian produce and manufacture.	20,92,40,317	20,63,14,505	20,66,29,091	21,68,40,152	18,37,92,858
Foreign manufacture	4,43,53,485	4,60,63,223	5,31,40,448	5,28,90,410	6,20,56,113
Total ..	25,35,93,802	25,23,77,728	25,97,69,539	26,96,40,562	24,58,48,971*
Government— ..					
Indian produce and manufacture.	2,09,672	2,20,731	6,23,280	3,75,459	2,37,830
Foreign manufacture	4,64,742	6,57,937	3,94,135	2,87,005	1,12,067
Total ..	6,74,414	8,78,668	10,17,415	6,62,464	3,49,897
Total Exports ..	25,42,68,216	25,32,56,396	26,07,86,954	27,63,03,026	24,61,98,868*

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Treasure—					
Gold—					
Private ..	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—					
Private ..	8,03,822	14,100	3,13,247	7,02,507	10,31,038.
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,03,822.	14,100	3,13,247	7,02,507.	10,31,038.
Total Coasting trade excluding Treasure.	48,01,09,174	48,53,90,018.	48,02,25,910	50,31,78,457	42,83,91,209.
Grand total of Trade excluding Treasure.	1,23,19,76,841	1,37,28,20,795	1,36,27,10,561	1,44,67,91,413	1,57,24,86,163*

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

PORT OF BOMBAY.—A. GENERAL.

Currency notes—

Private
Government

.. .. 3.17 23.74 11.11 15.40
Total

Total Imports ..

Exports (including re-exports).

Merchandise—

Private
Government

.. .. 3.17 23.74 11.11 15.40
Total

Treasure—

Gold—

Private
Government

Silver—

Private
Government

.. .. 3.17 23.74 11.11 15.40
Total

		Foreign Trade.					Coasting Trade.				
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Exports (including re-exports).</i>											
<i>Currency notes—</i>											
Private ..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	20.00	1.10	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		5,820.68	5,764.59	4,421.55	2,947.16	1,842.87	8.04	.14	3.13	7.03	10.31
Total Exports (including re-exports)		8,774.75	9,055.19	7,724.73	7,371.67	5,834.16	2,208.84	2,309.71	2,356.24	2,427.47	2,191.14
Balance of Trade ..		+4,011.40	+3,181.16	+1,543.83	+1,090.89	—1,922.78	+265.37	+223.55	+503.16	+447.31	+648.41
Total Trade, excluding Treasure ..		7,615.54	8,715.85	8,804.92	9,408.75	11,390.17	4,123.81	4,362.99	4,182.45	4,389.49	3,708.16

B.—FOREIGN TRADE.

3. TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE PORT OF BOMBAY, CLASSIFIED UNDER FIVE MAIN HEADINGS.

	Imports.					Exports (including re-exports).				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.
.. .. .	379.54	355.71	411.15	317.79	754.04	136.73	132.97	151.83	169.66	197.01
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	789.92	964.49	1,115.76	1,036.21	1,996.95	2,295.41	2,043.94	2,565.82	3,444.30	2,641.80
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,311.62	3,899.15	3,782.18	3,464.03	4,436.71	446.14	433.24	436.36	545.69	938.76
IV. Living animals	11.97	13.86	10.80	11.52	13.60	2.74	3.34	1.56	2.55	2.48
V. Postal Articles	123.41	133.35	127.68	94.62	130.64	69.40	74.49	141.28	257.31	201.51
Total	4,616.46	5,366.56	5,447.57	4,924.17	7,331.94	2,949.42	3,287.98	3,296.85	4,419.51	3,981.56

GEOGRAPHICAL

Table showing the Distribution of the Foreign Trade of the

	Imports.			
	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.	
			1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
<i>British Empire.</i>				
United Kingdom	1,385.16	1,710.14	28.09	23.19
*Burma	..	691.19	..	9.37
Kenya colony	299.85	413.97	6.08	5.61
Straits Settlements	70.64	88.56	1.43	1.20
Ceylon	58.20	63.27	1.18	.86
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	41.96	189.21	.85	2.57
Tanganyika Territory	35.86	68.45	.73	.93
Commonwealth of Australia	32.47	42.58	.66	.58
Canada	30.36	39.22	.61	.53
Aden and Dependencies	2.86	6.09	.06	.08
Bahrain Islands	3.55	16.20	.07	.22
British Borneo	22.94	23.44	.46	.32
Union of South Africa	3.81	1.35	.07	.02
Mauritius and Dependencies	.36	.40	.01	.01
Other countries	54.65	43.80	1.11	.59
Total British Empire	2,042.67	3,397.87	41.41	46.08
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
<i>Europe—</i>				
Germany	532.16	645.91	10.79	8.76
Belgium	110.92	161.75	2.25	2.19
Switzerland	89.39	109.81	1.81	1.49
Italy	64.74	121.28	1.31	1.64
France	53.23	94.88	1.08	1.29
Netherlands	50.39	64.68	1.02	.88
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)	39.84	39.75	.81	.54
Czechoslovakia	35.07	56.22	.71	.76
Sweden	32.42	57.08	.66	.77
Norway	19.78	21.60	.40	.29
Austria	16.32	33.55	.33	.46
Spain	13.69	11.42	.28	.16
Other countries	35.96	65.84	.73	.89
Total Europe	1,093.91	1,483.77	22.18	20.12

* Shown separately under

DISTRIBUTION.

Presidency of Bombay in Private Merchandise by Countries.

Exports.				Re-exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.
		1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.		
Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
822.88	652.70	20.81	19.59	252.33	384.40	51.97	58.41	26.25	24.18
..	254.95	..	7.65	..	33.83	..	5.14	..	8.62
25.26	27.41	.64	.82	15.67	22.57	3.23	3.43	3.64	4.08
36.62	74.93	.93	2.25	6.53	8.11	1.34	1.23	1.21	1.51
44.42	52.51	1.12	1.58	23.02	24.67	4.75	3.75	1.34	1.24
11.36	10.60	.29	.32	10.80	14.12	2.22	2.15	.68	1.88
10.86	16.22	.27	.49	3.40	4.33	.70	.66	.54	.78
17.75	39.72	.45	1.19	.31	.43	.06	.07	.54	.73
19.96	13.46	.50	.40	.03	.09	.01	.01	.54	.46
50.68	58.88	1.28	1.77	25.61	27.74	5.27	4.22	.84	.82
17.10	15.36	.43	.46	8.44	13.55	1.74	2.06	.31	.40
..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	.24	.20
13.73	16.13	.35	.49	1.40	2.05	.29	.31	.20	.17
12.54	15.44	.32	.46	.91	.75	.19	.11	.15	.15
40.79	88.73	1.03	2.66	11.23	11.12	2.30	1.69	1.14	1.26
1123.95	1,337.05	28.42	40.13	359.68	547.76	74.07	83.24	37.62	46.48
185.52	152.25	4.69	4.67	4.79	5.61	.99	.85	7.71	7.07
201.18	155.61	5.09	4.67	1.18	1.28	.24	.20	3.34	2.80
1.35	1.53	.03	.04	.25	.19	.05	.03	.97	.98
94.74	93.60	2.40	2.81	.59	.90	.12	.14	1.71	1.90
172.21	109.50	4.35	3.29	2.99	3.34	.62	.51	2.44	1.83
66.35	39.37	1.68	1.18	.71	1.48	.14	.23	1.25	.93
.28	.02	.01	..	..	..	..	..	.43	.35
.33	12.84	.01	.39	..	.03	..	..	.33	.61
5.26	5.00	.13	.15	.08	.14	.02	.02	.40	.55
2.60	.63	.07	.02	.13	.08	.03	.01	.24	.20
.26	.47	..	.01	.03	..	..	..	.17	.30
17.14	2.51	.43	.08	..	..	..	..	.33	.12
42.56	46.20	1.08	1.39	.46	.87	.10	.13	.85	.99
789.78	619.53	19.97	18.60	11.21	13.92	2.31	2.12	20.22	18.69

foreign countries since 1937-38.

	Imports.			
	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.	
			1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.		
Asia—				
Japan	1,048.71	1,251.79	21.26	16.97
China (ex of Hongkong and Macao)	84.22	66.36	1.71	.90
Persia	71.75	133.95	1.45	1.82
Java	13.12	13.58	.27	.18
Iraq	31.40	35.19	.64	.48
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	13.66	20.42	.28	.28
Other Native States in Arabia	4.66	6.10	.09	.08
Other countries	26.95	30.67	.54	.42
Total Asia	1,294.47	1,558.06	26.24	21.13
Africa—				
Egypt	160.20	232.36	3.24	3.15
Madagascar	10.31	4.36	.21	.06
Portuguese East Africa	11.17	13.64	.23	.18
Other countries	.28	.02	.01	..
Total Africa	181.96	250.38	3.69	3.39
America—				
United States of America	311.92	676.34	6.32	9.17
Other countries	7.99	8.03	.16	.11
Total America	319.91	684.37	6.48	9.28
Oceania				
Total Foreign countries	2,890.25	3,976.58	58.59	53.92
Grand Total	4,932.92	7,374.45	100.00	100.00

Exports.				Re-exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.
		1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.		
Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
1,655-00	960-91	41-85	28-84	18-04	26-45	3-72	4-02	29-04	19-70
50-64	51-44	1-28	1-54	48	35	10	05	1-44	1-04
30-15	24-39	76	73	16-30	3-31	3-36	50	1-26	1-42
68	3-33	02	10	1-45	1-79	30	27	16	17
30-87	36-95	78	1-11	23-10	14-18	4-76	2-16	91	76
6-64	10-70	17	32	7-57	11-02	1-56	1-67	30	37
24-47	22-68	62	68	9-51	15-98	1-96	2-43	41	59
43-39	60-73	1-09	1-83	3-74	2-34	76	36	80	83
1,841-84	1,171-13	46-57	35-15	80-19	75-42	16-52	11-46	34-32	24-68
31-78	48-84	81	1-47	4-83	4-55	99	60	2-10	2-51
10	09	..	..	02	01	..	..	11	04
18-66	20-39	47	61	2-57	3-37	53	51	35	33
3-06	1-38	08	04	1-57	24	33	04	05	02
53-60	70-70	1-36	2-12	8-99	8-17	1-85	1-24	2-61	2-90
144-12	131-43	3-05	3-94	25-46	12-74	5-24	1-93	5-13	7-23
1-28	1-92	03	06	04	05	01	01	10	09
145-40	133-35	3-68	4-00	25-50	12-79	5-23	1-94	5-23	7-31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,830-62	1,994-71	71-58	59-87	125-89	110-30	25-93	16-76	62-38	53-52
3,954-57	3,331-76	100-00	100-00	485-57	658-06	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

British Empire.—During the year under report, imports improved from Rs. 20·43 crores to Rs. 33·98 crores or by 66 per cent., and exports (including re-exports) from Rs. 14·84 crores to Rs. 18·85 crores or by 27 per cent. The improvement includes Import, Export and re-export trade with Burma (which is being treated as foreign trade from 1st April 1937) to the extent of Rs. 9·8 crores; excluding this figure of Rs. 9·8 crores the trade with the rest of the Empire improved, in imports from Rs. 20·43 crores to Rs. 27·07 crores or by over 32% and in exports (including re-exports) from Rs. 14·84 crores to Rs. 15·96 crores or by 7 per cent.

United Kingdom.—Imports which had recorded a fall of 8 per cent. last year, rose from Rs. 13·85 crores to Rs. 17·1 crores or by over 23 per cent. over those in the previous year. The rise was due to larger arrivals of cotton spinning machinery, iron and steel, postal articles, sugar machinery, wool manufactures, motor cars, cotton weaving machinery, electrical instruments and bobbins. There was a further fall in the imports of cotton piecegoods from Rs. 1·74 crores to Rs. 1·64 crores. The improvement of 79 per cent. last year in the exports (including re-exports) was not maintained during the year under report. There was a fall from Rs. 10·75 crores to Rs. 10·37 crores or by over 3 per cent. The decline was due mainly to smaller shipments of seeds, postal articles, cotton raw and hides and skins dressed or tanned. Exports of skins raw (foreign) and groundnut cake however recorded noticeable increases to the extent of Rs. 1·34 crores and Rs. 19·41 lakhs respectively.

British Possessions.—Imports increased from Rs. 6·58 crores to Rs. 16·88 crores and exports from Rs. 4·08 crores to Rs. 8·48 crores. The inclusion of trade with Burma partly accounts for these increases. The increase in imports was also due to larger arrivals of cotton raw from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, mineral oils from the Bahrein Islands, wheat from the Commonwealth of Australia, motor cars and chassis from Canada, copra or coconut kernel from Ceylon, spices, precious stones, provisions, sago flour and tin unwrought from the Straits Settlements and, that in exports to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods to the Straits Settlements, Aden and Dependencies, the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon, of linseed to the Commonwealth of Australia, of cotton twist and yarn, seeds and grain, pulse and flour to the Straits Settlements and of sesamum seed to Kenya Colony.

Foreign Countries.—Imports increased from Rs. 28·9 crores to Rs. 39·77 crores or by over 37 per cent., but exports (including re-exports) decreased from Rs. 29·57 crores to Rs. 21·05 crores or by nearly 29 per cent.

Europe.—While imports from all the Continental countries except Spain and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic rose, exports (including re-exports) fell as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. The rise in imports is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes, metals-copper, and paper and pasteboard from Germany, woollen piecegoods and blankets, artificial silk yarn, stone and marble and potatoes from Italy, diamonds and iron and steel from Belgium, postal articles, iron and steel, and coal tar dyes from France, watches, coal tar dyes and cotton white piecegoods from Switzerland, paper and pasteboard from Sweden, Austria and Czecho.

slovakia, machinery from Sweden, metals-iron and steel from Luxemburg, wireless apparatus from the Netherlands and glass and glassware from Czechoslovakia. Imports of brass from Germany, almonds from Italy and postal articles from Switzerland were however less than those in the previous year. The fall in exports was due to smaller demand for seeds from Germany, France, Netherlands and Italy, for cotton raw from Belgium, Germany and France and for wool raw from Belgium. Exports of groundnut cake to Germany, of manganese ore to Belgium and of cotton raw to Italy recorded increases.

Asia.—The increase in imports was almost entirely due to larger receipts of artificial silk yarn, cotton twist and yarn, cotton white and coloured piecegoods, woollen piecegoods, textile machinery (other than spinning and weaving), woollen yarn and knitting wool, silk piecegoods, silk raw, apparel, iron and steel, goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials and glass and glassware from Japan and of dangerous petroleum, fuel oils and kerosene oil from Persia. Staple fibre yarn valued at Rs. 14·11 lakhs was also imported from Japan during the year as against only Rs. 2·4 lakhs last year. Imports of fents (all sorts), piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, brass, and cotton grey piecegoods from Japan however were smaller than those in the preceding year. The total imports from China recorded a decrease due chiefly to smaller despatches of cotton twist and yarn and silk yarn. Java sent larger supplies of teakwood but reduced those of pepper. Reduced shipments of cotton raw to Japan and of cotton coloured piecegoods to Persia were almost entirely responsible for the decrease noticed in the exports to Asiatic countries. Shipments of cotton coloured piecegoods to Iraq were however larger than those in the preceding year.

Africa.—Both imports and exports showed increases owing entirely to larger receipts of cotton raw and despatches of cotton piecegoods from and to Egypt.

America.—The increase in imports was attributable chiefly to larger arrivals of cotton raw, motor omnibuses, motor cars, parts of mechanically propelled vehicles, machinery and millwork mainly electrical, refrigerating and cotton textile machinery, lubricating oils and fents (cotton) from the United States of America while the decrease in exports was due to smaller offtake of seeds, cotton waste, dried fruits (cashew kernels) by that country. Shipments of skins raw and gums and resins to the United States of America were however better than those in the previous year.

C.—FOREIGN TRADE—IMPORTS.

5. IMPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage to total imports during 1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	3,41,96,653	5,00,81,008	6,36,05,002	5,40,28,839	11,17,69,252	15.25
Cotton Manufactures ..	4,97,11,547	5,54,81,413	4,92,61,609	4,35,85,841	4,70,84,735*	6.42
Machinery and Millwork	4,21,69,751	4,26,77,712	3,99,76,577	3,54,51,309	5,41,72,955	7.39
Artificial Silk ..	1,94,98,410	2,59,15,138	2,37,88,937	3,01,81,567	3,61,64,543	4.93
Metals and ores ..	3,09,82,841	3,61,41,579	3,58,78,498	2,58,99,165	3,91,30,776	5.34
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, etc.	1,68,86,251	2,58,75,411	2,46,25,764	2,51,02,059	3,73,52,991	5.09
Dyeing and Tanning substances.	1,64,95,041	2,12,60,661	2,37,01,120	2,06,77,388	2,66,35,205	3.63
Instruments and Apparatus.	1,60,08,337	1,90,26,242	2,02,49,269	1,99,50,358	2,53,86,018	3.46
Oils	2,07,45,901	2,34,39,943	2,35,44,070	1,92,26,877	4,35,18,727	5.94
Silk Manufactures including Silk yarn, noils and warps.	2,41,69,644	2,28,75,777	1,76,15,841	1,45,85,507	1,56,47,889	2.13
Cotton, twist and yarn	86,82,186	1,36,73,723	1,67,97,520	1,25,20,162	1,26,91,057*	1.73
Paper and Pasteboard ..	95,67,159	98,81,882	1,07,53,887	96,08,665	1,63,60,347	2.23
Wool Manufactures including Yarn and knitting wool.	86,06,234	1,36,75,385	95,84,308	96,04,991	1,58,80,829	2.17
Postal articles not specified.	1,23,40,776	1,33,35,140	1,27,68,396	94,62,378	1,30,63,589	1.78
Hardware	95,22,246	99,70,103	98,93,304	86,86,235	1,04,04,772	1.41
Fents being bonafide remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics.	..	62,81,151	63,80,143	80,52,314	35,88,961*	.49
Drugs and Medicines ..	75,27,575	76,11,923	86,89,501	80,04,847	94,38,099	1.30
Liquors	71,97,188	74,28,052	76,58,852	78,16,612	83,43,705	1.14
Rubber	66,24,659	75,50,908	76,52,078	75,89,363	78,37,900	1.07
Fruits and Vegetables ..	55,66,009	73,57,105	68,81,854	74,64,800	82,95,343	1.13
Chemicals	68,52,174	81,76,349	90,11,642	72,30,054	1,00,54,637	1.37
Precious stones and pearls, unset.	45,62,149	31,48,685	27,90,607	66,76,569	99,17,081	1.35
Spices	53,67,315	45,60,398	67,24,252	66,19,064	51,74,068	.71
Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	60,24,548	61,80,348	65,78,501	65,99,309	73,64,184*	1.00
Seeds	28,68,488	31,38,930	55,26,588	62,84,664	66,29,239	.90

*For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percent- age to total imports. during 1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Glass and glass ware ..	54,94,676	58,90,471	54,50,898	50,14,216	62,99,645	·86
Silk, raw (including waste)	48,79,516	40,13,084	34,69,360	37,40,854	52,22,000	·71
Haberdashery and Mil- linery.	20,86,794	32,92,503	27,81,081	32,61,030	37,09,765	·51
Paints and Painters' Materials.	34,37,342	33,95,429	33,69,941	31,01,863	32,97,619	·45
Leather and Manufac- tures of.	28,66,754	34,06,417	34,45,889	28,74,444	41,90,130	·57
Starch, dextrine and Farina.	22,68,381	26,68,551	26,61,744	28,62,374	36,98,430	·50
Cycles and parts thereof, etc.	25,92,178	25,12,300	32,55,294	26,41,968	29,08,410	·39
Books printed and printed matter.	20,22,114	21,72,971	22,34,418	25,65,067	27,75,078	·38
Apparel	38,88,685	38,84,453	26,73,511	25,60,609	35,08,287	·48
Tallow and Stearine ..	14,78,218	17,24,036	21,66,456	24,41,997	26,76,229	·36
Clocks and Watches ..	7,54,726	7,36,612	7,93,627	23,75,504	37,79,149	·52
Stationery	20,43,931	24,24,823	25,17,533	22,94,023	27,58,806	·40
Toilet requisites ..	19,34,860	21,69,183	24,06,592	22,64,405	26,34,958	·36
Carriages and Wagons and parts for railways.	11,04,788	18,87,358	39,73,720	21,56,556	16,80,543	·23
Wood and Timber ..	27,57,148	26,47,760	20,79,899	21,53,505	87,58,375*	1·19
Building and Engineering Materials.	15,43,886	16,78,830	22,68,154	20,06,043	25,61,153	·35
Belting for Machinery ..	21,54,525	23,71,143	23,68,527	18,51,213	29,87,863	·41
Grain, pulse and flour ..	23,38,370	16,86,883	36,36,120	17,50,873	4,46,43,543*	6·09
Wool, raw	12,45,598	15,21,652	13,59,216	16,36,436	26,36,815	·36
Earthenware and Porce- lain.	17,78,736	19,17,123	16,00,114	15,07,171	21,03,493	·29
Staple fibre yarn ..	..	..	..	..	14,25,984	·19
Tobacco	11,74,002	9,84,304	11,21,188	14,96,679	16,73,105	·23
Toys and requisites for games.	21,52,318	20,10,795	18,54,589	14,39,792	16,34,441	·22
Gums and Resins ..	14,88,599	15,72,853	16,85,074	13,69,312	16,77,319	·23
Bobbins	16,48,218	23,05,391	22,54,687	13,18,584	29,60,225	·40
Tea	21,54,812	11,95,812	20,09,140	12,38,374	14,26,059	·19
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	11,22,548	10,30,628	11,94,343	12,14,111	14,97,494	·20
Animals, living ..	11,97,163	13,86,181	10,79,792	11,52,174	13,59,739	·19
Sugar	1,00,17,230	81,08,223	83,22,355	5,94,694	3,87,371	·05
Other Articles ..	1,98,47,331	2,12,66,616	2,07,85,334	2,06,24,249	2,44,15,806*	3·33
Total ..	46,16,46,538	53,66,07,951	54,47,57,116	49,24,17,047	73,31,93,956	100·00

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

6. COTTON RAW AND COTTON GOODS.

22

		1933-34.	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.
		R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.	R _s . Lakhs.
<i>Cotton, raw —</i>									
Kenya Colony	.. Ton.	23,646	32,983	270.84	36,029	307.25	34,338	46,146	407.86
Egypt	.. "	6,420	14,922	134.14	13,243	116.83	16,235	23,188	228.00
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	.. "	871	3,354	29.36	4,654	45.22	3,998	18,151	188.98
Tanganyika Territory	.. "	2,526	2,427	22.13	4,470	38.31	3,990	7,163	64.19
United States of America	.. "	8,071	1,583	15.43	10,437	90.83	927	28,995	219.50
Peru	.. "	45	1,264	11.92	3,271	31.27	735	154	1.98
Other Countries	.. "	903	2,170	17.00	704	6.34	472	812	7.18
Total Cotton, raw	.. Ton.	41,482	57,803	590.82	72,808	636.05	60,695	1,24,609	1,117.69
<i>Cotton, Waste</i>	.. Cwt.	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
<i>Twist and Yarn—</i>									
Japan	.. Lbs.	4,714,692	6,369,085	70.49	11,828,877	108.21	9,813,875	9,563,654	112.25
United Kingdom	.. "	2,142,913	1,885,677	19.47	2,288,308	23.98	1,500,729	974,022	12.04
China	.. "	2,568,503	5,944,025	45.92	4,304,000	31.93	2,001,800	157,200	1.36
Other Countries	.. "	107,386	121,030	.86	522,340	3.85	179,994	153,886	1.26
Total Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	9,533,584	14,319,817	136.74	18,943,525	167.97	13,496,398	10,848,762	126.91*

Manufactures—										
Piecegoods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
Plain grey—										
Japan ..	51,267,720	63.79	69,714,247	91.96	76,383,604	96.45	58,336,956	71.28	48,073,160	65.39
United Kingdom ..	12,833,955	14.30	11,288,358	12.75	11,092,944	12.74	5,355,689	6.42	3,476,495	4.19
Other Countries ..	293,373	.58	342,985	.90	359,407	.92	68,038	.18	131,410	.34
Total Plain grey .. Yds.	64,395,048	78.67	81,345,590	105.61	87,835,955	110.11	63,760,683	77.88	51,680,975	69.92
Bordered grey—										
United Kingdom ..	3,139,208	5.04	1,667,854	3.20	2,421,651	4.39	1,036,360	2.00	664,185	1.34
Japan ..	202,000	.22	185,300	.22	20,000	.03	702,161	.83	447,790	.59
Other Countries ..	..	..	40,000	.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Bordered grey ..	3,341,208	5.26	1,893,154	3.47	2,441,651	4.42	1,738,521	2.83	1,111,975	1.93
Total Grey Plain and Bordered .. Yds.	67,736,256	83.93	83,238,744	109.08	90,277,606	114.53	65,499,204	80.71	52,792,950	71.85*
White (bleached)—										
United Kingdom ..	29,294,055	73.10	27,973,877	68.54	25,311,677	64.73	24,064,825	65.01	16,982,859	53.46
Japan ..	32,881,084	42.05	14,973,317	26.08	16,808,069	25.32	15,064,183	25.12	24,018,022	38.12
Other Countries ..	1,297,251	4.14	4,600,462	17.59	2,783,106	11.32	3,293,709	12.69	3,687,336	15.60
Total White (bleached) ..	63,472,390	119.29	47,637,656	112.21	44,902,852	101.37	42,352,717	103.82	44,688,217	107.18*

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Coloured, printed or dyed--										
Printed goods--										
Japan Yds.	50,417,053	59.09	50,205,812	66.84	72,144,952	79.92	62,848,149	79.08	59,811,264	87.75
United Kingdom "	23,205,551	54.14	31,603,690	68.59	20,647,319	46.15	17,534,182	39.56	13,088,327	32.07
Other Countries "	46,435	.06	226,179	.59	148,252	.31	128,654	.24	133,497	.39
Total Printed goods .. Yds.	73,669,039	113.28	82,035,681	136.02	92,940,523	126.38	80,510,985	118.83	73,033,088	120.21
Dyed goods--										
United Kingdom Yds.	26,065,292	70.73	36,863,217	95.96	24,286,390	67.99	19,706,511	56.21	20,149,068	66.30
Japan "	4,395,017	6.14	2,449,649	4.29	4,988,708	7.32	3,002,843	5.11	5,741,027	9.87
Other countries "	475,910	1.67	4,183,462	14.99	2,495,585	9.06	2,388,769	8.05	2,699,672	9.62
Total Dyed goods .. Yds.	30,936,219	78.54	43,496,328	115.24	31,770,683	84.37	25,098,123	69.37	28,589,767	85.79
Woven Coloured goods--										
Japan Yds.	2,556,865	5.01	3,647,190	11.32	2,319,550	5.42	3,177,700	9.04	4,222,076	13.60
United Kingdom "	2,868,620	11.11	1,828,840	9.11	1,177,135	5.47	974,681	4.82	1,261,808	6.59

Other Countries	..	130,880	..02	302,434	1-46	135,839	..04	185,400	1-35	174,249	1-61
Total Woven Coloured goods	Yds.	6,555,365	30-74	6,668,404	21-89	3,633,694	11-33	4,337,840	14-21	5,858,133	21-70
Total Coloured, printed or dyed	Yds.	110,160,613	208-66	131,200,473	273-15	128,344,730	222-58	1,09,946,948	202-41	107,280,968	227-70*
Total Piecegoods	Yds.	241,360,250	411-78	262,076,973	494-44	263,625,189	438-49	217,778,809	235-04	204,762,155	406-73
Other Cotton Manufactures	..	..	53-42	..	60-38	..	54-14	..	49-32	..	64-12
Total Cotton Manufactures	..	..	465-20	..	554-82	..	492-62	..	435-86	..	470-86
Grand Total, Cotton raw and Cotton goods	..	..	803-99	..	1,162-36	..	1,296-64	..	1,101-35	..	1,715-45

* For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

Cotton raw.—Imports during the year under report amounted to a record figure and were more than double of those in the preceding year. This abnormal increase is attributable to lower prices, an anticipated increase in import duty and the improvement in the textile industry. The increase was more noticeable in imports from the United States of America, which amounted to 28,995 tons valued at Rs. 2·19 crores as against 927 tons valued at Rs. 8·24 lakhs last year.

Cotton twist and yarn.—Higher prices, chiefly in Japanese yarns, and local competition caused a decline in the total imports by over 2½ million lbs. in quantity and an improvement by Rs. 1·71 lakhs in value. Supplies from China fell from 2 million lbs. to 157,000 lbs. only.

Piecegoods.—The total imports of cotton piecegoods further declined by over 13 million yards or 6 per cent. in quantity but improved by Rs. 20·79 lakhs or over 5 per cent. in value as compared to those in the preceding year. Whites showed an increase, while greys registered a decrease, both in quantity as well as in value, coloured goods however decreased in quantity but increased in value. The increase under whites is attributable to the increase in the quota quantity under the Japanese Protocol while the quantitative decrease under grey and coloured goods was due to successful competition by the local mills on account of the higher level of prices of foreign goods. The total imports from Japan, fell by over ¾ million yards in quantity, but appreciated by Rs. 15·91 lakhs in value while those from the United Kingdom declined by over 13 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 10·07 lakhs in value. Imports of greys from Japan further fell by nearly 18 per cent. and those from the United Kingdom by over 35 per cent. Imports of whites from Japan on the other hand improved by over 59 per cent. while those from the United Kingdom declined by over 29 per cent. Coloured goods from Japan also increased by over 1 per cent. while those from the United Kingdom decreased by nearly 10 per cent. The increase under other cotton manufacture was due to larger arrivals of hosiery, blankets and other cotton manufactures.

7. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	48·10	48·02	47·07	46·62	62·78
Electrical machinery of all kinds ..	47·65	61·29	59·47	66·99	85·64
Machinery not being prime movers—					
Agricultural machinery ..	3·03	4·35	2·51	4·17	3·12
Boilers ..	20·46	17·22	29·66	22·76	26·44
Metal working machinery ..	10·75	9·53	11·86	12·41	14·34
Oil crushing and refining machinery ..	4·63	4·46	3·82	5·27	6·76
Pumping machinery ..	5·44	8·72	8·37	7·81	11·74
Refrigerating machinery ..	5·64	4·67	3·70	5·69	9·26
Sewing and knitting machines and parts ..	13·14	17·63	17·39	13·80	20·85
Sugar machinery ..	65·93	24·03	11·42	10·40	30·64
Textile machinery—					
Cotton ..	142·61	159·55	128·37	103·17	178·60
Other sorts ..	12·60	18·66	14·65	11·50	34·31
Typewriters and parts ..	1·76	2·52	3·55	2·75	3·91
Othersorts of machinery ..	39·96	46·13	57·93	41·17	53·46
Total ..	421·70	426·78	399·77	354·51	541·85

The total imports recorded an increase of Rs. 1·87 crores, due chiefly to considerable increase in the imports of textile machinery (imports of which were larger by Rs. 98·24 lakhs or about 86 per cent. than last year), for artificial silk mills, which is a new venture and of sugar machinery which was imported from the United Kingdom to the extent of Rs. 22·66 lakhs against Rs. 6·04 lakhs last year. The total imports of machinery and mill-work from the United Kingdom, the principal supplier, improved from Rs. 2·17 crores to Rs. 3·38 crores while those from Germany decreased from Rs. 72·04 lakhs to Rs. 67·89 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America also increased from Rs. 19·26 lakhs to Rs. 35·82 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 8·5 lakhs to Rs. 32·07 lakhs.

8. METALS AND ORES.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium Cwt.	17,382	13.26	20,384	14.92	24,282	16.61	20,080	13.14	27,531	20.34
Brass, bronze and similar alloys .. "	240,365	68.59	314,656	81.70	258,709	67.17	176,987	52.21	100,224	41.25
Copper "	136,251	42.46	256,877	71.44	217,793	59.82	66,635	27.96	139,500	61.48
German silver (including nickel silver) "	11,938	8.63	12,039	7.16	17,243	9.74	19,301	9.98	14,570	9.04
Iron and Steel—										
Bars other than cast-steel .. Ton.	15,798	15.13	20,267	21.31	18,362	17.42	7,778	7.81	20,447	35.50
Beams, channels, &c. .. "	5,733	4.67	8,186	7.24	10,948	9.82	5,098	4.85	5,649	8.23
Bolts and nuts "	2,435	7.15	3,049	8.91	3,418	9.20	2,458	6.14	2,945	10.28
Fencing materials "	1,983	4.84	2,136	5.11	3,170	6.83	3,605	6.09	1,975	4.56
Hoops and strips "	9,711	12.63	10,438	13.83	13,621	15.64	13,399	17.07	14,401	24.12
Nails, rivets and washers "	3,777	9.96	4,475	11.39	5,094	12.76	3,820	10.67	5,265	16.45
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised "	20,504	35.86	12,567	23.04	17,473	28.59	14,729	23.41	16,702	37.72
Tinned "	2,945	8.63	1,974	6.18	1,778	5.89	775	2.77	1,986	7.37
Not galvanised or tinned "	6,045	7.09	10,559	13.94	11,741	14.47	8,010	10.22	6,103	12.36

Tubes, pipes and fittings ..	6,660	15-72	7,354	19-28	13,102	25-49	7,810	16-42	8,973	23-43
Other sorts of Iron and Steel ..	23,022	36-55	17,808	33-19	20,217	35-95	15,600	32-51	17,899	47-01
Total of Iron and Steel ..	98,583	157-23	98,863	163-42	418,914	180-60	82,982	137-06	102,345	227-03
Protected ..	56,793	89-67	57,129	88-50	80,235	112-25	50,702	76-43	68,500	145-00
Non-protected ..	41,790	67-56	41,734	74-92	38,679	48-60	32,280	61-53	33,845	81-94
*Lead ..	10,411	1-47	11,856	1-66	10,388	1-64	10,339	1-99	41,708	8-60
Quicksilver ..	77,246	2-06	34,736	-84	110,473	2-51	7,222	-21	35,576	-94
*Tin ..	7,838	11-35	9,538	14-72	9,628	14-10	6,085	9-58	11,209	14-52
Zinc or Spelter ..	17,576	2-61	21,939	2-82	22,013	2-89	27,384	3-47	21,159	3-53
Metals and Ores, unenumerated ..	4,492	2-17	5,931	2-74	5,836	3-35	4,283	2-49	5,775	4-49
Total .. Ton.	120,930	309-83	131,539	351-42	147,258	358-78	90,586	258-99	120,445	391-31

*For the share of Burma see Appendix B.

The total value of imports under this head which had recorded a fall during the previous year improved during the year under reference by about 51 per cent. chiefly due to larger arrivals of iron and steel, copper, aluminium, lead and tin. The improvement under iron and steel was due to the anticipation of war prevailing during the year owing to the disturbed and uncertain European situation. Imports under most of the other sub-heads showed appreciable increases, chiefly in bars, other than cast steel from Luxemburg, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, sheets and plates—galvanised from the United Kingdom and tinned from the United States of America, hoops and strips from Belgium, the United Kingdom and Japan, and nails, rivets and washers from the United Kingdom and Sweden. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of iron and steel increased from 27,424 tons valued at Rs. 58·84 lakhs to 36,819 tons valued at Rs. 90·22 lakhs, that of Luxemburg from 1,459 tons valued at Rs. 1·51 lakhs to 7,142 tons valued at Rs. 11·95 lakhs, that of France from 4,111 tons valued Rs. 3·33 lakhs to 7,330 tons valued at Rs. 10·87 lakhs and of Belgium from 18,860 tons valued at Rs. 22·73 lakhs to 22,034 tons valued at Rs. 41·68 lakhs. Imports from Germany, Japan and the United States of America decreased in quantity, but increased slightly in value namely by Rs. 3·33 lakhs, Rs. 5·97 lakhs and Rs. 2·74 lakhs respectively. Imports of copper recorded an advance of more than 100 per cent. which was due to the European situation and the heavy programme undertaken by the Continental Powers in the beginning of 1937 with the result that an abnormal rise in the prices of copper was expected and speculation prevailed among Indian buyers. Imports, consisting mainly of copper sheets, from the United Kingdom amounted to 67,004 Cwts. valued at Rs. 30·3 lakhs as against 16,540 Cwts. valued at Rs. 8·44 lakhs and those from Germany to 61,204 Cwts. valued at Rs. 26·25 lakhs as against 29,488 Cwts. valued at Rs. 12·47 lakhs. There were no imports of sheets from the United States of America as against 4,124 Cwts. valued at Rs. 1·57 lakhs. The share of Japan in the total imports of copper also declined from 11,064 to 3,277 Cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 3·82 lakhs to Rs. 1·61 lakhs in value. The increase under aluminium was chiefly due to larger receipts of circles from the United Kingdom and Japan. Supplies from Germany however recorded a fall while there were no imports from the United States of America as against 2,054 Cwts. valued at Rs. 1·27 lakhs last year. The increases under lead and tin are chiefly attributable to the inclusion of imports from Burma ; the increase under tin was also due to larger shipments from the Straits Settlements. Imports of Quicksilver from Italy increased from 6,378 lbs. to 29,290 lbs. Imports of zinc or spelter from Poland and the United Kingdom declined but those from Belgium and Germany improved. The fall under the head brass, bronze and similar alloys was due to the competition of the ' Flag ' brand quality of brass, which is manufactured in India, with imported brass.

9. MOTOR VEHICLES.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars (including taxi cabs)	4,739	83.16	5,016	135.82	5,843	125.95	6,060	113.15	8,443	159.12
Motor cycles (including scooters)	249	1.20	263	1.32	213	1.00	303	1.25	505	1.61
Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries.	4,472	49.22	7,556	83.97	6,016	79.87	6,867	93.35	11,970	155.26
Parts of motor vehicles (excluding rubber tyres).	..	35.28	..	37.64	..	38.44	..	43.27	..	57.63
Total	..	168.66	..	268.75	..	246.26	..	251.02	..	373.52

The increase of Rs. 1·22 crores under this head was chiefly attributable to larger imports of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries and motor cars. The increase under motor omnibuses, etc., entirely represents larger arrivals of chassis from the United States of America and the United Kingdom whose despatches were 8,332 in number valued at Rs. 91·8 lakhs as against 4,690 valued at Rs. 47·16 lakhs and 2,162 valued at Rs. 41·92 lakhs against 987 valued at Rs. 21·19 lakhs respectively in 1936-37. The improvement under motor cars (including taxi cabs) is accounted for by 3,329 cars from the United States of America valued at Rs. 60·94 lakhs, as against 2,550 cars valued at Rs. 46·09 lakhs and 2,444 cars from the United Kingdom valued at Rs. 52·12 lakhs against 2,006 cars valued at Rs. 40·42 lakhs in 1936-37. The number of cars imported from Germany also increased from 612 cars valued at Rs. 11·93 lakhs to 1,463 cars valued at Rs. 25·01 lakhs. The increase under motor cycles was almost entirely due to larger receipts from Germany.

10. SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE-GOODS.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
SILK PIECEGOODS—										
Japan ..	29,941,728	129.02	23,297,969	84.99	19,530,913	60.59	14,124,790	54.21	17,306,227	65.76
China ..	5,464,485	26.24	4,206,175	17.21	3,579,334	11.76	3,125,760	11.22	2,716,798	10.24
Other countries ..	998,267	4.81	914,483	4.29	1,686,371	4.09	1,991,280	5.44	1,047,226	4.19
Total	36,404,480	160.07	28,418,627	106.49	23,796,618	76.44	19,241,830	70.87	21,106,251	80.19
GOODS OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS—										
Japan ..	5,675,125	31.72	10,494,538	53.95	7,142,523	32.46	4,718,302	22.79	5,775,206	27.82
China ..	1,226,128	6.68	810,595	4.69	250,378	1.36	574,111	3.34	592,253	3.52
Other countries ..	293,922	4.18	490,032	4.57	512,361	3.80	319,850	2.77	252,431	2.81
Total	7,195,175	42.58	11,795,165	63.21	7,905,262	37.62	5,612,263	28.90	6,619,890	34.15
ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS—										
Japan ..	36,198,712	97.79	56,915,691	164.69	61,737,763	167.07	95,504,430	222.19	83,181,362	206.66
United Kingdom ..	1,394,936	7.20	2,340,137	9.53	1,322,124	5.69	469,368	3.62	777,480	5.47
Other countries ..	5,589,238	26.43	1,142,394	6.20	653,675	3.51	591,695	3.43	517,865	4.14
Total	43,182,886	131.42	60,398,222	180.47	63,713,562	176.27	96,565,493	229.29	89,476,707	216.27
GRAND TOTAL	86,782,541	334.07	100,612,014	350.17	95,420,442	290.33	121,419,586	329.00	117,196,845	330.61

On account of the Sino-Japanese conflict dealers expected an increase in prices and in consequence a fair margin of profit. Heavy bookings were therefore made with the result that imports of silk piecegoods and of silk mixed with other materials recorded considerable increases. Trade in Chinese silks was however poor while imports of Shanghai silks were intermittent. The trade in these goods shows a downward tendency. Canton silks were however imported in appreciable quantities. The improvement in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods noticed last year was not maintained and the total imports in the year under report declined by 7 per cent. in quantity and by about 6 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the last year. It may be mentioned that cheaper qualities of artificial silk piecegoods such as tafettas and shioze are now being manufactured locally and the imported goods find it difficult to compete with the local products.

II. DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.

—	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Dyes obtained from coal tar—										
Alizarine	1,564,327	12.74	2,238,971	14.37	1,303,069	8.47	1,557,799	9.75	1,161,574	6.81
Congo red	889,401	6.28	1,976,559	11.11	1,865,437	10.30	1,909,432	10.21	1,515,074	8.04
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	983,339	28.37	1,697,113	38.29	19,98,283	42.38	1,552,443	33.92	2,190,351	47.56
Vats	989,681	44.60	1,224,681	62.90	1,301,079	83.50	11,12,747	83.93	1,319,542	110.22
Sulphur black	2,597,050	10.35	2,455,770	7.61	3,687,667	10.05	23,83,111	5.15	3,815,291	7.92
Metanil yellow	311,125	2.82	490,750	4.24	518,719	4.94	629,064	4.77	520,968	4.39
Others	2,793,532	45.65	3,842,368	60.17	4,222,835	66.31	2,973,108	45.98	4,133,852	68.64
Saffron	48,337	10.90	40,240	10.25	33,955	6.78	29,029	8.06	23,058	8.88
Other sorts	..	3.24	..	3.67	..	2.28	..	5.00	..	3.89
Total	..	164.95	..	212.61	..	237.01	..	206.77	..	266.35

The increase in the total imports which is attributable to the anxiety to accumulate stocks in view of the uncertain situation in Europe, distributed amongst all qualities of dyes obtained from Coal tar except alizarine, congo red and metanil yellow. Alizarine dyes are now being replaced by coupling dyes of the naphthol group. The total value of imports of dyeing and tanning substances from Germany increased from Rs. 1·22 crores to Rs. 1·75 crores. The increase under the head " Others " which includes coal tar dyes other than those mentioned specifically in the table was chiefly due to larger imports from Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Larger supplies from Germany accounted for the increase under coupling and vat dyes.

12. OILS (MINERAL).

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.
<i>From foreign countries.</i>											
<i>Kerosene—</i>											
*Burma ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,307,265	91.02
Bahram Islands ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,327,231	7.09
	Tins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern	Tins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulk ..	12,708,233	30.07	11,966,423	29.88	13,021,531	31.18	14,837,080	35.59	12,423,257	38.11
Persia ..	Bulk ..	..	..	6,628,326	35.21	93,17,374	39.02	1,587,043	4.34	2,403,033	7.83
	Tins ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	4	..
United States of America	Bulk ..	..	..	487	..	50,968	40	..	..	46,515	14
	Tins ..	82,506	60	1,22,885	93	..	..	65,778	51	..	..
Roumania ..	Bulk ..	7,502,359	18.76	2,787,745	6.97	8,08,393	2.02	..	..	..	..
Borneo (Dutch) ..	Bulk ..	..	..	7,210	02	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Borneo ..	Bulk ..	..	..	1,724,575	9.16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra ..	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,335,562	16.70
Other countries	Bulk ..	..	..	..	..	76	..	285	..	..	..
	Tins ..	196	..	127	..	20	..	106	..	88	..
Total kerosene	Bulk ..	20,210,592	48.83	23,114,766	81.24	23,098,342	72.62	16,424,408	39.93	51,892,863	160.89
	Tins ..	82,702	60	1,23,012	93	26	..	65,992	51	94	..
Total		20,293,294	49.43	23,237,778	82.17	23,098,368	72.62	16,490,300	40.44	51,892,957	160.89

* Shown separately under foreign countries since 1937-38.

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
Other sorts—		Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.	Gallons.	Rs. lakhs.
Persia	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	37,016,374	66.50	42,139,783	71.88	52,228,766	77.26	49,244,985	51.15	62,866,953	69.27
		569	.01	..	..	360	..	4,388,684	8.24	14,870,795	46.22
United States of America	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,279	.01	453,374	1.04
		2,111,223	24.44	2,555,149	30.43	2,661,562	31.07	2,494,283	29.57	3,426,421	41.22
British Borneo	 Fuel oils	11,546,799	20.68	13,796,936	23.32	12,671,367	21.98	11,665,284	22.94	11,362,970	23.44
United Kingdom	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	1,500	..	5,475	.01	..	..	..	..	5,973	.01
		901,338	10.48	7,54,633	9.10	7,01,854	7.31	994,568	9.22	960,490	10.00
Germany	 {Other sorts	129,479	1.24	141,113	1.19	442,747	4.14	820,458	6.88	363,393	3.39
Roumania	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	7,927,059	14.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	681,363	1.70	1,235,546	3.86
Union of Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia)—Southern.	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	2,958,454	5.46	912,132	1.31	1,150,640	1.48	543,483	.73	..	..
		1,301,192	3.25	881,783	2.20	618,083	1.54	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	50	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	972,230	3.65
*Burma	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,85,792	1.26
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,324,237	50.50
Other countries	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	20	..
		46,534	.51	63,147	.51	15,420	.18	218,831	1.96	62,486	.78
Total Other sorts	 {Fuel oils {Other sorts	59,450,181	107.26	56,854,326	96.52	66,050,773	100.72	61,456,185	74.83	75,380,132	95.01
		4,490.38	39.93	4,395,825	43.43	4,439,976	44.24	9,598,187	57.57	35,215,598	159.62

Total ..		63,940,560	147.19	61,260,151	139.95	70,490,749	144.86	71,054,372	133.40	110,505,730	254.03
Total (foreign) ..		84,233,800	196.02	84,487,929	222.12	83,589,117	217.68	87,544,672	172.84	162,488,687	415.32
From Burma—											
Korodono ..		30,200,798	158.13	25,681,841	133.04	22,340,619	106.16	33,164,762	97.06	..	..
Other mineral oil ..		19,236,478	56.19	23,383,397	67.71	25,913,578	72.11	24,514,832	61.71	..	..
Total (Burma) ..		49,437,276	214.34	49,065,238	200.75	48,254,197	178.27	57,679,594	158.76	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..		133,671,131	410.96	133,553,167	422.87	142,843,314	305.95	145,224,266	331.03	162,488,687	416.52

*Shown separately under foreign countries since 1937-38.

Consequent upon the separation of Burma from India, the trade between that Province and India, which was treated as coasting trade, was treated as foreign trade with effect from 1st April 1937. The figures of imports from that province have therefore been included under those from foreign countries. This change accounts for an increase of over 29½ million gallons in quantity and of Rs. 91·02 lakhs in value in the total imports of Kerosene oil from foreign countries during the year under report. 5½ million gallons valued at Rs. 16·7 lakhs were imported from Sumatra after a lapse of ten years, the previous importation being only of 13,000 gallons in 1927-28. A total quantity of more than 2¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 7·09 lakhs was imported from Bahrein Islands for the first time. Imports from Persia increased by about 1 million gallons but those from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic were less by nearly 2½ million gallons. The increase under fuel oils was due chiefly to larger imports from Persia and the United States of America while that under other sorts to larger supplies, mainly of motor spirit, from Persia. About a million gallons valued at Rs. 3·65 lakhs were also imported for the first time from Bahrein Islands. Imports from Burma however recorded a decrease. Imports of lubricating oils improved from over 3¼ million gallons to nearly 6 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 35·31 lakhs to Rs. 65·17 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger receipts from the United States of America.

13. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Electrical	82·14	96·95	99·18	97·04	129·02
Musical	9·38	9·14	7·99	6·41	6·14
Optical	3·17	2·79	2·98	2·79	3·25
Photographic—					
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc.	..	..	..	8·57	13·85
Cinematograph films ..	24·13	31·06	29·67	30·86	34·08
All others	15·68	18·55	21·69	14·22	15·82
Scientific	7·26	8·35	8·95	7·66	9·88
Surgical	6·16	6·42	7·22	6·29	6·47
Wireless apparatus	6·65	8·77	15·70	18·06	26·19
Other kinds	5·51	8·23	9·11	7·60	9·16
Total	160·08	190·26	202·49	199·50	253·86

The increase of Rs. 54·36 lakhs in the total imports under this head, over those in the preceding year, was distributed amongst electrical instruments Rs. 31·98 lakhs, photographic Rs. 10·10 lakhs, wireless apparatus Rs. 8·13 lakhs, and Scientific instruments Rs. 2·22 lakhs and the balance under other minor heads of the statement. The increase under electrical instruments and apparatus was due to larger imports from all the principal sources of supply, shipments from the United Kingdom amounting to Rs. 60·53 lakhs as against Rs. 50·08 lakhs last year. The increase under photographic instruments chiefly represents larger arrivals of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Imports from the Netherlands, which were valued at Rs. 7·42 lakhs as against Rs. 1·01 lakhs last year, account for the increase under wireless apparatus. The increase was due to larger arrivals of complete receivers valued at Rs. 4·34 lakhs as against Rs. ·89 lakhs during last year and of transmission apparatus and component parts thereof and valves for the new broadcasting stations to the extent of nearly Rs. 2·81 lakhs.

14. POSTAL ARTICLES—NOT SPECIFIED.

			1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
			Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
United Kingdom	..	..	55·04	58·56	55·27	56·57	75·97
Switzerland	..	..	40·39	50·62	52·71	24·44	18·47
France	..	..	6·82	7·42	6·86	5·89	27·39
Japan	..	..	1·87	2·53	2·27	2·04	1·33
Germany	..	..	3·09	2·38	3·01	1·65	1·55
Italy	..	..	11·23	8·01	3·63	1·11	3·09
Belgium	..	..	1·48	·87	1·09	·95	·06
Other countries	..	..	3·49	2·96	2·84	1·97	2·78
Total	..	..	123·41	133·35	127·68	94·62	130·64

The specified articles are (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) cinematograph films, (4) gold and silver thread, (5) cigarettes and (6) watches. Figures of imports of these articles by post are included under the relative trade heads. The number of parcels assessed increased from 154,806 to 163,907 and that of letter mail packets from 30,933 to 34,712.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—There was a further increase in the total value of imports of precious stones and pearls unset from Rs. 66·77 lakhs to Rs. 99·17 lakhs, of which Rs. 89·53 lakhs represented the value of diamonds almost entirely from Belgium. This increase was due to importers resorting to legitimate channels on account of the further reduction of import duty from 10% to 5% with effect from 6th November 1937. It is anticipated that the reduced rate will put a stop to smuggling.

15. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.

Paper—	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.	Cwt.	Rs. lakhs.
Packing and wrapping paper ..	110,690	12.92	143,254	16.24	193,889	25.52	150,057	20.70	256,418	42.11
Printing paper ..	297,225	31.86	281,579	28.39	369,714	36.20	352,515	31.23	468,991	54.45
Writing paper and envelopes ..	79,383	17.95	64,664	15.13	74,070	16.65	69,511	14.77	86,711	21.02
Other kinds of paper (including old news-papers).	218,252	18.82	231,665	20.74	180,105	10.52	194,183	10.67	241,371	15.35
Paper manufactures ..	5,702	3.60	12,637	5.05	13,959	6.31	14,786	7.35	19,477	9.96
Total ..	711,252	85.15	738,799	85.65	831,737	95.20	781,052	84.72	1,072,968	142.89
Protected ..	121,654	24.68	96,126	20.28	114,391	23.10	104,809	20.31	143,331	32.68
Non-protected ..	589,598	60.47	642,673	65.27	717,346	72.10	676,243	64.41	929,637	110.21
Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard ..	138,885	10.52	179,104	13.27	182,899	12.34	176,380	11.37	277,707	20.71
GRAND TOTAL ..	850,137	95.67	917,903	98.82	1,014,636	107.54	957,432	96.09	1,350,675	163.60

Prices of paper went up during the year under report so that the total of paper showed an increase of 68 per cent. over the previous year's figure though the quantity imported rose only by about 37 per cent. The increase under printing paper was due to larger shipments chiefly from Austria, Finland, Germany, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.* Supplies from Norway, on the other hand, were less by 28,213 Cwt. All the principal sources of supply contributed to the increase in the imports under packing and wrapping paper, the more noticeable being Sweden whose despatches amounted to 120,685 Cwt. valued at Rs. 17·67 lakhs as against 56,317 Cwt. valued at Rs. 6·7 lakhs last year. Larger arrivals chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom were responsible for the increases under other kinds of paper and writing paper and envelopes respectively. The increase under pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds represented larger receipts chiefly from Japan and Germany.

16. HARDWARE.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Builders' hardware, etc. ..	3·54	3·36	4·69	3·31	8·60
Domestic hardware, etc. ..	2·27	2·23	3·08	3·68	3·30
Enamelled ironware	4·87	4·45	4·04	2·97	4·48
Implements and tools, other than agricultural implements, etc.	9·43	9·50	13·54	11·30	17·50
Lamps and parts	14·83	16·72	13·84	11·64	13·33
Hand pumps	..	..	..	1·07	1·50
Stoves	1·92	2·17	1·82	2·16	2·53
Other sorts	58·36	61·27	57·92	50·73	52·81
Total ..	95·22	99·70	98·93	86·86	104·05

Imports of hardware, which had been declining during the previous two years recorded an improvement in the year under report, due to the Sino-Japanese conflict and the expectation of a European war. Imports from all the principal supplying countries except Japan increased ; Japan's share falling from Rs. 11·86 lakhs to Rs. 9·67 lakhs. Larger arrivals chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany accounted for the increases under implements and tools and builders' hardware.

17. WOOL, RAW AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.		Rs. lakhs.	
Wool—										
Raw lbs.	1,994,098	12.46	2,516,292	15.22	2,485,724	13.59	2,074,727	16.36	2,354,788	26.37
Yarn and knitting wool lbs.	534,084	7.48	754,574	13.54	421,963	6.63	688,016	12.58	1,130,278	26.28
Manufactures—										
Blankets and rugs other than.. "	1,045,773	8.65	1,467,489	13.08	1,286,174	9.87	867,684	6.75	1,515,836	11.60
floor rugs.										
Brands "	3,415	.06	32,075	.12	229	.01	391	.02	1,329	.05
Carpets and floor rugs "	70,510	1.18	63,592	1.22	83,048	1.39	81,853	1.67	77,548	1.65
Hosiery "	103,373	2.59	144,509	3.86	152,198	4.75	108,172	3.75	111,699	4.28
*Woolen and worsted piece goods yds.	..	..	..	..	2,981,476	44.73	3,108,255	46.69	4,076,727	67.84
†Goods of wool mixed with other materials.	..	..	1,263,646	19.04	982,738	14.75	1,098,022	15.64	2,175,637	30.97
*Ruffle cloth and shawl cloth "	..	..	..	..	35,703	.29	7,828	.07	..	..
*Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel.	..	..	..	..	110,792	3.37	74,435	2.14	141,624	4.51
Piece goods "	4,131,197	62.17	4,783,314	70.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls and lohis No.	43,487	2.01	74,699	3.33	80,667	3.08	75,691	2.54	106,884	4.30
Other sorts lbs.	156,885	1.92	1,366,709	11.98	769,084	6.98	492,380	4.20	667,761	7.33
Total wool manufactures Value	..	78.58	..	123.21	..	89.22	..	83.47	..	132.53
Total wool Value	..	98.52	..	151.97	..	109.44	..	112.41	..	185.18

*Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1935, figures for previous years being included in those under "Piece goods".
†Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1934, figures for previous years being included in those under "Piece goods".

Although the figures for 1936-37 for wool manufactures do not represent the normal imports as the sanctions against Italy were in force for the first four months of that year, there was a noticeable increase under this head in the year under report. Goods which were meant for China were diverted to India, the Chinese market being closed to Japan on account of strained relations with China. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods from Japan further increased from 1,838,000 yards to 2,642,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 19·04 lakhs to Rs. 33·5 lakhs in value and those from Italy from 20,688 yards to 241,000 yards in quantity and from Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 6·04 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom were almost the same as last year, but recorded a slight increase in value. Supplies of goods of wool mixed with other materials from the United Kingdom however improved from 908,000 yards to 1,523,000 yards and those from Japan from 102,000 yards to 459,000 yards. The increase of 280,000 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 10·01 lakhs in value under wool-raw was due to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and Australia. Shipments from Iraq however declined from 623,000 lbs. to 240,000 lbs. and there were no imports from Persia as against 15,008 lbs. received last year. Larger arrivals chiefly from Italy accounted for the increase under woollen manufactures—other sorts.

18. DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Drugs and medicines—					
Camphor	7·08	6·34	7·36	5·08	6·40
Proprietary and patent medicines	13·07	21·91	45·80	47·94	53·14
Quinine salts	8·71	8·87	9·93	6·76	8·56
Other sorts	46·42	39·00	23·81	20·27	26·28
Total Drugs and medicines ..	75·28	76·12	86·90	80·05	94·38
Chemicals—					
Acids	1·93	2·86	3·21	2·55	3·49
Ammonia and salts thereof ..	1·63	2·03	2·13	1·92	1·64
Bleaching materials	4·04	5·02	5·16	2·58	4·04
Calcium compounds	50	43	70	87	82
Disinfectants	2·88	2·72	2·75	3·04	4·04
Glycerine	1·05	1·20	1·50	43	32
Lead compounds	58	65	44	48	42
Magnesium compounds	1·12	1·24	1·12	1·16	97
Potassium compounds	4·48	4·14	5·15	2·98	4·66
Sodium compounds	22·12	30·57	30·66	23·05	35·04
Sulphur (Brimstone)	2·30	2·61	2·82	2·62	3·86
Zinc compounds	2·37	4·30	4·45	3·49	5·82
Other sorts	23·52	23·99	30·03	27·13	35·43
Total Chemicals	68·52	81·76	90·12	72·30	100·55
Grand Total	143·80	157·88	177·02	152·35	194·93

The increase in imports was due to the tendency on the part of importers to overstock owing to the uncertain situation in Europe. The improvement under drugs and medicines was due to larger imports of proprietary and patent medicines and of "other sorts" from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Germany while that under Chemicals is to be ascribed mainly to increased supplies of Caustic Soda and Sodium Carbonate from the United Kingdom and of Sodium Hydrosulphite from Germany and the United Kingdom. The total imports of sodium compounds from the United Kingdom and Germany amounted to Rs. 26·99 lakhs and Rs. 4·9 lakhs as against Rs. 18·27 lakhs and Rs. 1·73 lakhs respectively. Supplies from Japan were valued at Rs. 42 lakhs only as against Rs. 1·8 lakhs last year.

19. SUGAR.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Germany ..	50	·06	117	·12	..	·25	..	..	..	..
France ..	..	..	..	..	25	·03	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	3,559	3·69	3,623	3·79	1,863	2·02	65	·24	73	·30
Netherlands ..	1,270	1·36	1,776	1·77	1,835	1·90	1,649	1·76	736	·81
Belgium ..	10	·03	1,299	1·27	242	0·25	14	·02	9	·01
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	..	78	·08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	929	1·36	999	1·37	742	1·11	2,108	2·44	1,665	2·16
Java ..	74,743	75·02	57,830	57·72	58,296	58·19	1,134	1·14	197	·28
Poland (including Danzig) ..	..	..	1,054	1·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	·30	..	..
Japan ..	2,750	3·33	2,180	2·27	3,655	3·78	40	·05	300	·30
Portuguese East Africa	15,218	15·30	11,088	10·77	15,956	15·94	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	11	·02	853	·86	1	..	3	..	6	·01
Total ..	98,540	100·17	80,897	81·08	82,615	83·22	5,313	5·95	2,936	3·87
Re-exports ..	1,135	1·93	824	1·34	1,877	2·42	5,036	6·08	415	·97
Re. exports (coasting) ..	11,610	30·59	7,642	20·59	6,847	17·85	4,271	10·46	1,508	3·98

As a result of increased production and consumption on a large scale of Indian sugar, imports of foreign sugar further declined in the year under report ; imports from Java being only 197 tons as against 1,134 tons last year. Imports of beet sugar from the Netherlands also declined from 1,649 tons to 736 tons.

20. LIQUORS.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid. Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Liquid Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter	1,147,329	20.74	1,102,338	20.88	1,188,922	23.20	1,266,723	25.34	1,295,639	25.56
Cider and other fermented liquors ..	2,000	.09	2,740	.12	4,190	.17	4,687	.18	4,067	.16
Spirit—										
Brandy	45,216	6.46	44,463	6.73	43,503	6.61	40,897	6.35	40,078	7.02
Gin	24,373	2.17	22,997	2.04	24,037	2.13	26,790	2.43	25,924	2.29
Liqueurs	2,064	.37	1,910	.37	2,115	.42	2,915	.50	2,708	.50
Rum	978	.09	877	.08	1,291	.11	1,040	.09	1,307	.14
Whisky	73,394	12.17	74,935	12.53	82,000	13.62	82,883	13.64	88,050	15.09
Spirit, present in drugs medicines or chemicals,	49,730	14.33	51,491	15.32	60,230	16.68	61,043	17.11	67,386	17.91
Spirit, perfumed	3,149	2.86	3,424	3.11	3,045	2.76	2,982	2.48	3,445	3.01
Spirit, denatured	325,247	5.23	271,610	4.25	154,866	1.99	195,819	1.55	249,070	2.27
Other sorts	6,633	2.48	8,775	3.30	9,138	3.45	8,015	3.00	11,105	3.83
Total spirits	530,774	46.16	480,482	47.73	380,225	47.77	422,384	47.15	495,071	52.06
Wines	49,194	4.98	51,050	5.55	53,036	5.45	49,918	5.49	52,935	5.66
Grand Total	1,729,197	71.97	1,636,610	74.28	1,626,373	76.59	1,743,712	78.16	1,847,703	83.44

There was a slight improvement in the imports of ale, beer and porter, spirits and wines. Imports of ale and beer in bottle from the Netherlands and Germany increased but those from Japan decreased ; increased imports from the United Kingdom of bottled beer were counterbalanced by decreased supplies of ale and beer in bulk. A noticeable feature was the increasing tendency to import canned beer. The increase under spirit was due to larger imports of brandy from France, whisky from the United Kingdom, spirit present in drugs from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, denatured spirit from Java and other sorts of spirit from the United Kingdom. Imports of champagne from France, of port from the United Kingdom and Portugal and of still red wines other than port from Italy increased while those of other sorts of wines from France decreased.

21. RUBBER.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.	Ra. Lakhs.
Rubber—										
Raw	435,995	.97	444,891	1.40	385,392	1.27	103,793	.44	66,536	.33
Manufactures—										
Pneumatic motor covers .. No.	113,606	38.80	125,518	43.49	112,223	45.67	118,438	48.71	121,338	53.04
“ tubes ..	106,831	5.31	127,043	6.12	119,380	5.97	110,002	5.47	105,406	5.37
“ cycle covers ..	2,066	.26	1,353	.17	1,236	.16	894	.11	757	.09
“ tubes ..	3,613	.08	2,196	.05	1,245	.03	1,446	.04	1,020	.03
“ cycle covers ..	527,288	6.84	491,488	6.19	604,471	7.55	566,610	7.24	329,862	3.72
“ tubes ..	716,515	3.76	751,305	3.65	711,299	3.79	859,141	3.77	633,259	2.46
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles.	1,693	2.06	1,852	1.93	1,586	1.82	1,074	1.22	1,060	1.36
Other manufactures except apparel, boots, and shoes.	..	8.17	..	12.51	..	10.26	..	8.89	..	11.98
Total .. Val.	..	66.25	..	75.51	..	76.52	..	75.89	..	78.38

The increase under pneumatic motor covers was chiefly due to larger arrivals from the United States of America. These imports amounted to 15,280 in number valued at Rs. 7·4 lakhs as against 8,010 in number valued at Rs. 4·15 lakhs. Although imports from the United Kingdom, declined from 90,682 to 87,332 in number the value improved from Rs. 36·67 lakhs to Rs. 38·18 lakhs.

D.—FOREIGN TRADE—EXPORTS.

22. RE-EXPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage to total re-exports during 1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hides and skins, raw ..	15,68,518	46,44,634	80,05,715	2,40,41,363	363,80,773	55.28
Other textiles—manufactured.	30,94,145	33,45,973	27,64,592	55,27,954	63,41,964	9.64
Metals and Ores ..	16,99,976	18,11,793	21,31,034	26,34,648	39,64,741	6.02
Cotton manufactures ..	51,40,762	24,86,837	20,78,201	24,52,524	24,26,995	3.69
Silk manufactures ..	4,92,105	16,95,765	10,77,105	23,58,611	21,21,640	3.22
Vehicles, excluding locomotives, etc., for Railways.	9,01,142	18,00,573	19,37,730	18,34,091	32,11,915	4.88
Fruits and vegetables ..	3,15,965	2,03,089	3,93,347	12,13,092	11,09,096	1.68
Spices ..	3,43,913	62,900	8,25,004	8,51,606	10,95,024	1.66
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.	3,96,952	5,06,201	5,39,755	7,83,745	9,88,994	1.50
Wool manufactures ..	4,70,269	4,48,627	2,79,545	5,99,068	5,37,539	.82
Sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above.	1,92,939	1,33,794	2,40,964	6,08,302	97,125	.15
Hardware ..	6,64,137	6,20,760	5,68,673	5,91,201	8,46,004	1.29
Gums and Resins ..	6,09,906	5,54,714	5,77,345	5,10,505	4,24,653	.65
Apparel ..	4,09,506	3,74,041	4,38,541	4,85,081	5,31,577	.81
Machinery and Millwork	3,43,121	4,29,691	3,83,447	4,83,906	6,02,674	.92
Cotton twist and yarn ..	4,10,570	2,54,383	1,75,590	55,898	61,973	.09
Dyeing and Tanning substances.	2,44,330	2,35,941	2,36,606	4,20,845	4,13,554	.63
Haberdashery and Millinery.	3,22,187	3,11,108	3,63,022	4,27,968	5,18,929	.79
Cotton, raw ..	3,86,202	4,15,605	3,16,343	1,44,124	1,63,977	.25
Postal articles ..	4,75,016	4,29,822	2,08,776	5,395	..	..
Other articles ..	31,74,593	28,23,634	25,53,725	25,27,187	39,66,705	6.03
Total ..	2,15,57,254	2,38,04,885	2,66,95,960	4,85,56,608	6,58,06,152	100.00

Re-exports of foreign merchandise further increased by Rs. 1.72 crores or over 35 per cent. as compared with those in the previous year, hides and skins raw, vehicles, metals and ores, other textile manufactures, hardware, spices and instruments being the contributory articles. Re-exports of foreign sugar, which had recorded a large increase in the year 1936-37, decreased in the year under report from 5,036 tons to 415 tons in quantity and from Rs. 6.08 lakhs to Rs. .97 lakhs in value. Increased re-exports of hides and skins, raw, from Rs. 2.4 crores to Rs. 3.64 crores entirely represented shipments of Persian skins raw to the United Kingdom. The United States of America however reduced her takings from Rs. 14.25 lakhs to Rs. 3.36 lakhs only. The increases of Rs. 13.78 lakhs, Rs. 2.55 lakhs and Rs. 2.05 lakhs under vehicles, hardware and instruments respectively were due to the inclusion of re-exports to Burma, while the rise of Rs. 13.3 lakhs under metals and ores represents larger re-exports of iron, old for remanufacture to Japan which further increased from 41,000 tons to 49,923 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12.76 lakhs to Rs. 23 lakhs in value. The increase of Rs. 8.14 lakhs under other textile manufactures is accounted for by larger re-shipments of art silk piecegoods chiefly to Kenya Colony, Other Native States in Arabia and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman while larger re-exports of pepper to Germany and Egypt were responsible for the increase of Rs. 2.43 lakhs under "spices".

23. EXPORTS.—TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage to total imports during 1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Indian Merchandise.</i>						
Cotton, raw	14,29,06,190	19,01,07,966	17,62,90,920	22,31,19,752	44,04,87,933	42.27
Seeds	4,59,60,004	3,22,59,095	3,01,62,820	4,98,56,046	3,18,41,097	9.58
Postal articles	64,64,701	76,19,572	1,39,19,386	2,57,26,066	2,91,50,610	6.06
Cotton Manufactures	85,51,339	98,53,344	1,22,49,287	1,54,00,685	4,26,94,197	12.85
Oil cakes	88,93,950	94,63,396	73,37,488	93,18,266	1,26,36,139	3.80
Grain, Pulse and flour	61,07,391	64,49,718	72,85,240	78,43,631	90,50,877	2.73
Wool, raw	82,75,481	39,58,070	69,66,949	76,97,780	70,77,577	2.13
Hides and skins, raw	38,56,069	46,07,797	55,69,765	50,98,559	73,92,051	2.23
Cotton twist and yarn	78,55,029	58,79,755	44,21,083	53,61,563	1,35,53,166	4.08
Leather	35,02,637	26,27,182	30,67,101	40,23,605	35,83,213	1.08
Oils	34,85,847	28,63,187	33,72,954	39,03,734	48,31,754	1.45
Metals and Ores	20,18,735	20,48,308	18,86,046	31,16,745	38,98,448	1.17
Bristles	14,68,816	20,63,827	19,82,577	26,61,572	30,98,916	.90
Gums and resins	12,73,978	13,97,026	16,79,185	24,85,215	25,75,314	.77
Tobacco	20,65,987	22,17,613	22,51,589	20,55,678	17,76,497	.53
Myrabolans	33,95,264	25,66,449	26,87,961	19,30,277	19,00,047	.57
Spices	16,19,126	15,80,547	13,79,750	15,42,385	15,36,986	.46
Fruits and Vegetables	12,87,382	10,90,614	13,27,316	13,77,190	14,93,402	.45
Jewellery (ex. imitation Jewellery, etc., also plate of gold and silver.)	7,461	85,560	2,870	12,56,672	21,566	.01
Wool manufactures	8,02,145	9,41,792	10,13,918	10,31,972	19,22,530	.58
Manures	2,77,067	3,59,516	5,50,117	10,71,801	14,62,377	.44
Dyeing and tanning substances except Myrabolans.	9,41,501	9,44,456	8,41,083	10,20,593	7,96,288	.24
Wood and timber	8,78,121	8,68,880	8,23,894	8,73,580	10,13,581	.31
Hemp, raw	11,66,568	12,35,434	16,78,891	8,47,108	5,75,015	.17
Provisions and oilman's Stores.	8,02,756	8,20,917	8,04,232	7,61,825	18,48,250	.56
Other articles	95,20,253	1,16,80,714	1,34,36,473	1,40,16,478	1,52,22,585	4.58
Total Indian Merchandise	27,33,84,728	30,49,92,735	30,29,88,895	39,33,98,179	33,23,49,426	100.00

24-A. COTTON, RAW.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Japan ..	135,456	817.82	242,131	1,470.09	204,964	1,202.87	285,197	1,649.96	162,199	949.08
Belgium ..	15,533	88.92	12,490	73.57	16,083	91.15	24,621	143.75	17,369	100.65
Italy ..	17,470	105.44	19,759	114.54	10,801	60.96	11,369	66.02	12,115	70.36
Germany ..	7,651	43.31	5,438	31.26	15,734	90.51	12,901	77.97	10,017	56.88
United Kingdom ..	14,916	93.60	10,613	63.57	16,098	92.29	19,235	112.23	9,829	55.71
China ..	33,949	203.31	14,654	82.72	15,312	84.96	8,920	49.47	8,949	50.47
France ..	16,427	92.35	8,435	48.82	12,308	71.10	10,011	58.20	7,155	39.62
Korea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,464	19.36
Netherlands ..	2,426	11.33	1,878	10.50	1,794	9.90	2,535	15.77	2,616	15.53
Czechoslovakia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,952	9.79
Poland ..	1,039	5.62	955	5.80	807	4.78	1,623	9.83	1,448	7.82
French Indo-China ..	1,387	7.84	..	..	458	2.70	2,459	14.90	971	5.74
United States of America ..	..	..	110	.63	300	1.72	1,199	6.67	642	3.76
Spain ..	5,090	36.67	5,164	30.26	6,540	37.55	2,595	14.66	..	..
Greece ..	2,165	15.01	2,169	13.44	1,453	9.14	1,087	6.44	630	3.68
Other countries ..	210	1.53	697	4.25	1,152	6.91	2,000	12.04	2703	15.53
Total ..	253,519	1,522.75	324,502	1,949.45	303,804	1,766.63	3,85,742	2,237.91	242,059	1,404.88

The total exports of cotton raw decreased from 385,742 tons to 242,059 tons in quantity and from Rs. 22·38 crores to Rs. 14·05 crores in value. This decrease was chiefly attributable to lower prices of foreign cotton especially American. Shipments to Japan fell from 285,197 tons to 162,199 tons in quantity and from Rs. 16·5 crores to Rs. 9·5 crores in value due to the Japanese houses showing no interest on account of the comparatively higher prices and also to exchange and freight difficulties. Demand from the continental countries, except Italy and the Netherlands was also smaller owing to the comparatively higher prices. Korea and Czechoslovakia however took 3,464 tons valued at Rs. 19·36 lakhs and 1,952 tons valued at Rs. 9·79 lakhs as against no importation in the preceding years.

24-A-2.-COTTON YARN.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
*Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,647,976	18.93
Syria	2,804,400	13.75	3,407,201	16.62	2,445,906	12.06	3,560,200	18.17	3,022,138	14.71
Strait Settlements	668,826	3.83	698,533	3.55	1,268,400	6.33	1,386,800	6.69	3,438,200	16.80
Aden and Dependencies	2,138,660	10.97	1,474,346	7.61	1,519,000	7.43	1,149,300	5.63	1,610,100	7.96
Iraq	805,500	3.19	740,000	2.74	848,100	3.30	1,023,240	4.02	1,086,200	4.42
Egypt	171,800	.97	101,600	.54	304,000	1.57	418,350	2.40	712,700	3.65
Belgium	..	..	..	..	24,000	.10	656,800	2.34	585,206	2.47
Siam	829,300	4.04	657,200	3.28	530,800	2.64	290,000	1.45	1,270,000	6.37
Palestine	367,600	1.84	375,525	1.88	387,800	1.92	270,400	1.36	218,400	1.09
Cyprus	216,525	.94	237,350	.96	255,068	1.09	286,100	1.23	236,600	1.11
Bulgaria	326,400	1.09	135,589	.56	10,000	.03	249,600	1.21	268,800	1.30
Other Native States in Arabia	171,072	.90	117,150	.62	138,940	.76	169,018	.94	209,704	1.14
Persia	4,348,830	23.61	1,535,850	8.23	8,200	.04	56	..	13,600	.06
French Somaliland	1,506,280	7.57	941,304	5.00	280,000	1.41	80,700	.40	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	172,840	.88	4,983,041	24.92
Turkey, European	..	..	11,600	.06	..	..	116,400	.58	3,326,323	13.82
Turkey, Asiatic	200,000	.89	535,280	2.37	..	..	80,000	.31	1,332,400	6.08
Other countries	1,169,864	4.96	1,044,306	4.78	1,140,911	5.53	1,285,543	6.01	2,131,512	10.70
Total	15,725,057	78.55	12,012,834	58.80	9,161,123	44.21	11,196,347	53.62	28,092,900	135.53

* Shown separately under foreign countries since 1937-38.

The total exports under this head recorded an increase of over 150 per cent. over those in the previous year. This heavy increase was attributable to (a) the local mills successfully competing with Japan in foreign markets especially Turkey, the Straits Settlements, Siam and Aden and Dependencies on account of the higher level of prices ruling in that country, (b) better demand from Hong Kong on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict and (c) the inclusion of trade with Burma. As stated in the last year's report French Somaliland has gradually ceased to depend on Bombay yarn.

24-A.3.—COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Grey (unbleached).—</i>										
*Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,071,854	106.96
Egypt	..	..	..	..	301,300	.50	12,400,900	20.74	14,882,150	23.50
Portuguese East Africa ..	1,332,366	2.04	1,689,085	3.32	2,084,038	3.70	2,592,359	4.06	1,959,401	3.41
Mauritius & Dependencies ..	48,690	.09	1,235,520	2.64	2,356,004	4.15	1,937,320	3.44	2,195,850	3.89
Tanganyika Territory ..	500,370	1.67	461,400	1.32	520,485	1.67	910,644	2.42	1,758,650	5.20
Straits Settlements	66,491	.39	188,800	.85	596,301	1.77	1,056,740	2.14	2,530,378	4.33
Nigeria including Bt. Cameroons ..	..	..	61,600	.11	107,600	.34	547,900	.93	6,737,940	13.10
Other countries	2,032,574	5.15	2,507,809	5.69	2,643,980	5.81	3,673,638	6.87	8,918,203	15.61
Total	3,980,391	10.24	6,144,214	13.93	8,759,798	17.84	23,119,501	40.60	85,054,426	176.00
<i>White (bleached).</i>										
*Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,517,273	9.99
Straits Settlements	27,500	.05	8,400	.04	402,365	.75	1,574,539	3.73	3,265,006	9.10
Ceylon	7,954	.03	41,715	.11	24,870	.08	833,871	2.26	216,088	.50
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	480,288	.85	3,769,715	6.66
Other countries	218,375	.63	389,259	.85	687,251	1.67	1,545,515	2.92	3,063,238	6.90
Total	263,820	.71	439,374	1.00	1,115,486	2.50	4,434,213	9.76	14,821,320	33.15

Coloured, printed or dyed.												
HICoCB	*Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69-89
	Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-48
	Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10-27
	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18-71
	Bahrain Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-98
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-21
	Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17-90
	Nigeria including Br. Cameroons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-55
	Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-55
	Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-74
	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-83
	Aden and Dependencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-63
	Mauritius and Dependencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-86
	United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-59
	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-65
	Kenya Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3-79
	Tanganyika Territory..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-19
	Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-16
	Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-87
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207-85
	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417-00

*Shown separately under foreign countries since 1937-38.

The total exports increased from over 71 million yards to nearly 179½ million yards or by over 153 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 1·5 crores to Rs. 4·17 crores or by 178 per cent. in value as compared with the figures for the previous year. Excluding exports to Burma to the extent of nearly 72 million yards valued at Rs. 1·87 crores, the increase works out to over 51 per cent. in quantity and nearly 54 per cent. in value. The increase was the result of the disturbed conditions in Japan as well as higher prices demanded by that country, which enabled local mills to compete with the Japanese goods in foreign markets. Demand from all the consuming centres except that for grey goods from Portuguese East Africa and for coloured goods from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was also better. A new market for Indian goods found in Egypt last year was maintained during the year under report. That country took over 14½ million yards as against nearly 12½ million yards of grey, 3½ million yards against nearly ½ million yards of white and over 4½ million yards against 394,860 yards of coloured goods. Nigeria also took nearly 6½ million yards of grey goods as against only ½ million yards last year. Shipments of coloured goods to Persia were less by over 5½ million yards on account of the exchange policy and certain restrictions imposed by the Iranian Government. Shipments of coloured goods to the United States of America, and Nigeria however advanced slightly.

24. B.—SEEDS.

63

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>											
<i>Essential</i>	.. ..	4,830	14.31	5,244	14.97	5,051	16.74	4,479	13.19	4,281	16.13
<i>Non-essential—</i>											
<i>Linseed—</i>											
United Kingdom	..	46,761	68.80	32,634	41.08	22,637	30.83	116,144	174.51	68,043	107.02
United States of America	..	83,961	108.62	64,698	84.40	31,029	42.28	10,653	24.87	7,252	11.60
Germany	..	8,610	11.31	5,171	6.79	8,110	10.64	12,311	18.09	4,005	6.05
Canada—via Atlantic Coast	..	..	..	7,141	9.23	..	..	6,896	11.74	..	..
Greece	..	100	.12	1,149	1.38	2,002	2.83	1,246	1.98	2,397	3.45
Italy	..	19,590	28.89	9,518	12.25	6,696	8.86	750	.92	1,223	2.32
Commonwealth of Australia	..	11	.02	..	..	56	.08	6,857	10.38	16,805	27.32
France	..	14,368	20.21	5,800	7.44	2,400	3.25	4,260	6.31	283	.47
Netherlands	..	2,596	3.53	600	.75	..	..	4,000	6.20	..	..
Other Countries	..	8,723	11.65	3,608	4.66	2,637	3.46	492	.75	110	.21
Total		184,720	243.15	130,319	167.98	75,567	102.23	169,609	255.75	100,118	158.44

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Non-essential—contd.</i>										
<i>Groundnut—</i>										
France ..	23,132	31.75	18,831	24.29	32,282	49.29	32,906	54.70	17,907	28.66
United Kingdom ..	17,608	22.15	15,093	18.97	19,659	30.46	18,977	32.20	18,680	32.88
Germany ..	12,708	16.92	9,582	11.37	7,662	11.97	20,529	31.90	3,472	5.69
Netherlands ..	6,418	9.24	6,689	7.90	12,299	19.24	10,628	26.24	3,590	5.17
Italy ..	28,175	34.29	19,038	23.15	3,836	6.71	8,088	14.96	4,892	9.84
Canada via Atlantic coast	5	.01	236	.46	702	1.60	1,470	3.54	2,359	5.09
Other Countries ..	3,310	4.55	5,209	6.75	3,902	6.81	2,206	4.36	2,620	3.81
Total	91,376	118.91	74,678	92.89	80,242	126.08	100,804	167.90	53,620	91.14
<i>Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—</i>										
Italy ..	8,454	11.12	783	.95	5	.01	4,268	7.78	350	.70
Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	5.00	..	..
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,241	4.37	1,400	2.53
Ceylon ..	658	1.40	401	.83	84	.16	583	1.60	696	1.44
Egypt ..	3,269	4.68	568	.78	380	.52	883	1.22	119	.16
Other Countries ..	1,903	3.88	1,969	4.17	649	1.68	2,400	5.03	1,890	4.69
Total	14,284	21.08	3,721	6.73	1,118	2.37	12,875	25.00	4,455	9.52

<i>Cashew—</i>		8,363	10-81	7,954	10-35	8,648	12-09	4,174	6-64	3,102	4-98
France ..	..	..	..	..	..	750	1-08	1,084	2-83	6,400	9-67
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	533	.73	1,750	2-71	1,000	1-60
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,449	10-50	1,602	2-61	1,502	2-35
United Kingdom ..	..	11,137	12-87	5,645	7-00	6,618	9-27	1,456	2-46	4,546	7-63
Italy ..	..	7,801	9-50	4,402	5-09	767	1-02	1,655	2-35	1,610	2-29
Commonwealth of Australia ..	..	320	.37	850	.90	975	1-32	200	.40	1,689	2-93
Netherlands ..	..	50	.05	55	.07	5,457	7-65	2,177	3-16	936	1-58
Other Countries ..	..	5,955	6-96	6,258	7-51	31,197	43-66	14,908	23-16	26,785	33-03
Total	..	33,626	40-56	25,164	30-92	..	..	7,738	4-36	3,613	2-38
<i>Cotton—</i>											
United Kingdom ..	..	3,334	1-89	..	..	..	..	153	.15	104	-10
Other Countries ..	..	1,641	.99	35	.04	33	.05	7,891	4-51	3,717	2-48
Total	..	4,975	2-88	35	.04	33	.05	1,672	3-08	1,349	2-26
<i>Mustard—</i>											
France ..	..	1,792	2-91	1,514	2-67	1,498	2-80	587	1-14	581	1-12
Other Countries ..	..	925	1-61	876	1-65	468	1-02	2,259	4-22	1,930	3-38
Total	..	2,717	4-52	2,390	4-32	1,966	3-82	1,218	2-92	1,150	2-71
Other sorts ..	..	10,311	13-92	1,925	3-28	1,918	3-53	309,654	483-46	185,775	300-70
Total non-essential	..	342,009	445-02	238,232	306-16	192,041	281-74	494	1-99	595	1-60
Other than oil seeds ..	..	124	.36	114	1-57	526	3-15	314,627	498-64	190,651	318-43
Total seeds	..	346,993	459-69	243,550	322-70	197,518	301-63	..	..	..	..

Linseed.—Argentine is the only competitor in this commodity and the exports from Bombay are dependent upon the crop in that country. In consequence of a failure of crop in Argentine last year, exports from Bombay were very heavy. In the year under report the crop was good in Argentine which supplied the Continental markets at very competitive prices. Consequently the total exports from Bombay were less by 69,491 tons in quantity and by Rs. 97·31 lakhs in value.

Groundnut seed.—The considerable drop in exports was due to the trade being taken up by Kathiawar and Madras ports which offered cheaper rates owing to good crop. The drop is also attributable to local consumers offering better prices as there was a good demand for the oil which is gradually taking the place of Sesamum oil.

Sesamum.—The fall is attributable to poor crop sending up prices. These prices were higher than those of the Chinese product and in consequence the demand for the Indian produce by Australian and Continental buyers was smaller.

Castor.—Exports under this head recorded an increase. There was good demand from Italy and the Netherlands on account of lower prices. Japan also took 6,400 tons as against 1,984 tons in the preceding year owing to the shortage of stocks of the Manchurian product and the conflict with China.

Cotton-seed.—The fall of over 50 per cent. in the exports of this seed was due to the comparatively higher prices and to lower rates being quoted by Egypt and America, Russia which had a substantially good crop also supplied the European markets.

24. C.—OIL CAKES.

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Groundnut cake—</i>											
	United Kingdom	52,780	28.05	75,373	38.07	55,875	34.90	63,259	47.53	88,498	66.94
	Germany	18,241	11.43	26,160	16.43	13,122	8.25	23,455	16.64	41,878	29.43
	Belgium	10,501	7.77	26,700	13.39	15,745	10.40	13,467	9.19	15,447	10.82
	Netherlands	25,364	18.84	8,130	4.89	5,875	3.92	9,053	6.24	12,021	8.47
	Other countries	7,112	4.73	19,200	10.68	6,089	4.12	3,995	2.51	3,193	2.06
	Total	114,298	70.82	149,563	83.46	98,706	61.59	113,229	82.11	161,037	117.72
<i>Linseed cake—</i>											
	United Kingdom	14,227	9.81	7,995	5.75	14,786	9.30	11,167	8.04	8,874	6.33
	Netherlands	5,064	3.82	2,410	1.54	1,030	.64	1,595	1.18	96	.06
	Belgium	4,149	2.89	3,357	2.52	727	.49	543	.40	..	..
	Other countries	640	.42	325	.23	45	.03	286	.21	19	.02
	Total	24,080	16.94	13,787	10.04	16,588	10.46	13,591	9.83	8,789	6.41
	Other sorts	2,327	1.18	2,269	1.15	2,246	1.22	2,131	1.24	3,398	2.23
	Grand Total	140,705	88.94	165,619	94.65	115,540	73.37	128,951	93.	173,224	126.36

The total exports under this head further improved by over 34 per cent. in quantity and by over 35 per cent. in value due to better demand for groundnut cake from the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Exports of linseed cake recorded a decrease.

24-D.—GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.

69

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Jawar and Bajra—</i>										
Aden and Dependencies ..	1,000	1.14	436	.48	1,323	1.84	3,196	3.45	2,690	3.20
Other Native States in Arabia ..	3,122	2.53	1,907	1.77	2,567	2.41	1,688	1.57	671	.69
Kenya Colony ..	134	.27	130	.23	134	.21	911	.91	187	.35
French Somaliland ..	94	.12	39	.03	268	.23	701	.82	60	.05
Italian East Africa ..	30	.02	59	.06	2,530	2.51	218	.22	225	.23
Other countries ..	560	.62	969	1.01	808	.86	320	.52	274	.45
Total ..	4,940	4.70	3,540	3.58	8,130	8.06	7,084	7.49	4,107	4.97
<i>Pulse—</i>										
United Kingdom ..	5,642	5.43	5,600	5.64	6,419	6.31	10,758	10.89	6,379	6.97
Ceylon ..	5,850	10.42	5,983	9.95	5,732	7.87	3,919	5.50	7,089	10.57
Straits Settlements ..	797	1.58	1,229	2.94	3,161	4.87	2,242	4.13	4,111	6.43
Union of South Africa ..	906	1.74	1,089	2.02	1,075	1.82	1,203	2.17	1,502	2.81
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	757	1.22	1,337	2.27	1,444	2.53	1,344	2.25	1,344	2.19
Other countries ..	2,784	4.64	4,088	6.90	3,682	5.73	3,670	5.96	4,378	7.67
Total ..	16,736	25.03	19,306	29.72	21,513	29.13	23,136	30.90	24,803	36.64

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Rice not in the husk—</i>											
Bahrain Islands ..	..	3,769	3.46	2,619	2.34	3,616	3.34	3,713	3.68	65	.08
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	1,961	3.11	1,751	3.16	1,729	3.14	1,665	3.27	1,277	2.55
Kenya Colony ..	..	850	2.52	1,094	3.20	1,267	3.22	1,241	3.46	1,142	3.10
Other Native States in Arabia ..	..	2,341	2.00	1,801	1.74	1,747	1.93	1,802	1.96	172	.23
Union of South Africa ..	..	680	1.53	849	1.77	837	1.75	715	1.50	884	1.95
Aden and Dependencies ..	..	423	.61	253	.33	422	.62	837	1.17	270	.50
Ceylon ..	..	400	.84	506	1.08	647	1.23	541	1.14	443	.92
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	..	887	1.00	1,437	1.39	1,152	1.22	701	.76	261	.33
Other countries ..	..	1,769	3.04	2,665	4.05	1,862	3.06	1,579	2.76	717	1.63
Total ..	..	12,630	18.11	12,975	19.06	13,279	19.51	12,844	19.70	5,231	11.29
<i>Wheat —</i>											
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	.69	500	.80
Kenya Colony ..	..	157	.34	177	.34	280	.47	313	.56	371	.71
Tanganyika Territory ..	..	248	.50	271	.49	313	.53	369	.62	384	.75
Aden and Dependencies ..	..	201	.40	221	.40	215	.41	249	.46	253	.50
Zanzibar and Pamba ..	..	243	.54	235	.49	242	.44	256	.49	280	.60
Other Countries ..	..	393	.72	380	.77	495	.76	489	.88	726	1.14
Total ..	..	1,242	2.50	1,284	2.49	1,545	2.61	2,276	3.70	2,514	4.50

The total exports under this head recorded a slight improvement due to the inclusion of the export amounting to 8,646 tons valued at Rs. 14·6 lakhs of wheat flour to Burma which prior to the separation of Burma from India was being included in the coasting trade. Excluding this export the total exports show a fall due to direct shipments of rice from Rangoon, especially to Bahrein Islands and Other Native States in Arabia and to smaller demand for jawar and bajra from Aden and Dependencies and Other Native States in Arabia, and for wheat flour from Other Native States in Arabia.

24-E.—HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
<i>Hides, raw—</i>										
Germany	257	1.62	219	1.28	239	1.83	250	1.38	537	3.61
Netherlands	520	2.62	1,279	6.66	271	1.33	107	.51	..	..
United Kingdom	3	.02	1	.02	1	.01	61	.42	105	1.18
Other countries	120	.50	69	.33	73	.64	28	.40	107	1.56
Total	900	4.66	1,568	8.29	584	3.81	446	2.71	749	6.35
<i>Skins, raw—</i>										
United States of America	2,041	21.07	2,393	24.82	3,369	39.76	2,380	33.66	3,296	53.24
United Kingdom	683	8.30	422	8.64	572	9.50	483	11.69	374	10.69
France	231	1.99	52	2.24	97	.62	29	.85	80	1.97
Commonwealth of Australia	14	.18	16	.18	47	.55	29	.49	48	.96
Other countries	174	2.24	148	1.82	132	1.35	37	1.36	81	1.22
Total	3,143	33.78	3,031	37.70	4,217	51.78	2,968	48.05	3,879	67.08
Cuttings of hides and skins, raw	85	.12	28	.09	75	.11	181	.23	283	.49
Grand Total	4,128	38.56	4,027	46.08	4,876	55.70	3,585	50.99	4,911	73.92

The rise of 37 per cent. in the total quantity exported under this head over those in the previous year was due to the tendency in the world market to buy raw goods in preference to tanned goods. Export of tanned goods fell from 897 tons valued at Rs. 25·92 lakhs to 583 tons valued at Rs. 17·21 lakhs

24-F.—WOOL, RAW.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom ..	14,383,376	58.14	6,708,348	26.28	9,515,323	39.60	7,750,020	44.92	6,204,762	46.30
United States of America ..	1,737,344	8.28	1,251,152	6.27	3,961,814	16.79	2,460,486	19.09	1,862,196	17.77
Belgium ..	2,342,592	9.93	1,073,446	4.90	1,488,017	8.72	1,608,406	11.93	239,291	1.78
France ..	616,000	2.73	129,265	.43	119,277	.57	116,626	.58	83,448	.73
Germany ..	447,776	2.01	59,808	.29	121,968	.63	62,197	.34	315,656	3.28
Netherlands ..	225,456	1.01	246,648	1.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries ..	151,984	.66	67,118	.33	55,935	.27	11,564	.12	136,870	.92
Total ..	19,904,528	82.75	9,538,785	39.58	15,262,334	69.67	11,988,301	76.98	8,922,186	70.78

Exports recorded a further fall of over 3 million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 6·2 lakhs in value on account of lack of demand from the European markets and low prices realised at Liverpool sales.

E.—TREASURE INCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.**25. TABLE SHOWING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT AND ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.**

		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Gold—						
Private ..	..	56,60,687	34,93,855	61,78,583	1,19,94,603	1,39,21,166
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	..	40,35,666	4,11,87,245	4,14,02,418	11,76,04,067	1,15,65,682
Government ..	..	57,436	1,417	1,90,52,479	23,023	3,000
Currency Notes—						
Private ..	..	4,33,998	1,96,230	3,80,619	2,31,925	3,17,395
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	..	1,01,87,787	4,48,78,747	6,79,14,099	12,98,53,623	2,58,06,643
<i>Exports.</i>						
Gold—						
Private ..	..	53,63,92,312	50,36,22,366	38,25,82,984	29,24,93,299	17,85,00,120
Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—						
Private ..	..	8,82,074	3,16,26,418	2,30,60,958	2,20,429	56,76,768
Government ..	..	4,47,87,062	4,12,10,180	3,65,10,682	..	..
Currency notes—						
Private ..	..	7,000	..	..	3,000	..
Government ..	..	..	..	..	20,00,000	1,09,862
Total Exports	..	58,20,68,448	57,64,58,954	44,21,54,624	29,47,16,728	18,42,86,750

Imports of gold on private account further increased in the year under review owing chiefly to larger arrivals of sovereigns from the Bahrein Islands, Switzerland and Iraq and of gold bullion from the United Kingdom. The value of sovereigns imported from the Bahrein Islands amounted to Rs. 13·11 lakhs as against Rs. 5·44 lakhs in the previous year and approximately Rs. 4 lakhs in each of the preceding three years. Formerly shipments to the Bahrein Islands were paid for by the sale of pearls here but owing to the decline of the pearl-trade, payment is being made in Government of India rupees and gold. Better prices for sovereigns in the Bombay market also contributed to the increase. Sovereigns valued at Rs. 5·63 lakhs were imported from Switzerland as against no imports during the preceding ten years. The favourable parity in gold prices accounts for this importation. Imports from Iraq were of the value of Rs. 5·41 lakhs as against Rs. 58 lakhs last year. This increase is due to better prices being realised in Bombay for sovereigns. Imports from the United Kingdom were less by Rs. 6·06 lakhs. So far from the rise in the imports of silver last year being maintained in the year under report, there was a sharp decrease in the imports which amounted to Rs. 1·16 crores and were less by Rs. 10·6 crores and Rs. 2·98 crores than in 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively. Imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 77·72 lakhs as against Rs. 10·88 crores and those from the Commonwealth of Australia at Rs. 15·43 lakhs against Rs. 60·52 lakhs last year. A consignment of 51 bars valued at Rs. 74,362 was imported from Japan for the first time since 1921. Imports of Government of India rupees from the Bahrein Islands and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman increased from Rs. 1·27 lakhs to Rs. 3·31 lakhs and from Rs. 96 lakhs to Rs. 3·44 lakhs while there were no imports from Zanzibar as against Rs. 4·98 lakhs last year. The total exports of gold which have been on the decline for the last four years fell further by Rs. 11·4 crores due chiefly to reduced shipments of bullion to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former taking bullion worth Rs. 7·11 crores as against Rs. 16·47 crores and the latter Rs. 8·7 crores against Rs. 12·46 crores last year. The Netherlands also took less by Rs. 10·44 lakhs. Exports to Hong Kong, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to Rs. 74 lakhs, Rs. 9·24 lakhs and Rs. 5·99 lakhs respectively as against no exports in the previous year. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hongkong and France also took sovereigns worth Rs. 44·79 lakhs, Rs. 16·39 lakhs, Rs. 14·58 lakhs and Rs. 11·87 lakhs respectively as against none in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 54·57 lakhs in the total exports of silver was almost entirely due to the shipments of bullion worth Rs. 54·48 lakhs to the United Kingdom against no shipment last year. The export of Rs. 1·1 lakhs under currency notes on Government account represents shipments to Burma.

25-A. Government transactions.—Imports of stores on Government account improved from Rs. 58·08 lakhs to Rs. 66·94 lakhs. Imports of arms, ammunition and military stores were less by Rs. 14 lakhs but those of metals (copper and iron and steel), wool manufactures, printing paper, printing and lithography materials, instruments, etc., cotton manufactures and vehicles showed improvement. The total exports also increased from Rs. 5·01 lakhs to Rs. 9·73 lakhs on account of larger despatches of arms, ammunition and military stores to Burma.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

26. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Vessels.	1933-34..		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered—</i> Steamers ..	573	3,061,270	572	3,035,688	591	3,058,539	568	2,982,625	594	3,203,804
	44	143,214	24	76,943	24	88,476	45	167,572	49	1,68,444
Sailing Vessels ..	101	10,143	98	10,499	83	9,162	90	8,921	90	8,866
	1	124	..	..	2	201	3	437	..	..
Total ..	719	3,204,751	694	3,123,130	700	3,156,378	706	3,169,555	733	3,380,914
<i>Cleared—</i> Steamers ..	478	2,684,730	464	2,703,615	444	2,566,995	438	2,483,445	432	2,499,844
	47	196,275	41	125,192	78	320,199	77	349,048	158	727,014
Sailing Vessels	95	9,903	87	9,038	102	9,963	82	7,900	76	7,352
	7	558	1	49	..	..	1	148	1	48
Total ..	627	2,894,466	593	2,837,894	624	2,897,157	598	2,840,541	667	3,234,258
Grand Total ..	1,346	6,099,217	1,287	5,961,024	1,324	6,053,535	1,304	6,000,096	1,400	6,615,172

27. TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL STEAM TONNAGE (ENTERED AND CLEARED) ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

Nationality.				1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	..	..	..	3,543,138	3,531,759	3,730,687	3,731,781	4,209,577
Japanese	..	..	..	499,107	534,495	639,971	659,788	464,190
Italian	..	..	..	963,722	889,661	719,874	715,355	1,035,583
American	..	..	..	347,158	359,517	339,763	263,383	303,082
Norwegian	..	..	..	145,372	104,005	89,425	59,202	162,350
Greek	..	..	..	21,221	7,444	10,478	25,889	18,232
Danish	..	..	..	..	24,961	2,191	7,212	19,569
French	..	..	..	21,274	..	..	3,126	3,126
German	..	..	..	283,115	274,229	302,100	362,881	273,723
Others	..	..	..	254,382	215,367	199,720	154,073	109,674
Total				6,078,489	5,941,438	6,034,209	5,982,690	6,599,106

28. FREIGHT RATES FROM BOMBAY TO THE UNITED KINGDOM PORTS IN SHILLINGS PER TON.

Months.			Cotton and wool (measurement).	Manganese Ore.	Linseed and heavy seeds (16 cwt. cargo).	Castor seed, Cotton seed and myrabolans (13 cwt. cargo).	Remarks.
April 1937	..	..	37 6	28 0	33 0	30 0	
May 1937	..	..	40 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	
June 1937	..	..	40 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	
July 1937	..	..	35 0	32 6	30 0	27 0	
August 1937	..	..	40 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	
September 1937	..	..	40 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	
October 1937	..	..	40 0	35 0	34 0	31 0	
November 1937	..	..	40 0	35 0	36 0	33 0	
December 1937	..	..	40 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	
January 1938	..	..	40 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	
February 1938	..	..	40 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	
March 1938	..	..	40 0	28 0	38 0	35 0	

29. PRICES.—VARIATIONS IN THE AVERAGE DECLARED PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES.

	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Imports.</i>						
Metals and Ores—						
Brass	100	81.59	56.04	56.02	83.69	88.86
Copper	100	63.04	56.26	55.55	85.01	89.16
Iron and steel	100	96.67	100.19	92.12	100.78	134.46
Oils—						
Kerosene	100	52.17	76.09	67.39	54.35	87.39
Sugar—						
Refined	100	59.56	49.86	50.11	55.08	64.53
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Twist and Yarn	100	70.54	73.64	68.99	72.09	90.70
Piecegoods						
Grey	100	48.00	52.00	52.00	48.00	56.00
White	100	59.37	75.00	71.87	75.00	75.00
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	51.43	60.00	48.57	51.43	60.00
Silk—						
Raw	100	50.34	45.39	47.44	53.75	62.12
Piecegoods	100	37.29	31.36	27.12	31.36	32.20
Wool—						
Piecegoods	100	76.14	75.13	78.68	76.65	82.23
<i>Exports.</i>						
Grain, Pulse and flour						
Rice (Indian)	100	57.00	58.64	58.66	61.27	86.31
Seeds—						
Linseed	100	61.49	60.18	63.29	70.44	73.92
Rape	100	65.63	81.90	87.36	103.59	110.94
Til or Jinjili	100	51.00	62.50	73.46	67.08	73.90
Cotton	100	61.75	121.23	150.78	60.96	71.27
Castor	100	57.79	58.87	67.05	74.00	76.14
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Raw	100	59.81	59.62	57.72	57.58	57.61
Twist and Yarn	100	65.79	64.47	63.16	63.16	63.16
Piecegoods—						
Grey	100	89.66	79.31	68.97	62.06	72.41
White	100	75.68	62.16	59.46	59.46	59.46
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	70.97	87.10	80.65	74.19	83.87
Wool—						
Raw	100	47.73	46.59	52.27	72.73	89.77

G.—COASTING TRADE.

30. TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE PORTS FROM WHICH GOODS WERE IMPORTED OR TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED (EXCLUDING TREASURE).

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Imports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports within the Presidency.	4,18,84,225	2,98,21,903	3,31,58,624	4,15,44,886	3,75,56,659
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—					
Cutch	4,10,153	4,10,647	7,32,355	5,18,858	6,28,918
Kathiawar ..	3,20,34,724	4,02,05,155	2,96,50,063	3,85,47,512	3,03,26,442
Goa	37,96,270	66,13,942	56,20,892	95,85,787	67,26,916
Other Ports ..	14,74,990	16,33,014	16,62,459	15,59,069	11,22,996
Total ..	3,77,16,137	4,88,62,758	3,76,65,769	5,02,11,226	3,88,05,274
British Ports in Other Presidencies—					
Bengal	1,83,77,352	2,52,66,018	2,41,60,901	2,48,08,387	2,30,10,819
Madras	2,87,57,480	3,28,93,960	2,90,19,869	2,40,79,046	2,73,16,127
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	20	121
Burma	7,01,15,489	7,28,18,446	5,52,84,254	6,13,76,877	..
Sind	2,18,97,066	2,73,07,955	3,60,88,105	2,65,02,695	5,10,60,737
Total ..	13,91,47,387	15,82,86,379	14,45,53,129	13,67,67,025	10,13,87,804
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—					
Baluchistan (Agency tracts).	29,900	30,350	23,410	41,051	32,122
State of Travancore	64,80,554	45,27,224	31,87,128	31,08,321	37,90,109
Other Ports ..	2,847	47,590	45,939	3,09,644	38,473
Total ..	65,13,301	46,05,164	32,56,477	34,59,016	38,60,704
Grand Total ..	22,52,61,050	24,15,76,204	21,86,33,999	23,19,82,153	18,16,10,441*

*For the share of Burma, which has been excluded from this trade from 1st April 1937 vide Appendix B.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Exports.</i>					
British Ports within the Presidency .	4,55,49,852	3,07,18,431	3,68,69,746	4,21,27,606	4,13,26,302
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency—					
Cutch	14,35,585	16,15,475	18,02,651	14,28,890	20,64,557
Kathiawar ..	2,39,47,648	2,48,72,659	2,43,93,116	2,49,75,301	2,45,43,347
Goa	33,97,149	32,82,168	38,30,235	35,83,376	34,44,382
Other ports ..	21,67,926	20,39,382	23,35,472	22,49,334	27,09,643
Total ..	3,09,48,268	3,18,10,284	3,23,61,474	3,22,36,901	3,27,61,929
British Ports in other Presidencies—					
Bengal	3,58,89,555	4,57,63,376	4,35,64,133	4,41,49,237	4,59,61,472
Madras	5,35,17,283	5,15,14,858	5,23,54,499	4,90,65,111	5,35,41,666
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	42,453	19,474
Burma	2,17,06,207	2,61,43,630	2,42,59,636	2,98,90,970	..
Sind	5,64,74,223	5,69,23,806	6,28,42,494	6,51,55,336	6,52,77,432
Total ..	16,75,87,268	18,03,45,668	18,30,20,762	18,83,03,107	16,48,00,044
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies—					
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts). .	12,50,885	6,73,392	5,59,528	13,75,167	15,67,720
State of Travancore ..	76,03,993	74,20,781	62,15,213	48,38,811	46,63,325
Other Ports ..	6,53,536	14,09,172	7,42,816	7,58,970	7,29,651
Total ..	95,08,414	95,03,345	75,17,557	69,72,948	69,60,696
Grand Total ..	25,35,93,802	25,23,77,728	25,97,69,539	26,96,40,562	24,58,48,971*

*For the share of Burma which has been excluded from this trade from 1st April 1937 vide Appendix B.

31. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORT IN THE COASTING TRADE.

	Imports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1. Grain, pulse and flour ..	5,98	6,14	4,25	5,68	1,47
2. Cotton, raw (excluding waste)	4,62	4,82	4,89	5,34	6,23
3. Kerosene	1,74	1,49	1,21	1,13	16
4. Fruits and Vegetables ..	1,26	1,21	1,09	1,02	99
5. Seeds	90	91	80	88	1,09
6. Spices	87	94	94	85	99
7. Cotton manufactures ..	53	63	60	60	53
8. Tea	42	69	60	57	56
9. Jute manufactures	40	86	66	57	60
10. Coal	63	62	67	56	41
11. Teak wood	51	54	57	47	3
12. Ghi	38	49	50	40	38

32. TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORT (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE) IN THE COASTING TRADE.

	Exports in lakhs of rupees.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	10,94	11,71	11,20	11,79	9,92
Cotton twist and yarn	1,18	1,18	1,19	99	66
Grain, pulse and flour	2,32	2,09	2,39	2,31	1,63
Seeds	97	1,12	1,11	1,17	1,15
<i>Foreign produce.</i>					
Cotton manufactures	89	89	1,33	1,47	82
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above.	31	21	18	10	4
Carriages and carts excluding railway carriages and parts thereof.	47	72	79	92	74

The total value of the coasting trade of the Presidency of Bombay, which had improved by Rs. 2·32 crores last year over that for 1935-36, declined during the year under report from Rs. 50·16 crores to Rs. 42·75 crores or by over 15 per cent. Imports as well as exports contributing to the decline, which was due entirely to the exclusion of trade with Burma amounting to Rs. 9·8 crores which is treated as foreign trade with effect from 1st April 1937. Imports fell from Rs. 23·2 crores to Rs. 18·16 crores or by over 21 per cent, and exports from Rs. 26·96 crores to Rs. 24·58 crores or by nearly 9 per cent. If however the trade with Burma is included, imports would amount to Rs. 25·07 crores and exports to Rs. 27·47 crores showing a rise of approximately 8 and 2 per cent, respectively. Imports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 16·56 crores as against Rs. 21·92 crores last year. Imports of coal, coke and patent fuel declined from Rs. 56·34 lakhs to Rs. 40·63 lakhs and of matches from Rs. 16·04 lakhs to Rs. 2·69 lakhs owing mainly to smaller receipts from Bengal. Arrivals of Indian sugar fell from Rs. 46·38 lakhs to Rs. 34·62 lakhs due to smaller receipts from Bengal and British ports within the Province and those of foreign sugar from Rs. 11·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·29 lakhs on account of smaller supplies from Kathiawar and British ports within the Province. Imports of cotton piecegoods-grey decreased from Rs. 47·37 lakhs to Rs. 43·25 lakhs due chiefly to smaller receipts from Kathiawar. Imports of cotton raw, however, improved from Rs. 5·29 crores to Rs. 6·21 crores mainly as a result of larger supplies from Sind (+Rs. 2·21 crores) and Madras (+Rs. 5·94 lakhs). Supplies from Kathiawar, Goa and British ports within the Province however were less by Rs. 84·1 lakhs, Rs. 29·17 lakhs and Rs. 19·29 lakhs respectively. Imports of seeds increased from Rs. 88·28 lakhs to Rs. 1·09 crores and those of spices from Rs. 83·92 lakhs to Rs. 98·13 lakhs on account of larger receipts from British ports within the Province, Madras and Travancore. Imports of wheat increased from Rs. 33·46 lakhs to Rs. 53·82 lakhs owing entirely to larger arrivals from Sind. Building and Engineering materials advanced from Rs. 28·34 lakhs to Rs. 33·33 lakhs due to increased supplies of bricks and tiles from Madras and British ports within the Province and of Portland Cement from Kathiawar. Import of foreign merchandise increased from Rs. 1·27 crores to Rs. 1·6 crores. The increase of Rs. 33·02 lakhs is accounted for by the fact that the produce of Burma such as rice, kerosene, wood and timber which was hitherto treated as Indian produce and manufactures is being treated as foreign merchandise from 1st April 1937. The fall in exports from Rs. 26·96 crores to Rs. 24·58 crores was due chiefly to the exclusion of exports to Burma, and Burma produce and manufactures having been treated as foreign merchandise. Exports of cotton piecegoods to Bengal increased from Rs. 3·03 crores to Rs. 3·11 crores and to Madras from Rs. 1·68 crores to Rs. 1·77 crores but those to Sind, Kathiawar and Travancore decreased from Rs. 4·26 crores to Rs. 4·22 crores, Rs. 30·69 lakhs to Rs. 26·23 lakhs and from Rs. 37·24 lakhs to Rs. 34·23 lakhs respectively. Shipments of cotton raw improved from Rs. 58·17 lakhs to Rs. 63·68 lakhs on account of larger takings by Madras, Bengal and Kathiawar. Exports to British ports within the Province however recorded a noticeable decrease. The decrease from Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 1·64 crores under grain, pulse and flour is attributable to Burma rice having been treated as foreign produce. There were however larger shipments of pulse to Madras, though Kathiawar took less, and of

jawar and bajra to Kathiawar. Shipments of foreign cotton piecegoods declined from Rs. 1·41 crores to Rs. 76·4 lakhs owing almost entirely to smaller demand from Sind, Madras, Kathiawar and Travancore. Re-exports of metals and ores improved from Rs. 27·73 lakhs to Rs. 48·8 lakhs on account of better demand from Madras, Sind and Bengal, and those of other textile manufactures from Rs. 29·2 lakhs to Rs. 55·42 lakhs owing to better off-take by Sind and Kathiawar. Re-exports of carriages and carts to Sind increased by Rs. 6·14 lakhs but those to Bengal decreased by Rs. 6·78 lakhs.

33. SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant and is carried on in country craft mainly *via* Bombay. The total value rose from Rs. 29·33 lakhs to Rs. 50·78 lakhs. Imports increased from Rs. 8·75 lakhs to Rs. 42·51 lakhs, but exports decreased from Rs. 20·58 lakhs to Rs. 8·27 lakhs. The increase in imports was entirely due to the imports from Burma amounting to Rs. 38·83 lakhs, consisting mainly of rice, being treated as foreign trade, which more than counter-balanced the decrease of Rs. 4·72 lakhs in the imports of cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa and Kenya Colony and of Rs. ·51 lakhs in the imports of rice from Siam. The decrease in exports was due to cessation of direct transshipment of cotton raw to Japan which amounted to Rs. 6·72 lakhs last year and to smaller shipments of cashew kernel from Malwan and Vengurla to the United States of America (—Rs. 5·94 lakhs).

2.—COASTING TRADE.

33-A.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL COASTING TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL TALUKAS OF THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.	
			1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Ratnagiri	62,23,971	74,42,895	9.69	12.97
Broach	87,77,403	45,67,717	13.66	7.96
Karanja	41,07,186	38,86,851	6.39	6.77
Dabhol	39,71,171	38,84,224	6.18	6.77
Uran	28,33,186	33,68,191	4.41	5.87
Honavar	28,36,646	29,94,518	4.42	5.22
Malwan	37,75,024	29,85,125	5.88	5.20
Bhandup	26,34,665	28,07,583	4.10	4.89
Bankot	28,41,447	27,57,766	4.42	4.81
Vengurla	28,63,860	27,03,503	4.46	4.71
Surat	40,52,873	22,41,676	6.30	3.91
Sanikatta	20,25,129	22,31,729	3.15	3.89
Revdanda	23,32,356	21,88,751	3.63	3.81
Belapur	21,52,410	20,74,723	3.35	3.62
Jaitapur	25,39,714	20,45,878	3.95	3.56
Karwar	16,07,285	15,67,263	2.50	2.73
Dharasna	19,66,978	14,73,714	3.06	2.57
Trambay	8,68,589	10,48,495	1.35	1.83
Bassein	11,36,221	10,08,652	1.77	1.76
Other Talukas	47,10,022	41,01,006	7.33	7.15
Total	6,42,56,136	5,73,80,320	100.00	100.00

33-B.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF IMPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Fruits and Vegetables—					
Fresh fruits—					
Coconuts ..	7,39,040	7,63,698	8,40,764	9,37,755	10,07,483
Grain, Pulse and Flour—					
Pulse	6,22,162	6,32,517	6,66,246	7,05,372	7,92,868
Rice in the husk ..	5,16,305	5,20,625	6,80,014	8,09,277	7,68,139
Rice not in the husk	88,19,606	86,33,771	75,65,288	90,23,587	6,28,785
Wheat flour ..	2,85,260	3,10,117	3,69,673	4,36,601	4,53,375
Metals and Ores—					
Iron or steel ..	8,21,912	9,84,566	12,23,767	9,25,059	7,14,315
Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosene ..	15,39,450	15,44,988	14,52,311	15,61,904	16,05,978
Vegetable Non-essential.					
Coconut ..	8,64,768	6,54,821	8,43,640	9,92,426	11,10,957
Provisions and oilman's Stores—					
Ghi	5,37,881	7,96,161	8,37,428	6,10,258	6,15,565
Salt	10,71,003	9,58,421	8,24,314	11,73,085	11,38,617
Sugar 16 D. S. and above.	51,39,969	70,09,651	65,52,146	45,71,028	30,73,040
Tea	3,19,328	5,13,972	4,47,925	6,32,058	7,09,066
Textiles—					
Cotton Piecegoods—					
Grey (unbleached)	4,83,155	5,68,859	4,77,989	4,73,828	4,00,231
Coloured, Printed or Dyed.	6,44,667	6,79,351	7,27,231	7,39,820	6,62,162
Jute—					
Manufactures—					
Gunny Bags ..	3,76,530	3,78,003	4,94,845	5,28,090	5,83,686
Other articles ..	1,06,03,990	1,17,42,659	1,23,80,426	1,19,25,905	1,50,56,953
Total ..	3,33,85,026	3,66,92,180	3,63,84,007	3,60,46,053	2,93,21,220

33-B.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPORTS (INDIAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN PRODUCE) AT THE SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY—*contd.*

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
EXPORTS.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.					
Bricks and Tiles ..	7,70,457	8,16,891	8,86,543	9,34,120	11,41,775
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fresh fruits—					
Other Sorts ..	1,68,939	7,65,190	7,35,169	6,75,306	5,85,760
Fruits Dried ..	6,22,393	5,15,034	5,92,247	5,01,906	5,98,526
Grain, Pulse and flour—					
Pulse	7,48,742	9,44,140	16,03,294	8,94,362	8,45,419
Rice in the husk ..	15,57,184	15,70,499	22,15,868	23,07,775	22,28,873
Rice not in the husk	19,76,801	21,22,837	25,15,969	25,30,580	24,86,874
Salt	31,83,060	33,36,593	31,04,560	35,80,819	38,99,600
Seeds—					
Non-essential—					
Cotton	5,65,951	5,36,265	6,93,241	8,21,890	5,45,356
Groundnut ..	1,96,361	4,20,256	8,43,500	17,98,259	28,55,891
Spices—					
Betelnuts	19,94,872	18,75,566	20,63,007	16,50,359	22,55,095
Sugar—					
Molasses ..	1,69,067	3,99,294	4,35,108	4,04,751	6,86,965
Textiles—					
Cotton Raw ..	1,49,41,061	11,67,345	16,70,460	39,33,434	14,37,826
Wood and Timber—					
Teak wood ..	12,40,900	14,29,754	13,47,866	13,15,118	13,60,482
Other articles ..	60,00,819	63,54,573	67,25,556	68,61,404	71,30,658
Total ..	3,41,36,607	2,22,54,237	2,54,32,388	2,82,10,083	2,80,59,100
Total Imports and Exports.	6,75,21,633	5,89,46,417	6,18,16,395	6,42,56,136	5,73,80,320

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY;
The 18th June 1938.

P. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX A.

List showing the Ranges, together with the Talukas constituting the same and the ports included in each Taluka.

Name of the Range.	Talukas in the Range.	Customs ports in each Taluka.
I. Viramgam Range ..	Dhandhuka	(1) Dholera.
	Ghogo	(1) Ghogo.
	Jambusar	(1) Tankari. (2) Kavi.
	Broach	(1) Broach. (2) Dehej. (3) Dehgam.
	Surat	(1) Bhagwa. (2) Surat. (3) Matwad.
II. Surat Range ..	Dharasana	(1) Bulsar. (2) Umarsadi.
	Daman Frontier	(1) Kolak. (2) Kalai.
	Maroli	(1) Maroli. (2) Umbergaon.
	Dahanu	(1) Dahanu. (2) Tarapur. (3) Nawapur. (4) Satpati. (5) Mahim. (6) Kelva.
	Bassein	(1) Bassein. (2) Arnala.
III. Thana Range ..	Rai	(1) Utan. (2) Manori. (3) Vesava. (4) Bandra.
	Bhandup	(1) Thana. (2) Kalyan. (3) Bhendi Bunder. (4) Bhiwandi.
	Trombay	(1) Trombay. (2) Mahul.
	Belapur	(1) Panvel.
	Karanja	(1) Karanja.
	Uran	(1) Mora.

Name of the Range.	Talukas in the Range.			Customs ports in each Taluka.
IV. Ratnagiri Range	Revdanda	..	..	(1) Thal. (2) Alibag. (3) Revdanda. (4) Mandad.
	Bankot	..	..	(1) Bankot. (2) Kelshi. (3) Harnai.
	Dabhol	..	..	(1) Dabhol. (2) Boria.
	Ratnagiri	..	..	(1) Jaigad. (2) Varavda. (3) Ratnagiri. (4) Purnagad.
	Jaitapur	..	..	(1) Jaitapur. (2) Viziadurg.
	Malwan	..	..	(1) Devgad. (2) Achra. (3) Malwan.
	Vengurla	..	..	(1) Nivti. (2) Vengurla.
	Shiroda	..	..	(1) Redi.
V. Kanara Range	Karwar	..	..	(1) Tilmati (Majali). (2) Sadashivgad. (3) Karwar. (4) Bingi. (5) Chendia. (6) Belikeri.
	Sanikatta	..	..	(1) Ankola. (2) Tadri. (3) Gangavali.
	Honawar	..	..	(1) Kumta. (2) Honavar. (3) Manki. (4) Murdeshwar. (5) Shirali. (6) Bhatkal.
VI. Goa Frontier	Dodamarg	..	..	(1) Kirnapani.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing comparative value of Imports and Exports of principal articles from and to Burma in each of the five years from 1933-34 to 1937-38.

	Imports.					Exports (including re-exports).				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables ..	·15	..	·01	..	·01	4·71	7·90	6·55	6·29	4·63
Grain, Pulse and flour—										
Rice not in the husk ..	414·10	447·54	292·01	385·12	460·52	·15	·07	·09	·13	·08
Wheat flour ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·75	11·59	12·72	15·77	14·60
Matches ..	·18	4·48	5·70	3·59	5·33	..	·85	·09	..	..
Oils—Mineral—Kerosene ..	158·15	133·04	106·16	97·08	91·02	..	..	..	·01	..
Oils—Mineral—Lubricating oils ..	9·43	11·63	12·34	15·31	18·41	..	..	·29	·01	..
Oils—Mineral—Petroleum dangerous.	45·04	54·30	57·02	44·41	31·88	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions and Oilmans' stores ..	·06	·09	·12	·11	·06	9·33	8·22	12·15	10·21	11·31
Spices—Betelnuts ..	1·76	2·56	1·65	2·83	3·00	·06	·07	·10	·10	·09



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